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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

FOR THE YEAR

1941

IN THREE VOLUMES

VOL. I

UNITED STATES
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LETTER OF SUBMITTAL

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., April 30, 1942.

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the act of incorporation of the American Historical Association, approved January 4, 1889, I have the honor of submitting to Congress the *Annual Report* of the Association for the year 1941.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. ABBOT, *Secretary.*

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D. C., April 8, 1942.

SIR: As provided by law, I submit herewith the *Annual Report* of the American Historical Association for the year 1941. This consists of one volume containing the proceedings of the Association for 1941, the proceedings of the Pacific Coast Branch for 1941, the report of the Conference on Latin American History for 1941, Private Letters from the British Embassy in Washington to the Foreign Secretary Lord Granville, 1880–85, and the List of Manuscript Accessions in Various Depositories in the United States Received During the Year 1940.

Talleyrand's notes on European-American business relations, in translation, edited by Hans Huth and Wilma J. Pugh, will form Volume II of the *Annual Report* for 1941; and the annual list of doctoral dissertations and research projects now in progress in history in the United States and Canada will constitute Volume III.

The cumulative index to *Writings on American History*, now being compiled by David M. Matteson, will terminate with the combined 1937–38 volume and will appear in due course.

GUY STANTON FORD, *Editor.*

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C.

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ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

THE ASSOCIATION

The American Historical Association, incorporated by Act of Congress in 1889, is defined by its charter to be: *A body corporate and politic . . . for the promotion of historical studies, the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts, and for kindred purposes in the interest of American history, and of history in America.* There are at present more than 3,500 members.

It is a society not only for scholars, though it has for the last half century included in its membership all the outstanding historical scholars in America, not only for educators, though it has included all the great American teachers of history, but also for every man and woman who is interested in the study of history in America. Its most generous benefactors have been nonprofessionals who loved history for its own sake and who wished to spread that love of history to a wider and wider circle.

MEETINGS

It meets in the Christmas week in a different city each year to accommodate in turn members living in different parts of the country. The attendance at these meetings has been increasing steadily. At the Chicago meeting, in 1941, there were 865 registrations. The formal programs of these meetings include important contributions to every field of historical scholarship, many of which are subsequently printed. The meetings also afford an excellent opportunity for maintaining contacts with professional friends and for exchanging ideas with others working in the same field.

PUBLICATIONS

The publications of the Association are many and their scope is wide. The *Annual Report*, usually in two volumes, is printed for the Association by the United States Government and is distributed free to all members who ask for it. It contains *Proceedings* and valuable collections of documents, generally in the field of American history. *The American Historical Review*, published quarterly and distributed free to all members of the Association, is the recognized organ of the historical profession in America. It prints authoritative articles and critical reviews of new books in all fields of history. The Association also cooperates with the National Council for the Social Studies in the publication of *Social Education*, one of the most important journals in America dealing with the problems of history teaching in the schools.

Besides these regular publications, the Association controls a revolving fund donated by the Carnegie Corporation out of which it publishes from time to time historical monographs selected from the whole field of history. It has as well two separate endowment funds, the income from which is devoted to the publication of historical source material. The Albert J. Beveridge Fund was established as a memorial to the late Senator Beveridge by his wife, Catherine Beveridge, and a large group of his friends in Indiana. The income from this fund, the principal of which amounts to about $90,000, is applied to the publication of *Writings on American History*, the standard annual guide to publications on the history of the United States, and to the publication of material relative to the history of the United States, with preference given to the period from 1800 to 1865. The Littleton-Griswold Fund was established by Alice Griswold in memory of her father, William E. Littleton, and of her husband, Frank T. Griswold. The income from this fund, the principal of which amounts to $25,000, is applied to the publication of material relative to the legal history of the United States.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

The Association from time to time, through special committees, interests itself actively in promoting the sound teaching of sound history in the schools. It has a continuing grant for helping small colleges remote from the great cultural centers to build up collections of rare books about America. It has done much and is doing more to collect and preserve historical manuscripts in public and private repositories. It has interested itself in developing the potentialities of the radio as an instrument of education, and it plans and directs historical radio broadcasts in which it seeks to combine the skill and popular appeal of the professional broadcaster with the learning of the professional scholar.

The Association maintains close relations with State and local historical societies through an annual conference which it has organized. It has also organized a Pacific Coast Branch for members living in the Far West.

PRIZES

The Association offers the following prizes:

The George Louis Beer Prize of about $200 (being the annual income from an endowment of $5,000) is awarded annually for the best work on any phase of European international history since 1895. Competition is limited to citizens of the United States and to works in the English language actually submitted. A work may be submitted either in manuscript or in print.

The John H. Dunning Prize of about $100 is awarded biennially in the even-numbered years for a monograph, either in print or in manuscript, on any subject relating to American history. In accordance with the terms of the bequest, competition is limited to members of the Association.

The Herbert Baxter Adams Prize has been awarded biennially in the even-numbered years for a monograph, in manuscript or in print, in the field of European history. The prize will be adjusted to the funds available in any given year.

The Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Prize of $200 is awarded biennially in the odd-numbered years for a monograph, either in print or in manuscript, on any subject relating to American history, including that of South America. The committee on the Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund, which finances this prize, will publish such of these prize essays as may fall within the scope of the Beveridge Memorial Monograph Series.[1]

In awarding these prizes the committees in charge consider not only research accuracy and originality but also clearness of expression, logical arrangement, and general excellence of style. Both prizes are designed particularly to encourage those who have not published any considerable work previously or obtained an established reputation.

Any work submitted in competition for any of these prizes must be in the hands of the proper committee by June 1st of the year in which the award is made. The date of publication of printed monographs submitted in competition must fall within a period of two and one-half years prior to that date.

The American Historical Association is in a position to do significant and useful work not only in the advancement of learning but also in the dissemination of sound knowledge. It commands the resources of the learned world, but it also recognizes the necessity of bringing the fruits of learning to the average American. It needs to be supported. Its endowment funds, amounting to about $240,000, are carefully managed by a Board of Trustees composed of men prominent in the world of finance. Most of the income from this endowment is, however, earmarked for special publications. For its broader educational purposes it has to depend chiefly upon its membership dues. It has over 3,500 members, but needs many more. It welcomes to its ranks any individual subscribing to its purposes. Membership application blanks may be secured by addressing the Executive Secretary in The Library of Congress Annex, Washington, D. C.

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[1] For information on this Series, see the *Annual Report* for 1938, p. 58.

ACT OF INCORPORATION

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Andrew D. White, of Ithaca, in the State of New York; George Bancroft, of Washington, in the District of Columbia; Justin Winsor, of Cambridge, in the State of Massachusetts; William F. Poole, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois; Herbert B. Adams, of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland; Clarence W. Bowen, of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, their associates and successors, are hereby created, in the District of Columbia, a body corporate and politic by the name of the American Historical Association, for the promotion of historical studies, the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts, and for kindred purposes in the interest of American history, and of history in America. Said Association is authorized to hold real and personal estate in the District of Columbia so far as may be necessary to its lawful ends to an amount not exceeding $500,000, to adopt a constitution, and make bylaws not inconsistent with law. Said Association shall have its principal office at Washington, in the District of Columbia, and may hold its annual meetings in such places as the said incorporators shall determine. Said Association shall report annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concerning its proceedings and the condition of historical study in America. Said Secretary shall communicate to Congress the whole of such report, or such portions thereof as he shall see fit. The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution are authorized to permit said Association to deposit its collections, manuscripts, books, pamphlets, and other material for history in the Smithsonian Institution or in the National Museum, at their discretion, upon such conditions and under such rules as they shall prescribe.

[Approved, January 4, 1889.]

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I

SECTION 1. The name of this society shall be the American Historical Association.

ARTICLE II

SECTION 1. Its object shall be the promotion of historical studies.

ARTICLE III

SECTION 1. Any person approved by the Council may become an active member of the Association. Active membership shall date from the receipt by the Treasurer of the first payment of dues, which shall be $5 a year or a single payment of $100 for life. Annual dues shall be payable at the beginning of the year to which they apply and any member whose dues are in arrears for one year may, one month after the mailing of a notice of such delinquency to his last known address, be dropped from the rolls by vote of the Council or the Executive Committee. Members who have been so dropped may be reinstated at any time by the payment of one year's dues in advance. Only active members shall have the right to vote or to hold office in the Association. Persons not resident in the United States may be elected by the Council as honorary or corresponding members, and such members shall be exempt from the payment of dues.

ARTICLE IV

SECTION 1. The officers shall be a President, a First Vice President, a Second Vice President, a Treasurer, an Executive Secretary, a Managing Editor of *The American Historical Review*, and, at the discretion of the Council, an Editor and an Assistant Secretary-Treasurer.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Executive Secretary, under the direction of the Council, to promote historical scholarship in America through the agencies of the Association. He shall exercise general oversight over the affairs of the Association, supervise the work of its committees, formulate policies for presentation to the Council, execute its policies and perform such other duties as the Council may from time to time direct.

SEC. 3. The other officers of the Association shall have such duties and perform such functions as are customarily attached to their respective offices or as may from time to time be prescribed by the Council.

SEC. 4. The President, First Vice President, Second Vice President, and Treasurer shall be elected in the following manner. The Nominating Committee at such convenient time prior to the 1st of September as it may determine shall invite each member of the Association to indicate his or her nominee for each of these offices. With these suggestions in mind, it shall draw up a ballot of nominations which it shall mail to each member of the Association on or before the 1st of December, and which it shall distribute as the official ballot at the Annual Business Meeting. It shall present to this

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL FOR 1942

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ARTHUR M. SCHLESINGER
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

First Vice President
NELLIE NEILSON
Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.

Second Vice President
WILLIAM L. WESTERMANN
Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

Treasurer
SOLON J. BUCK
The National Archives, Washington, D. C.

Executive Secretary and Editor
GUY STANTON FORD
Study Room 274, Library of Congress Annex, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Secretary-Treasurer
PATTY W. WASHINGTON
Study Room 274, Library of Congress Annex, Washington, D. C.

COUNCIL

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The President, Vice President, Treasurer, Executive Secretary, and Editor

Former Presidents

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Study Room 274, Library of Congress Annex, Washington, D. C.

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Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

MAX FARRAND
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LOUIS R. GOTTSCHALK
University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

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Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, Greensboro, N. C.

RAYMOND J. SONTAG
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Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, Greensboro, N. C.

ARTHUR M. SCHLESINGER
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

CARL STEPHENSON
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES FOR 1942

Committee on Committees.—Louis Gottschalk, University of Chicago, *Chairman;* Robert J. Kerner, University of California (Berkeley); Guy Stanton Ford, Library of Congress Annex (*ex officio*).

Board of Editors of the American Historical Review.—Guy Stanton Ford, Library of Congress Annex, *Managing Editor;* A. C. Krey, University of Minnesota—term expires December 1947; M. L. W. Laistner, Cornell University—term expires December 1947; William L. Langer, Harvard University—term expires December 1942; William E. Lunt, Haverford College—term expires December 1946; Dexter Perkins, University of Rochester—term expires December 1943; J. G. Randall, University of Illinois—term expires December 1945.

Committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams Prize.—W. K. Jordan, University of Chicago, *Chairman;* C. W. de Kiewiet, Cornell University; V. J. Puryear, 657 D Street, Davis, Calif.

Committee on the George Louis Beer Prize.—Troyer Anderson, Swarthmore College, *Chairman;* H. N. Howard, Miami University; W. C. Langsam, Union College.

Committee on the John H. Dunning Prize.—Paul H. Buck, Harvard University, *Chairman;* Charles A. Baker, Stanford University; Philip Davidson, Agnes Scott College.

Committee on the Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Prize.—Lewis G. Vander Velde, University of Michigan, *Chairman;* Richard O. Cummings, University of California at Los Angeles; Constance Green, 79 Cleveland Street, Holyoke, Mass.

Committee on Americana for College Libraries.—Randolph G. Adams, William L. Clements Library, *Chairman*—term expires January 1, 1946. Kathryn L. Slagle, William L. Clements Library, *Secretary*—term expires January 1, 1946. Arthur S. Aiton, University of Michigan—term expires January 1, 1943. Julian Parks Boyd, Princeton University Library—term expires January 1, 1944. Conyers Read, University of Pennsylvania—term expires January 1, 1944. Thomas W. Streeter, Sussex Avenue, Morristown, N. J.—term expires January 1, 1943. Lawrence C. Wroth, Brown University—term expires January 1, 1945.

Committee on the Carnegie Revolving Fund for Publications.—Sidney R. Packard, Smith College, *Chairman;* Ray A. Billington, Smith College; Thomas A. Brady, University of Missouri; W. S. Holt, University of Washington; Caroline Robbins, Bryn Mawr College; Raymond P. Stearns, 202 Vermont Avenue, Urbana, Ill.

Committee on the Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund.—Richard H. Shryock, University of Pennsylvania, *Chairman;* Julius W. Pratt, University of Buffalo; Laura A. White, University of Wyoming.

Committee on the Littleton-Griswold Fund.—Francis S. Philbrick, University of Pennsylvania, *Chairman;* Carroll T. Bond, 3507 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.; John Dickinson, University of Pennsylvania; L. A. Harper, University of California (Berkeley); Mark D. Howe, Law School, University of Buffalo; Leonard W. Labaree, Yale University; Richard B. Morris, College of the City of New York.

Committee on Membership, referred to the Executive Committee.

Committee on Radio.—Conyers Read, University of Pennsylvania, *Chairman;* Phillips Bradley, Queens College; Stephen Duggan, Institute of International Education, New York City; John A. Krout, Columbia University; Walter C. Langsam, Union College; Shepard Morgan, Chase National Bank, New York City; Stanley Pargellis, Yale University; Charles G. Proffitt, Columbia University Press; Evelyn Plummer Read, 1520 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Ralph S. Rounds, 165 Broadway, New York City; Cesar Saerchinger, 118 East Ninety-third Street, New York City; Elizabeth Y. Webb, 2811 Dumbarton Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Committee on Publication of the Annual Report.—Lowell J. Ragatz, George Washington University, *Chairman;* Solon J. Buck, The National Archives; Louis C. Hunter, American University; St. George L. Sioussat, The Library of Congress; Guy Stanton Ford, The Library of Congress Annex (*ex officio*).

Committee on the Bibliography of American Travel, referred to the Executive Committee.

Delegates of the American Historical Association: American Council of Learned Societies.—William Scott Ferguson, Harvard University—term expires December 31, 1944; Wallace Notestein, Yale University—term expires December 31, 1942. *International Council of Historical Sciences.*—Waldo G. Leland, American Council of Learned Societies; James T. Shotwell, Columbia University. *Social Science Research Council.*—Merle E. Curti, Teachers College, Columbia University—term expires December 31, 1943; Roy F. Nichols, University of Pennsylvania—term expires December 31, 1944; Arthur M. Schlesinger, Harvard University—term expires December 31, 1942.

Committee on Historical Source Materials.—Herbert A. Kellar, McCormick Historical Association, Chicago, *Chairman; Special Committee on Archives.*—Emmett J. Leahy, Navy Department, *Chairman;* Solon J. Buck, The National Archives; Sargent B. Child, Historical Records Survey Projects, WPA, Washington, D. C.; Edwin A. Davis, Louisiana State University; Charles M. Gates, University of Washington; Margaret C. Norton, Illinois State Library; *Special Committee on Manuscripts.*—Wendell H. Stephenson, Louisiana State University, *Chairman;* John C. L. Andreassen, Statewide Records Projects, WPA, New Orleans, La.; Theodore C. Blegen, University of Minnesota; Lester J. Cappon, University of Virginia; Roger Shugg, University of Indiana; St. George L. Sioussat, The Library of Congress; *Special Committee on Newspapers.*—Culver H. Smith, University of Chattanooga, *Chairman;* Adeline Barry, Experimental Division of Library Cooperation, The Library of Congress; E. Malcolm Carroll, Duke University; Allan Nevins, Columbia University; Edgar E. Robinson, Stanford University; *Special Committee on Business Records.*—Ralph M. Hower, Harvard University, *Chairman;* Lewis Atherton, University of Missouri; Thomas D. Clark, University of Kentucky; Oliver M. Dickerson, Colorado State Teachers College; Oliver W. Holmes, The National Archives; William D. Overman, Ohio State Museum; *Special Committee on Library Holdings.*—Douglas C. McMurtrie, Evanston, Illinois, *Chairman;* James A. Barnes, Temple University; Gilbert H. Doane, University of Wisconsin; Luther H. Evans, The Library of Congress; A. F. Kuhlman, Vanderbilt University; George A. Schwegmann, Jr., The Library of Congress; *Special Committee on Preservation and Restoration of Historical Objects.*—Ronald Lee, National Park Service, U. S. Department of Interior, *Chairman;* Russell H. Anderson, Museum of Science and Industry; C. C. Crittenden, The North Carolina Historical Commission; Hunter D. Farish, Department of Research and Record of Colonial Williamsburg, Inc.; Lucile Kellar, McCormick Historical Association; *Special Committee on British Sessional Papers.*—Edgar L. Erickson, University of Illinois, *Chairman;* C. W.

de Kiewiet, Cornell University; Milton R. Gutsch, University of Texas; Frank J. Klingberg, University of California at Los Angeles; Warner F. Woodring, Ohio State University; *Research Associate.*—Everett E. Edwards, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Standing Committee on Government Publications.—Jeannette Nichols, 438 Riverview Blvd., Swarthmore, Pa., *Chairman;* Hunter D. Farish, Department of Research and Record of Colonial Williamsburg, Inc.; Richard J. Purcell, Catholic University.

Official Representative on the National Parks Association Board.—B. Floyd Flickinger, Beargarden Farm, Star Route, Hanover Virginia—term expires in 1944.

Representatives on Social Education.—Guy Stanton Ford, Study Room 274, The Library of Congress Annex; Bessie L. Pierce, University of Chicago.

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University of California, Berkeley

VICE PRESIDENT

ANDREW FISH
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University of California at Los Angeles

PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION FOR 1941

ABSTRACT OF MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETINGS HELD DURING 1941

Meeting of March 16, 1941, at the Harvard Club of New York City

The meeting was called at 10:30 a. m. Present: Laurence B. Packard, *Chairman;* Merle E. Curti, Benjamin B. Kendrick, Raymond J. Sontag, the Treasurer, and the Executive Secretary.

The Executive Secretary presented the budget of the Committee on Americana for College Libraries, to be presented to the Trustees of the McGregor Fund April 1, 1941, and to cover the fiscal year of the McGregor Fund July 1, 1941–June 30, 1942. Upon motion the budget was approved.

The Executive Secretary submitted for the consideration of the Committee correspondence with Mr. Percy W. Long of the Modern Language Association of America with reference to a proposed *festschrift* for "Mr. Smith."[1] The Committee expressed themselves as entirely sympathetic with the idea of paying honor to "Mr. Smith." They did not feel justified, however, in making any appropriation from the funds of the Association to finance such a *festschrift.*

The Executive Secretary called to the attention of the Executive Committee that present quarters in Washington would certainly not be adequate to accommodate the office at Washington after the transfer of the Executive Secretary's office and the office of the Editor of the *Review* to Washington. Dr. Buck reported that Mr. Ford had this matter under consideration. It was the sense of the Executive Committee that the present Executive Secretary had no responsibility with reference to the accommodations of his successor in Washington.

Correspondence was presented from Mr. Curtis P. Nettels, Chairman of the Program Committee for the meeting in Chicago in 1941. The Executive Committee decided that it would be wiser to have the Business Meeting as usual on Tuesday, and to apply the last afternoon of the session to group meetings as heretofore. The Executive Secretary was directed to communicate this to Mr. Nettels and to request him further to arrange for a meeting of the Council on Sunday, December 28.

Correspondence was presented between Mr. Tobey, advertising manager for advertising in the annual program, and the Executive Secretary with reference to the allowance for expenses in connection with the sale of advertising in the program. Upon motion it was decided that expenses should be controlled as follows: The advertising manager to be allowed expenses at the rate of $3 for every $100 of business actually paid for, and that no expenses for travel should be contracted for by the advertising manager without the approval of the Executive Secretary before the travel was actually undertaken. The Executive Secretary was directed to ask Mr. Tobey to guard against the renting of booths to those undertaking high-powered salesmanship on the premises.

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[1] Dr. Leland.

The Executive Committee discussed at length the question of its attitude towards the controversy over textbooks precipitated by the report of the National Association of Manufacturers on the subject. Mr. Curti was asked to prepare a resolution on the subject, to be sent to the Executive Secretary, who would, in turn, circulate it to the Executive Committee and from the Executive Committee to the Council.

In view of the fact that the Beveridge Fund Committee has been charged with the business of publishing *Writings on American History*, the Executive Committee took under consideration a letter from Mr. Shryock, Chairman of the Beveridge Fund Committee, asking for a more precise definition of its powers in the matter. Upon motion the Executive Committee decided that all questions connected with the editing, publishing, or distributing of *Writings* should be placed in the hands of the Beveridge Committe with power, and that the Beveridge Committee should also be empowered to appoint such subcommittees as it might find desirable for expediting the work. Specifically, this included power to employ or discharge editors or assistant editors and to reach agreements with publishers. But formal contracts with publishers made in the name of the Association would have to be formally executed by the responsible officers of the Association.

The Executive Secretary submitted a letter from Peter Smith, publisher, asking permission to reproduce by offset A. C. Cole's *The Whig Party in the South*, published by the Association in 1913, the publisher agreeing to pay a royalty of 10 percent on the list price of all copies sold, with an advanced royalty of $25. The Executive Secretary further presented a telegram from Mr. Cole authorizing such an arrangement. Upon motion the Executive Secretary was authorized to sign a contract with Peter Smith on the terms outlined.

Mr. Sontag presented the problem of the unemployed graduate student, and it was discussed at length. Upon motion the Executive Committee appointed a committee to consider the whole problem, to prepare a report, and to arrange for a luncheon session at the forthcoming meeting of the A. H. A. in Chicago to discuss the report, the committee to bear the name Committee on training and Placement of Graduate Students and to be composed as follows: Mr. Raymond J. Sontag, Princeton, *Chairman;* Mr. Charles Woolsey Cole of Columbia, Mr. Guy Stanton Ford of Minnesota, Mr. Hajo Holborn of Yale, and Mr. David Owen of Harvard. The Executive Secretary was directed to notify Mr. Nettels of the Program Committee accordingly.

At the last meeting of the Council the Executive Committee was authorized to appoint a committee on war service. The Executive Committee took this matter under consideration. After prolonged discussion, the Executive Secretary was directed to communicate with Mr. Waldo G. Leland on the subject.

The appointment of a chairman for the Program Committee at the Washington meeting in 1942 was considered. No decision was reached. (Dr. Stanley Pargellis was appointed by mail vote later.)

The Executive Committee was empowered by the Council to appoint the members of the Herbert Baxter Adams Prize Committee, of which Mr. W. K. Jordan is Chairman. Upon motion the Executive Secretary was directed to canvass possibilities and to submit a poll by mail to the members of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Secretary reported that Mrs. Jeannette P. Nichols was interested in securing the appointment of a committee of the Association to carry forward the work of the World Centre for Women's Archives. The Executive Committee decided that Mrs. Nichols' proposal properly fell within the competence of the Committee on Historical Source Materials. The whole matter was accordingly referred to Mr. Keller with power.

The Executive Secretary submitted a request from Mr. Stephen Duggan that the American Historical Association appoint a representative on an advisory committee to assist Mr. Duggan in connection with the administration of aid to displaced foreign scholars. Upon motion Mr. J. Salwyn Schapiro was appointed.

The Executive Secretary presented a list of foreign members of the Association whose dues for the current year have not been paid and asked for instructions. The Executive Secretary was directed to write to foreign institutional members who were not paying their dues and indicate that copies of the *American Historical Review* were held in reserve for them until such time as they could be safely delivered, and to write to individual foreign members asking them what their pleasure was with respect to a continuation of membership irrespective of whether or not they were in a position to pay their dues.

Bibliography of American Travel.—This matter was discussed briefly. No formal action was taken, but the Executive Secretary was directed to communicate with Mr. Child, head of the Historical Records Survey, to find out whether the bibliography could not be carried on and brought to completion in connection with the work of the Survey.

The problem of nonregistration at annual meetings was discussed, it being pointed out that the registration at the New York meeting was below the registration at the previous meeting, although the attendance was much larger. Upon motion the Executive Secretary was directed to write to the Chairman of the Local Arrangements Committee of the Chicago meeting requesting her (1) to insert in the program a statement to the effect that persons attending meetings are expected to register; (2) that no advanced orders for reservations for luncheons or dinners should be accepted unless accompanied by a registration fee; (3) that no tickets for luncheons or dinners shall be sold at the registration desk to those who have not paid their registration fees, exception being made in the case of luncheons or dinners with societies meeting concurrently.

Attention was called to the fact that the annual subvention of $300 which the Carnegie Institution of Washington had been paying to the Association to meet the expense of editing and publishing the annual list of Ph. D. dissertations would not be renewed for the year 1941. The Executive Committee decided that, in order to meet the expense of this publication, a charge of 50 cents per entry should hereafter be made for all notices listed in it.

Upon motion the meeting adjourned at 5 p. m.

Conyers Read,
Executive Secretary of the American Historical Association.

Meeting of November 16, 1941, at the Cosmos Club of Washington

The meeting was called at 10 a. m., and adjourned at 4 p. m. Present: Laurence B. Packard, *Chairman;* Merle E. Curti, Benjamin B. Kendrick, S. J. Buck, the Treasurer, and G. S. Ford, the Executive Secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting of March 16, 1941, were read and approved.

Confirmation of mail votes.—It was decided that in the case of the Executive Committee this procedure was not necessary so long as the record of the vote was on file, and that confirmation of the mail votes was a procedure to be followed in the Council alone.

The budget for the year 1941–42 and the tentative budget for 1942–43 were presented and explained by the Treasurer, Dr. Buck. After one minor revision to strike out a nonrecurring item of $20 entered in the budget for 1942–43, the budget was approved by the Finance and Executive Committee and recommended to the Council for final approval.

Mr. Ford reported on *the present staff, office organization, and accommodations* in the Annex of the Library of Congress. This lead to an interesting discussion helpful to the new Executive Secretary and Managing Editor. No action was required or taken.

The Executive Secretary raised the question of *the preservation of cuts of pictures of the presidents of the Association,* such cuts now being prepared and used in the program of the annual meetings. By earlier action of the Executive Committee these had been called in and deposited in the Office of the Executive Secretary. After discussion, the Executive Secretary was authorized to place these cuts in any available and logical repository, such as the university with which the president of the Association had been associated. If the university or a similar suitable institution accepted custody of the cuts, the Executive Secretary was directed to keep a list of them and their disposal.

The question of the *Bibliography of British History* was presented and the Executive Secretary summarized for the Committee the correspondence to date between himself and Professor Pargellis of Yale University. The procedure at present agreed upon between the Executive Secretary and Professor Pargellis, including specifically Professor Pargellis' general plan for the extent of the bibliography, if and when continued and published, was approved. This means that Professor Pargellis will first present his constructive ideas to the Committee of the Royal Historical Society and that future plans and work will necessarily await the response of the British Committee to Professor Pargellis' proposals.

Bibliography of American Travel.—This matter had been referred to the Executive Committee. The Committee, headed by Professor Monaghan of Yale with Dr. Julian Boyd and H. M. Lydenberg as members, had found themselves unable to proceed further with the bibliography, and presumably had not completed or added to any of the sections under way when the previous committee ceased work. The then Executive Secretary, Dr. Read, deposited the cards with the Pennsylvania Historical Society. The essential points at present are as follows:

> *a.* The Pennsylvania Historical Society desires to have the space in its building now occupied by the material and asks the Association to make some disposition of it;
>
> *b.* There are no funds available by which the Association can underwrite the completion of the bibliography;
>
> *c.* Conferences with Messrs. Child and Lacy of the Historical Records Survey indicate that they are hospitable to the idea of taking over the completion of the bibliography as a WPA project to be carried on in Philadelphia where their group has just completed a bibliography of American literature; they have agreed to inspect the material and to report within the next week or ten days to the Executive Secretary;
>
> *d.* Correspondence with Messrs. Monaghan and Boyd indicate that they would be willing to give additional supervision to the work and to confer with Messrs. Child and Lacy;
>
> *e.* If there are necessary expenses for cards and materials, that will come from the sponsoring body; preliminary discussion had indicated that money might be secured by the Association to underwrite a relatively small bill for such materials;
>
> *f.* As to publication, the WPA authorities suggested that, if a publisher was not found, the material be mimeographed in a limited number of

copies. The circulation of these would elicit corrections and additions and make any future final edition, either printed or mimeographed, more complete and valuable.

There was a discussion of the general proposal which indicated the hearty interest of all members of the Committee in the completion of the project, with emphasis upon such a bibliography as an aid to historical scholarship, presented with as little delay as possible and with minimum attention to details of interest primarily to bibliographers and book collectors.

There was a brief discussion on *the interest of the Association in a continuation of Government publications of a historical character*, with special reference to those now edited and sponsored by the Department of State. It was agreed that a resolution expressing this continuing interest of historical scholars should be framed and circulated for approval of the members, then sent to the Secretary of State and to such chairmen of committees as might be concerned with the appropriations covering the editing and publishing of these volumes.

Addendum: By a mail vote the members of the Executive Committee approved the following resolution and copies were sent to the Secretary of State, to Messrs. Spaulding and Carter in the Division of Research and Publications, to the Chairmen of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees (Clarence Cannon and Carter Glass):

> The Executive Committee speaking for the American Historical Association with its nation-wide membership of scholars, teachers, writers, and public-minded citizens expresses the profound and continuing interest of the Association in the work and publications of the Research and Publications Division of the Department of State. The staff that has been carrying on this work has set a high standard in the execution of its responsibilities and has won and holds the confidence of scholars, publicists, and students of domestic and international affairs. We congratulate the Department and the Division on its work. We are deeply concerned that its work may continue. The volumes in the publications of *Territorial Papers* are giving us a profounder understanding of the beginnings of our national life and arousing interest and pride in the several States. The series on the *Foreign Relations of the United States* is laying the basis for the historical development of our foreign policy and enabling us to see its permanent interests. The information in the Bulletin of the Department gives current material of importance to every student, publicist, and international lawyer. Its expansion is more defensible than its limitation. We are expressing for a far wider public than our own membership the liveliest interest in the forthcoming and we hope continuing volumes on the Paris Peace Conference. In view of the problems that will face its successor at the end of this war, there should be every effort to make public the labors and procedures of those who in 1919 tried to reorganize a world disorganized by war.
>
> In view of the major importance of all these documents bearing on a democracy at work in domestic and foreign affairs, we feel justified in urging upon the Department of State and our representatives in the Congress the necessary support in continuing unabated the varied and valued series produced by the Division of Research and Publications. The sums involved are small in relation to the importance of the results.
>
> The Executive Secretary is instructed to send copies of this resolution to the Honorable, the Secretary of State, and to the appropriate chairmen of the Committees of the House and Senate.

The Executive Secretary recalled the action of the Executive Committee at its March 16 meeting, concerning *the tribute volume to Mr. Leland*, sponsored by all the associations of the American Council of Learned Societies. He stated that the interest of a member of the Association had made it possible by private gift to pay the contribution of the Association; that the payment had been made, and with the advice and approval of the representatives of the American Historical Association in the American Council of Learned Societies, Professors Notestein and Ferguson, the contributed essay for the American Historical Association would be the one written by Professor Gilbert Chinard of Princeton University on "Montesquieu's Historical Pessimism."

The present status and preparation of *the program for the Chicago meeting, 1941,* were outlined. They seemed to indicate excellent work on the part of both the Program and Local Arrangements Committees and the high probability that the program would be in the mail to the members somewhat earlier than in previous years.

After general discussion on the problem presented by *the selection of committees of the Association,* which is the duty of the Committee on Committees, the Executive Committe thought it appropriate to ask the Committee on Committees to consider its procedure as well as its primary task of selecting the personnel. Under present procedures membership on the committees is for one year only, and the chairmen of the committees are by courtesy asked to make suggestions for the membership for the succeeding year. The discussion brought up the possibility of either two or three-year appointments, staggered so that there would be a certainty of change in order to give other members recognition and an opportunity to serve, while retaining the advantage of experience in a certain proportion of the members. The question was also raised in regard to a definite term for the chairmen. It was recognized in the discussion that there are certain committees of a semiautonomous character, with continuing service and funds, that would not necessarily be benefited by the proposal made above. No action.

As *the meeting for 1942* is fixed in Washington and preliminary arrangements have been entered into with the Mayflower Hotel, the only point in the brief discussion of the possible situation in 1942 suggested that the possibility of an emergency be called to the attention of the Council, which would normally authorize the Executive Committee to act in such an emergency.

At its meeting on March 16 the Executive Committee authorized *the collection of a fee of fifty cents for the listing of each Ph. D. thesis subject* in the annual bibliography of such subjects. This action was not to cover entries under the heading of research projects. The Executive Secretary presented some of the practical difficulties of the execution of this policy and the Treasurer called attention to the possibility of allocating such funds as the income from the Jameson Fund, after this year, toward the cost of the list of theses, and to the fact that by 1942–43 the $600 hitherto contributed to the *Writings on American History* would cease as a charge on the Association's funds. The discussion indicated that with these funds free and in the coming year a contingent fund that could be added to the $85 from the Jameson Fund, it might be possible to get out the bibliography without charge to the candidates listing their theses subjects. On motion, the Executive Committee rescinded its action of March 16, setting up the fifty cent fee, and directed the Executive Secretary to inform the heads of departments that the previous action already announced in the *Review* had been revoked. The call from the Executive Secretary is to ask "a report on all Ph.D. theses in progress," leaving to the departmental heads the decision as to how long a subject reported through a series of years should be again reported and sponsored by the department. It was agreed that the forthcoming list should make only cross reference to the list of 1940, and include after checking all others now in progress.

There was a general discussion upon the method of publication, and the question was raised as to whether independent publication by multilithing would not be cheaper, especially if the distribution were limited to one or more copies to the leading departments and the rest placed on sale. The Executive Secretary was asked to investigate these possibilities before carrying out any further arrangements with the Macmillan Company along the lines of previous issues, which had resulted in a charge on the Association's funds by diminishing the profits of the *Review*. Helpful suggestions were made as to other institutions besides universities to which the call for research projects should go; such institutions would be the state historical societies and commissions, the National Archives, the Library of Congress, Historical Records Survey, National Park Services, etc.

A brief discussion of the employment problem revealed that the Committee had in earlier meetings expressed its opinion that it was impracticable and well beyond the resources of the American Historical Association to set up a central appointments office.

The meeting adjourned.

GUY STANTON FORD,
Executive Secretary of the American Historical Association.

POLL VOTES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND COUNCIL DURING 1941

Vote of February 24, 1941

Poll vote to approve and endorse the action of the Special Committee on British Sessional Papers in the reproduction of these papers for the period 1800–1899 by the Albert Boni Microprint process. Carried.

Vote of March 19, 1941

Poll vote to accept the statement prepared by Merle E. Curti, Teachers College, Columbia University, in regard to offering the services of the American Historical Association to the National Association of Manufacturers for checking on alleged subversiveness in historical textbooks, and present it to the Council. Four approved; two disapproved. One of the latter requested the inclusion of the following criticism should Mr. Curti's statement be presented to the Council:

> I disapprove of this statement because I do not see how the adjunct committees could be controlled and I think the Association would find itself in the position of being held responsible for endorsements of, condemnations of, or expressions of opinion concerning the quality of particular textbooks.

Vote of March 26, 1941

Poll vote of the Council on the statement voted on by the Executive Committee on March 19. Not approved.

Vote of April 3, 1941

Poll vote to appoint Stanley Pargellis of Yale University as Chairman of the Program Committee for the 1942 meeting, with power to select his associates. Carried.

Vote of May 13, 1941

Poll vote to accept the statement prepared by Arthur M. Schlesinger, Harvard University, in regard to offering the services of the American Historical Association to the National Association of Manufacturers for checking on alleged subversiveness in historical textbooks. Carried.

Vote of July 11, 1941

Poll vote to authorize the publication of a volume containing papers read at the 1940 meeting of the Association, entitled *Historians Look at War*, by Columbia University Press under the auspices of the Association. The terms of the contract are as follows:

1. Columbia University Press assumes all publication costs.
2. Receipts from sales will be applied first to reimbursing the Press for publication expenses.
3. After those expenses have been met, not more than $200 will be set aside to reimburse the editors for editorial expenses.
4. After these charges have been met, a royalty of 25 percent will be paid to the American Historical Association. Carried.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION HELD AT THE STEVENS HOTEL, CHICAGO, DECEMBER 28, 1941, AT 10 A. M.

Present: Arthur M. Schlesinger, *President;* Nellie Neilson, *First Vice President;* Merle E. Curti, Louis R. Gottschalk, Robert J. Kerner, Raymond J. Sontag, *Councilors;* Solon J. Buck, *Treasurer;* Guy Stanton Ford, *Executive Secretary.* Professor Kerner also appeared as delegate for the Pacific Coast Branch.

Upon motion the minutes of the 1940 meeting of the Council and the Annual Meeting were approved without being read. The Executive Secretary reported the actions of the Executive Committee for 1941 by reading the minutes of its meetings of March 16 and November 16.

During the reading of the March 16 minutes the problem came up of having buttons or badges for members attending the Annual Meeting in connection with registration and to facilitate the problem of identification. The sentiment of the Council was favorable to the use of some means of identification for properly registered attendants. It was moved to refer this problem to the Executive Committee for investigation.

Also in this connection, the request was made to have the members of the Council provided with copies of the minutes of all meetings of the Executive Committee.

A report was made by the Executive Secretary as to the disposition of the resolution concerning the examination of textbooks by the N. A. M. It was reported that the statement prepared by Professor Schlesinger was not widely circulated but appeared in full in the July issue of the *American Historical Review;* however, Professor Curti found it had been very useful in a controversy at Bronxville resulting from an action in throwing out of the schools textbooks without consulting teachers.

The Executive Secretary reported on the disposition of the resolution as to the feasibility of a placement bureau. A Committee had been appointed to consider this question and a luncheon meeting was to be arranged for discussion. It developed that Professor Nettels, as Chairman of the Program Committee, had made arrangements for such a meeting, but did not include the original committee as named by the Council. As Professor Nettels felt his commitments had gone too far to be revoked, the Committee originally named was therefore disbanded. The Council had a general discussion of the problem but agreed that a placement bureau did not seem feasible nor justified by the results of other similar bureaus.

The resolution offered in the business meeting in 1940 to amend the constitution to set forward the date for sending out nominating ballots and requiring their return, the dates to be respectively April 1 and July 1, was discussed. The constitution was consulted and the ruling of the Chairman, approved by the Council, was that no amendment was necessary. The Council did, however, on motion approve the proposal to have the Committee on Nominations send out requests for a referendum ballot on April 1, to be returned not later than July 1. It was understood that such action was not thereby made obligatory upon the Committee on Nominations.

The problem was raised as to the advisability of retaining the office of Second Vice President. Such a practice was considered illogical, as it conferred the one outstanding honor given members of the Association two years in advance, so long as the practice of replacing the President by the First Vice President, and the First Vice President by the Second Vice President was maintained. No action was taken.

The Treasurer presented a copy of his annual report, which was referred to the Business Meeting without comment. He also presented the budget for the fiscal year 1941–42. As originally presented the budget provided $100 for travel expenses under general administration. The Council voted to increase this amount to $250. With this amendment the budget was approved as presented.

The Council appointed Professor Gottschalk as a committee of one to formulate a resolution making the usual acknowledgements to the Board of Trustees and the Program and Local Arrangements Committees.

The following *ad interim* appointments were approved:

A. Delegates to the 45th annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Dimitri F. White and William P. Reitzel.

B. Delegate to the 50th anniversary of the University of Chicago, George Clarke Sellery.

C. Representative on the Advisory Committee of the Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars, J. Salwyn Schapiro.

D. Committee on Placement Bureau, R. J. Sontag, chairman, C. W. Cole, G. S. Ford, H. Holborn, and D. Owen.

E. Chairman of the Program Committee for 1942, Stanley Pargellis.

F. Delegate to the inauguration of V. Raymond Edman as President of Wheaton College, Orrin E. Tiffany.

G. Delegate to the 175th Commemorative Exercises of Rutgers University, Roy F. Nichols.

H. Delegate to the Centenary Celebration at Fordham University, John L. La Monte.

I. Representative at the inauguration of Paul F. Douglass as President of American University, Guy Stanton Ford.

J. Representative at the inauguration of Helen D. Bragdon as President of Lake Erie College, Painesville, Ohio, Jessie Loring Cook.

K. Representative at the inauguration of Henry Elisha Allen as President of Keuka College, Keuka Park, New York, Herbert D. Winters.

The Executive Secretary called attention to his annual report which had been distributed to the Council by mail. Upon motion the Executive Secretary was authorized to present his report to the Business Meeting.

The report of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association was delivered by Mr. Robert E. Kerner. A copy of this report was presented for the files of the Association. It indicated that the Pacific Coast Branch was in a healthy condition and sustained by the lively interest of the membership.

The Council invited Miss Bessie L. Pierce, chairman of the Local Arrangements Committee for the 1941 Chicago meeting, and Dean Elmer L. Kayser, former chairman of the Local Arrangements Committee in 1939 for the Washington meeting, to present the problems which they had encountered. The joint meetings with other organizations gave rise, both Miss Pierce and Mr. Kayser agreed, to the chief difficulties and misunderstandings, especially with regard to registration fees and printing expenses.

As a basis for the resolution of the problems raised by Miss Pierce and Mr. Kayser it was, after considerable discussion, voted that in the conduct of the Annual Meeting the Association, through its Committees on Program and Local Arrangements, assume control over all joint sessions. This involves making a clear distinction between societies that are meeting concurrently and those holding joint meetings. Neither the Program Committee nor the Local Arrangements Committee is required to assume any responsibility for historical societies meeting concurrently, such as the Catholic Historical Society. Those holding joint meetings are represented only in sessions dealing with areas or periods with which our own Program Committee would in any case be concerned, as it is made up to cover all fields and interests. In recent years, however, it seems that the custom has grown up of turning over to each of these affiliated societies the making of the program in their areas or periods. The Council directs, on motion approved, that hereafter each affiliated organization will be asked to appoint one member to represent them, who will not be a member of our controlling Program Committee but would consult with them on the program in which his organization was particularly interested. The representative of the affiliated society would be an advisory member only, appointed by the proper authorities in his own organization on request of the Executive Secretary of the American Historical Association, or with his approval by the chairman of the Program Committee.

Following this reaffirmation of general policy the Council took up the specific points raised by the Local Arrangements chairmen and placed in the record for the guidance of future chairmen the following specific directions:

A. That the Local Arrangements Committee is instructed not to request complimentary hotel accommodations for officers of other organizations meeting concurrently or jointly.

B. All sessions including luncheon and dinners of other organizations listed in the program shall be listed as joint sessions with the American Historical Association, which will continue to pay for printing the tickets and necessary signs for such meetings.

C. The Local Arrangements Committee need assume no responsibility of providing special registration booths and exhibit booths for either societies meeting concurrently or jointly. Such societies should staff their own tables and registration booths.

D. Publicity for the meeting and various sessions shall be the responsibility of the Local Arrangements Committee. This action has reference not only to the jointly meeting societies but to the determination of jurisdiction over publicity as between the Local Arrangements Committee and the Program Committee.

E. All members of the Association attending any of the sessions are expected to register and tickets may be purchased only by registered members of the American Historical Association, except that members of other organizations may purchase tickets for joint sessions with their organization. Those entitled to purchase tickets may purchase additional tickets for use by nonmembers.

F. A proposal to have buttons or badges for identification for registered members was endorsed in principle by the Council and referred to the Executive Committee for investigation and possible implementation.

The Secretary notes for the record that in the course of the above discussion the suggestion was made to withdraw entirely from joint sessions and cooperation with concurrently meeting affiliated societies. The difficulty and the danger of such a reversal of policy was pointed out by those who saw possibilities of conflicting meetings independently organized, which would in the end disrupt the American Historical Association meetings and result in frequently duplicated sessions organized by their own program committees. It was felt that the action taken above in emphasizing the pre-eminent control of our own Program Committee and adding the cooperative advisers from the special societies would clarify the situation and maintain the essential unity of all historical scholars however organized.

Professor Carl Stephenson of Cornell University was named to succeed Professor Raymond Sontag as a member of the Executive Committee. Professor Merle Curti was chosen as Chairman. Professor Schlesinger was elected as the sixth member.

Mrs. Thompson's acknowledgment of the flowers sent by the Association at the time of President Thompson's death was reported.

Dr. Buck asked and received permission to place on the counter at the Annual Meeting five hundred copies of the report on "Protection of America's Cultural Heritage."

It was voted that the Executive Committee and the Executive Secretary should be responsible for meeting any emergency that may arise in connection with the place or time of the next Annual Meeting.

It was the sense of the Council that the Herbert Baxter Adams Prize be continued as a prize and not an award so long as Dr. Lybyer is able to raise by private subscription a sum sufficient to warrant the retention of the present title.

The Council indicated that the Executive Secretary should have continuing authority to take any action that circumstances may make desirable in providing for a committee responsible to the Association to cooperate with the Government in connection with the emergency.

The Chairman, Professor Schlesinger, raised the interesting question as to whether it would not be possible to supplement and enrich the formal records of official war business by placing a competent historian with each major war agency. He should have a highly confidential status and the privilege of capturing and recording discussions and decisions not committed to the formal record. It was agreed that if such a plan could be worked out and the necessary personnel located, the results would be very important to future historians and to public officials who might face a similar emergency. No action was taken, but it was the general understanding that the Chairman and any others who are associated with him might well explore with governmental authorities the acceptability and feasibility of the idea.

The meeting adjourned at 6 p. m.

GUY STANTON FORD,
Executive Secretary.

PROGRAM OF THE FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING, HELD IN CHICAGO, ILL., DECEMBER 29–31, 1941 [1]

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 28

Meeting of the Council, 10 A. M.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 29

Morning sessions—10 o'clock

I. THE WORLD POSITION OF BYZANTIUM, Chairman A. A. Vasiliev, University of Wisconsin. *The Medieval Background of Current Political Problems in the Balkan Peninsula*, Henri Gregoire, New School for Social Research. Discussion: A. E. R. Boak, University of Michigan; Peter Charanis, Rutgers University; George Vernadsky, Yale University.

II. EUROPE'S EARLY OUTLOOK UPON AMERICA, Chairman Thomas J. Wertenbaker, Princeton University. *The Outlook of the Spaniards at the Time of Columbus*, Samuel Eliot Morison, Harvard University. *The English Approach to the Problems of American Settlement*, Wesley Frank Craven, New York University. Discussion: Robert L. Reynolds, University of Wisconsin.

III. EIGHTEENTH CENTURY ENGLISH POLITICS, Chairman Howard Robinson, Oberlin College. *The Conscience of the Governing Class*, Lewis P. Curtis, Yale University. *Whiggism in English Politics, 1760–83*, G. H. Guttridge, University of California, Berkeley. *The Magazine and Politics*, C. Lennart Carlson, Colby College. *The Evolution of the Humanitarian Spirit*,[2] Frank J. Klingberg, University of California at Los Angeles. Discussion: Robert Walcott, Jr., Harvard University.

IV. ITALY IN TRANSITION, Chairman Laurence B. Packard, Amherst College. *The Venetian Problem in 1848 and 1849*, Howard M. Smyth, University of California, Berkeley. *Misconceptions regarding the History of Italy since the Eighteenth Century*, Gaudens Megaro, Queens College. Discussion: S. William Halperin, University of Chicago; Gaetano Salvemini, Harvard University.

V. THE NEAR EAST, Chairman Robert J. Kerner, University of California, Berkeley. *The King-Crane Commission: an American Experiment in Peacemaking*,[3] Harry N. Howard, Miami University. Discussion: Albert H. Lybyer, University of Illinois.

VI. THE RELATION OF AMERICAN HISTORY AND EUROPEAN HISTORY, Chairman Kent Roberts Greenfield, The Johns Hopkins University. *The Concept of "Western" Civilization: Some Suggestions*, Eric F. Goldman, The Johns Hopkins University. Discussion: Howard Mumford Jones, Harvard University; Dexter Perkins, University of Rochester; Preston W. Slosson, University of Michigan; Carl Wittke, Oberlin College.

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[1] A running account of this meeting appears in *The American Historical Review* for April 1942, pp. 459–487.

[2] Read by F. C. Dietz, University of Illinois. To be published in *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*.

[3] Published in *The Moslem World*, April 1942, pp. 122 ff.

VII. HISTORICAL MATERIALS, Chairman Herbert A. Kellar, McCormick Historical Association. *A Program for Micro-Copying Historical Materials,*[4] Edgar L. Erickson, University of Illinois. Discussion: George Schwegmann, Jr., Library of Congress; Julian P. Boyd, Princeton University Library; William T. Morgan, Indiana University; Richard W. Hale, Jr., Newberry Library.

VIII. THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN THE SOUTH, Joint Session of the American Historical Association and the Southern Historical Association, Chairman Albert B. Moore, University of Alabama. *The Elimination of the Republican Party from South Carolina Politics, 1876–95,* James W. Patton, Converse College. *The Beginnings of the Republican Party in North Carolina,* Elliott O. Watson, Greensboro College. *The Republican Party in Bourbon, Georgia, 1872–90,* Judson C. Ward, Birmingham-Southern College.

IX. AGRICULTURAL FRONTIERS IN THE UNITED STATES, Joint Session of the American Historical Association and the Agricultural History Society, Chairman Wendell H. Stephenson, Louisiana State University. *Moving Back from the Atlantic Seaboard,*[5] Rodney C. Loehr, University of Minnesota. *Advancing Across the Eastern Mississippi Valley,*[6] Russell H. Anderson, Museum of Science and Industry. *Going Beyond the Ninety-Fifth Meridian,* Everett Dick, Union College.

X. CAPITALISM, Joint Session of the American Historical Association and the Business Historical Society, Chairman Harold H. Swift, Chicago. *Capitalism: Concepts and History,*[7] N. S. B. Gras, Harvard University. Discussion: Raymond de Roover, Jacksonville, Illinois; D. G. Creighton, University of Toronto; Henrietta Larson, Harvard University.

Luncheon Conferences—12:30 o'clock

I. LUNCHEON CONFERENCE OF THE BUSINESS HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Continuation of the Morning Session on the Subject of Capitalism.

II. LUNCHEON CONFERENCE OF THE MODERN HISTORY GROUP, Chairman H. C. F. Bell, Wesleyan University. *"The Dignity of History" in Times of War, 1789–1815,* Leo Gershoy, Sarah Lawrence College. *1914–18,* Oron James Hale, University of Virginia.

III. THE UNITED STATES AND THE FAR EAST, Luncheon Conference on Far Eastern History and Affairs, Chairman Herrlee G. Creel, University of Chicago. *The United States and the Far East: Certain Fundamentals of Policy,* Stanley K. Hornbeck, Washington, D. C.

IV. FOOD AND WORLD WAR I, Luncheon of the Agricultural History Society, Chairman Everett E. Edwards, United States Department of Agriculture. *The Food Administration—Educator,* Maxcy Dickson, The National Archives. *Food Purchases of the Allies,* Almon R. Wright, The National Archives.

V. LUNCHEON CONFERENCE ON LATIN AMERICA, Chairman Jerome V. Jacobsen, Loyola University, Chicago. *The United and the Disunited States,* Jorge Basadre, University of San Marcos, Lima.

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[4] Published in *The Journal of Documentary Reproduction,* March 1942.

[5] To be published in *Agricultural History* with modified title.

[6] To be published in *Agricultural History.*

[7] Published in *The Bulletin of the Business Historical Society,* April 1942, pp. 21 ff.

Afternoon Sessions—2:30 o'clock

I. TRENDS IN MODERN IMPERIALISM, Chairman Carlton J. H. Hayes, Columbia University. *Colonialism: New Style*, Robert Gale Woolbert, University of Denver. *Changing Concepts of Empire*,[8] Hans Kohn, Smith College. Discussion: Albert K. Weinberg, Institute for Advanced Study; Troyer S. Anderson, Swarthmore College.

II. ANCIENT HISTORY: THE DURA EXCAVATIONS, Chairman Donald McFayden, Washington University. *Introductory Remarks*, Michael I. Rostovtzeff, Yale University. *The Orientalization of Dura*, Frank E. Brown, Yale University. *The Survivals of Hellenism*, C. Bradford Welles, Yale University. Discussion: Robert H. MacDowell, University of Michigan.

III. THE AGE OF THE RENAISSANCE, Chairman Wallace K. Ferguson, New York University. *Transition and Innovation in the Fifteenth Century*, Dana B. Durand, Mount Holyoke College. *The Origins of Balance-of-Power Diplomacy*, Ernest W. Nelson, Duke University. Discussion: Hans Baron, Queens College; Elio Gianturco, Washington, D. C.; G. P. Cuttino, State University of Iowa.

IV. ENGLAND IN THE EIGHTEEN-FORTIES, Chairman Donald G. Barnes, Western Reserve University. *Greetings*, Alfred E. Hamill, The Newberry Library. *Peel in 1841*, A. H. Imlah, Tufts College. *Politics and the Middle Classes*, H. Donaldson Jordan, Clark University. *Victorian Morality and Social Reform*, William O. Aydelotte, Trinity College. After the session the Tea of the Nineteenth Century English History Group took place.

V. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, Chairman Frederick B. Artz, Oberlin College. *Science and Technology During the French Revolution*, Henry Guerlac, University of Wisconsin. *Positivism and the Technocratic Ideal*, G. de Santillana, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Discussion: Louis Gottschalk, University of Chicago; Henry R. Viets, Harvard University.

VI. HISTORY OF THE AMERICAS, Chairman Clarence H. Haring, Harvard University. *Round Table Discussion: Do the Americas Have a Common History? A United States View*, William C. Binkley, Vanderbilt University; *A Canadian View*, George W. Brown, University of Toronto; *A Mexican View*, Edmundo O'Gorman, Archivo General de la Nacion, Mexico City; *A South American View*,[9] Germán Arciniegas.

VII. BUSINESS ENTERPRISE IN THE AMERICAN WEST BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR, Chairman Louis M. Hacker, Columbia University. *Anglo-American Merchant Bankers and the Railroads of the Northwest, 1848–60*,[10] Ralph W. Hidy, Wheaton College, Massachusetts. *The Role of the Land Speculator*,[11] Paul W. Gates, Cornell University. Discussion: Agnes Larson, St. Olaf College; Fred A. Shannon, University of Illinois.

VIII. THE CHURCH BETWEEN TWO WORLD WARS, Joint Session of the American Historical Association and the American Society of Church History, Chairman F. W. Buckler, Oberlin College. *The Church of England and Some Aspects of Imperialism*, Donald O. Wagner, New York University.

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[8] Published in Kohn, *World Order in Historical Perspective* (Harvard University Press, Cambridge, 1942), pp. 111 ff.

[9] Substituted for a paper on "Views of Historians of the ABC Countries" to have been given by Lewis Hanke, The Hispanic Foundation.

[10] Read by Mrs. Hidy as Lieutenant Hidy is now in the armed services.

[11] To be published in *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* with modified title.

The Papacy and Peace Between Two World Wars, C. C. Eckhardt, University of Colorado.

IX. ECONOMIC CONTROLS IN TIME OF WAR, Joint Session of the American Historical Association and the Economic History Association, Chairman Chester W. Wright, University of Chicago. *Wartime Controls in England*, Buford Brandis, Jr., Federal Reserve Bank, Atlanta. *American Economic Preparations for War, 1914–17 and 1939–41*,[12] Chester W. Wright.

X. HISTORICAL SOCIETIES, Joint Session of the American Historical Association and the American Association for State and Local History, Chairman L. Hubbard Shattuck, The Chicago Historical Society. *Increasing the Membership of Historical Societies*. Discussion: Floyd C. Shoemaker, State Historical Society of Missouri; Ernest E. East, Peoria Historical Society; William G. Roelker, Rhode Island Historical Society; Paul M. Angle, Illinois State Historical Society.

Evening Sessions

I. THE THIRD REICH, Chairman Carroll Binder, Chicago. *Modern German Propaganda Methods*, Clifton M. Utley, Chicago Council on Foreign Relations. *America and the Global War*,[13] Carroll Binder.

II. DINNER OF THE MEDIAEVAL ACADEMY OF AMERICA, Chairman Nellie Neilson, Mount Holyoke College. *A Gay Crusader*, James L. Cate, University of Chicago.

III. DINNER OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, Chairman Arthur C. Cole, Western Reserve University. *Some Informal Remarks*, Carl Sandburg, Chicago. *Let's Study the History of Mudville*,[14] Edward P. Alexander, State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30

Morning Sessions—10 o'clock

I. PEACEMAKING IN THE NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH CENTURIES, Chairman Arthur M. Schlesinger, Harvard University. *The Historical Background of the Paris Peace Conference of 1919*, Hajo Holborn, Yale University. *America's Stake in a World Settlement, Past and Present*,[15] Paul Birdsall, Williams College. Discussion: Charles K. Webster, University of London.

II. ROMAN LAW AND INSTITUTIONS IN THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES, Chairman M. L. W. Laistner, Cornell University. *Reflections on the First "Reception" of Roman Law in Germanic States*,[16] Ernst Levy, University of Washington. *The Colonate in Legislation from Constantine to Charles the Bald*, Emil Lucki, University of Toledo. Discussion: Charles P. Megan, Chicago; Robert Lopez, University of Wisconsin.

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[12] Substituted for a paper on "Economic Policy of a Fighting Nation" to have been given by Horst Mendershausen, National Bureau of Economic Research. Published in *The Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science*, May 1942, pp. 157 ff.

[13] Substituted for a paper on "Modern German Military Policy, Tactics and Strategy" to have been given by Major George Fielding Eliot, New York City.

[14] Published in *Social Education*, May 1942, pp. 209 ff.

[15] Published in *Harvard Educational Review*, May 1942, pp. 234 ff.

[16] Published in *The American Historical Review*, October 1942, pp. 1 ff.

III. ENGLISH LIFE AND THOUGHT, ABOUT 1600, Chairman W. C. Richardson, Louisiana State University. *Jacobean Clergy and British Imperialism,*[17] Louis B. Wright, Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery. *The English Yeoman about 1600,*[18] Mildred Campbell, Vassar College. *Central Power versus Local Autonomy,* William B. Willcox, University of Michigan. *The Scientific Spirit in Early Modern Times,* Raymond P. Stearns. University of Illinois. Discussion: Goldwin Smith, State University of Iowa.

IV. BALKAN HISTORY, Chairman Raymond J. Sontag, University of California, Berkeley. *Western Influences in Rumania, 1830–70,*[19] John C. Campbell, Council on Foreign Relations. *Western Influences in Bulgaria, 1850–85,*[20] Cyril E. Black, Princeton University. *Western Influences in Serbia, 1903–14,* John C. Adams, Dartmouth College. Discussion: Frederick S. Rodkey, University of Illinois; L. S. Stavrianos, Smith College; Hans Rothfels, Brown University; James F. Clarke, College of Idaho.

V. THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Chairman Marcus Wilson Jernegan, University of Chicago. *English Mercantilism and the American Revolution,*[21] Lawrence A. Harper, University of California, Berkeley. *The American Revolution Reconsidered,*[22] Winfred T. Root, State University of Iowa. Discussion: Oliver M. Dickerson, Colorado State College of Education; Lawrence Henry Gipson, Lehigh University.

VI. THE FAR EAST, Chairman Harley F. MacNair, University of Chicago. *Chinese Ideas of the Western Barbarians, about 1850,* John K. Fairbank, Harvard University. Discussion: Earl Swisher, University of Colorado; George E. Taylor, University of Washington.

VII. BUSINESS ENTERPRISE IN LATIN AMERICA, Chairman William B. Greenlee, Chicago. *Jacques Clamorgan: Colonial Promoter of the Northern Border of New Spain,*[23] A. P. Nasatir, San Diego State College. *Edward A. Hopkins: a Pioneer Promoter in the Plata Region,*[24] Harold F. Peterson, State Teachers College, Buffalo. *E. L. Doheny and the Beginnings of Petroleum Development in Mexico,*[25] Fritz L. Hoffmann, University of Colorado. Discussion: William W. Welsh, Chicago.

VIII. THE STUDY OF LOCAL HISTORY, Chairman Bessie Louise Pierce, University of Chicago. *Local Historical Research as a Basic Discipline in the Training of Social Scientists,* Mrs. Constance McLaughlin Green, Smith College. *Co-operative Research in Local History,* Bayrd Still, Duke University. *Local History and the Sociologist,* Louis Wirth, University of Chicago.

IX. SEA POWER IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY, Joint Session of the American Historical Association and the American Military Institute, Chairman Edward Mead Earle, Institute for Advanced Study. *The Jeune École after Fashoda: French Theories of Naval War With England,* Theodore Ropp, Duke University. *Admiral Sir John Fisher: a Reappraisal,*

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[17] To be published in *Piety, Profit, and English Expansion,* 1558–1625 (University of Washington Press.

[18] To be published in Campbell, *The English Yeoman Under Elizabeth and the Early Stuarts* (Yale University Press, New Haven, 1942).

[19] To be published in *The Journal of Central European Affairs.*

[20] To be published in *The American Historical Review.*

[21] Published in *The Canadian Historical Review,* March 1942, pp. 1 ff.

[22] Published in *The Canadian Historical Review,* March 1942, pp. 16 ff.

[23] Published in *The New Mexican Historical Review,* April 1942, pp. 101 ff.

[24] Published in *The Hispanic American Historical Review,* May 1942, pp. 245 ff.

[25] To be published in *Mid-America.*

Arthur J. Marder, Harvard University. *American Naval Policy Since Mahan*, Allan Westcott, United States Naval Academy.

X. FREDERICK JACKSON TURNER, Joint Session of the American Historical Association and the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, Chairman Theodore C. Blegen, University of Minnesota. *An Appraisal of Frederick Jackson Turner as a Historian*,[26] Avery Craven, University of Chicago. *Turner's Frontier Hypothesis in the Light of Modern Criticism.* George W. Pierson, Yale University.

Luncheon Conferences—1 o'clock

I. THE PLACEMENT SITUATION, Chairman Harry J. Carman, Columbia University. *The Selection of Candidates for the Ph. D. Degree and the Placement Situation*, David Owen, Harvard University. Discussion: Edgar E. Robinson, Stanford University; Fletcher Green, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; William B. Hesseltine, University of Wisconsin.

II. RECORDS OF EMERGENCIES, Joint Luncheon Conference of the American Historical Association and the Society of American Archivists, Chairman Margaret C. Norton, Illinois State Library. *Records of Emergencies, Past and Present.* Discussion Leader: Solon J. Buck, The National Archives.

III. LUNCHEON OF THE EDITORIAL STAFFS, Chairman William Reitzel, Historical Society of Pennsylvania. *The So-Called Mechanics in Historical Writing*, Bertha E. Josephson, Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society. *More Readers for Historical Journals*, C. C. Crittenden, North Carolina Historical Commission.

Afternoon Session—3:30 o'clock

BUSINESS MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

Evening Session—7 o'clock

DINNER OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, Temporary Chairman Franklin D. Scott, Northwestern University. Toastmaster Robert Redfield, University of Chicago. Announcement of Prizes. *The Age of Mabillon and Montfaucon*, the Presidential Address of James Westfall Thompson read by Lynn White, Stanford Universiy.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31

Morning Sessions—10 o'clock

I. INDUSTRIAL SLAVERY, Chairman Benjamin B. Kendrick, University of North Carolina, Greensboro. *Industrial Slavery in Han China*, C. Martin Wilbur, Field Museum of Natural History. *Slavery in Industry in the Roman West*, William L. Westermann, Columbia University. Discussion: Karl A. Wittfogel, Columbia University; Michael Ginsburg, University of Nebraska.

II. HISTORIOGRAPHY, Chairman Merle E. Curti, Columbia University. *The Historian and the Present Conflict of Ideas*,[27] Crane Brinton, Harvard

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[26] Published in *The Wisconsin Magazine of History*, June 1942, pp. 408 ff.

[27] Published in *The American Oxonian*, April 1942, pp. 83 ff.

University. Discussion: Sidney R. Packard, Smith College; Frank Monaghan, Yale University; Richard H. Shryock, University of Pennsylvania.

III. THE ENLIGHTENMENT, Chairman Chester V. Easum, University of Wisconsin. *The Philosophes—Philosophers More Than They Seem*, Arthur M. Wilson, Dartmouth College. *The Enlightenment and the "Cake of Custom,"* Penfield Roberts, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Discussion: Paul R. Doolin, Georgetown University; Robert R. Palmer, Princeton University.

IV. THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION, Chairman Earl J. Hamilton, Duke University. *Aspects of the Industrial Revolution in France, 1815–48*, Arthur L. Dunham, University of Michigan. *War in Relation to the Early Industrial Revolution*,[28] John U. Nef, University of Chicago. Discussion: Frederick L. Nussbaum, University of Wyoming; Thomas C. Mendenhall, Yale University.

V. MODERN RUSSIA, Chairman Samuel N. Harper, University of Chicago. *Labor and Socialism in Russia*, Jesse D. Clarkson, Brooklyn College. Discussion: Alfred Levin, College of the City of New York; James F. Bunyan, Washington, D. C.; Leonid I. Strakhovsky, University of Maryland.

VI. NATIONALISM IN THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH, Chairman Paul Knaplund, University of Wisconsin. *The Dominion of Canada*, Reginald G. Trotter, Queen's University. *The Commonwealth of Australia*, W. Ross Livingston, State University of Iowa. *The Union of South Africa*, Reginald I. Lovell, Willamette University. Discussion: Kenneth Bjork, St. Olaf College; A. Brady, University of Toronto.

VII. THE ENTRY OF THE UNITED STATES INTO WAR, 1917, Chairman Samuel Flagg Bemis, Yale University. *The Issue of Neutral Rights in Retrospect*, Thomas A. Bailey, Stanford University. *Remarks on the Entry of the United States into the First World War*, Walter Millis, New York City. Discussion: Harley Notter, Washington, D. C.; John D. Hicks, University of Wisconsin.

VIII. NEW HISTORIES FOR AMERICAN HIGH SCHOOLS, Joint Session of the American Historical Association and the National Council for the Social Studies, Chairman Robert E. Keohane, University of Chicago. *Pan-American History*, Robert S. Ellwood, Illinois State Normal University. *Pan-Pacific Relations in Senior High School History*, Mary Elizabeth Knight, Garfield High School, Seattle. *Canada and the British Empire*,[29] Erling M. Hunt, Columbia University. Discussion: A. C. Krey, University of Minnesota.

IX. CHURCH AND STATE IN LATIN AMERICA, Joint Session of the American Historical Association and the American Catholic Historical Association, Chairman Richard F. Pattee, Department of State, Washington, D. C. *Ideas on Church-State Relations in Nineteenth Century Latin America*, Arthur S. Aiton, University of Michigan. *Co-operation between Church and State in Nineteenth Century Latin America*,[30] W. Eugene Shiels, Loyola University, Chicago.

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[28] Expanded and to be published in Chester W. Wright, ed., *The Problems of War and Its Aftermath* (University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1942).

[29] Published in *Social Education*, April 1942, pp. 160 ff.

[30] To be published in *The Catholic Historical Review*.

X. History of Disease and Demography, Joint Session of the American Historical Association and the History of Science Society, Chairman Arno Benedict Luckhardt, University of Chicago. *Evolution in the Application of Medical Science*, Esmond R. Long, University of Pennsylvania. *Changes in the Social Distribution of Disease*, Henry E. Sigerist, The Johns Hopkins University. *The Epidemic Constitution in Historical Perspective*,[21] Iago Galdston, New York Academy of Medicine.

Luncheon Conference—1 o'clock

The Teaching of History, Luncheon of the National Council for the Social Studies, Chairman Fremont P. Wirth, George Peabody College for Teachers. *Historical Perspective on Our Teaching of the World War*,[22] Howard R. Anderson, Cornell University. Discussion: Boyd C. Shafer, Stout Institute.

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[21] To be published in *The Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine.*

[22] Published in *Social Education*, March 1942, pp. 109 ff.

MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION HELD AT THE STEVENS HOTEL, CHICAGO, DECEMBER 30, 1941, AT 3:30 P. M.

President Arthur M. Schlesinger presided.

The President presented Mr. Binns, the Manager of the Stevens Hotel, who as a host welcomed the members of the Association as the hotel's guests.

The Executive Secretary made a special announcement about the temporary closing to the public of the Division of Manuscripts of the Library of Congress for a period of at least two weeks during the holidays.

The Executive Secretary reported on (*a*) the disposition of the resolution concerning the examination of textbooks by the N. A. M., (*b*) the possibility of creating a placement bureau, and (*c*) the recommendation by the Chairman of the Committee on Nominations to move forward at once the referendum taken in regard to dates for nominations.

> (*a*) A clear and excellent statement was drafted on the freedom of teaching; this was printed in the July issue of the *American Historical Review* and in the November issue of *Social Education.*
>
> (*b*) The possibility of creating a placement bureau was discussed by the Executive Committee and informally by the Council, and it was decided that the situation did not seem favorable nor feasible for its establishment.
>
> (*c*) The Committee on Nominations was authorized to send out not later than April 1 the request for the suggestions by the membership of possible candidates and to set July 1 as the latest date for the acceptance of replies.

This authorization by the Council is an adequate and constitutional method of disposing of the motion by Mr. Beale at the meeting in 1940.

The Executive Secretary then made a report briefly summarizing his annual report, which is to be printed in the April issue of the *American Historical Review.*

The *American Historical Review* is the last learned journal in the field of history that is functioning as it has done. Upon the Managing Editor and the Board of Editors rest the responsibility. To all in this Association there ought to come the deep conviction that our civilization is an endless web and woof that must not be torn apart. Faith and devotion to standards of scholarship entrusted to us in this country as never before must be maintained. Those who remain on various campuses during the national crisis are the soldiers of learning. That they are doing their work in the classrooms, libraries, and laboratories, to maintain institutions of learning in this country is an essential national task in war as it is in peace. Faith in his own work should extend to faith in the Association. There is a difference between maintenance of civilization and maintenance of business as usual, and the historical business is of unusual importance at times like this.

The Executive Secretary reported that there is a possibility that the Pennsylvania organization of the WPA will take over the work on the Bibliography of American Travel and complete it. No definite decision had as yet been made.

The Treasurer presented his report. This report was accepted and ordered placed on file.

The Executive Secretary reported that on December 28 the Council had discussed the holding of the 1942 meeting in Washington and had felt assured that plans could go ahead despite the congestion in Washington, unless transportation difficulties should develop; however, within the last 24 hours it has become apparent that the large margin of space in the Mayflower Hotel in previous years has disappeared. The hotel could give us no assurance for 1942. The Executive Committee has the authority to decide on a new location for the meeting in 1942. The Council has taken no action on the location for the meeting in 1943.

The Executive Secretary presented the nomination by the Council of Mr. Randolph Burgess for reelection to the Board of Trustees for a term of 5 years. The Association voted to reelect Mr. Burgess.

The Executive Secretary reported briefly on the activities of the American Council of Learned Societies. He also summarized briefly the importance of this organization in view of current affairs in Washington. The A. C. L. S. may be rather influential and important in the question of special services; it is able to support learned nonprofit volumes in history and other fields. As the situation is in Washington in the field of humanities, this organization through Mr. Waldo G. Leland and his connections will be very helpful to the government and to scholarship.

The Executive Secretary summarized the report submitted by Prof. Roy F. Nichols as delegate to the Social Science Research Council. Projects described in the last report are nearing completion, and the survey of research in American history during the past 5 years has been completed. The research manual to serve as a laboratory guide in the field of local history has not been completed as the original plan is being revised. Grants-in-aid were awarded in the usual amount to historical scholars, and a fellowship in the field of Latin-American history was granted. The Committee on the Control of Social Data is considering how it may promote adequate documentation of the world conflict, particularly as it affects the United States. The Committee on American Economic History, supported by a generous grant of funds, has been constituted and is preparing to finance projects of its own planning in this area.

The Executive Secretary reported briefly on the activities of the National Parks Association, as presented by Mr. B. Floyd Flickinger, the Association's representative.

The Executive Secretary summarized the report of Prof. J. Salwyn Schapiro, the representative on the Advisory Committee of the Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars. The Committee had a three-fold aim: (*a*) To aid personally the refugees; (*b*) to preserve their abilities for American scholarship; and (*c*) to assist the American institutions of higher learning in absorbing the refugee scholars. Funds were raised to accomplish the third aim from three sources: (1) From Jewish organizations as most of the refugee scholars were Jews; (2) from the Rockefeller Foundation that generally duplicated the amount granted by the Committee; and (3) to a limited extent from the Oberlander Trust. According to the report of the Committee, as of June 1, 1941, it was instrumental in placing 235 refugee scholars in American colleges and universities. Half of this number have been absorbed in the permanent staffs.

The Executive Secretary reported that the Council had appointed the committees for 1942, a list of which is given on pages XXIII–XXV.

The question was raised as to whether there was a more convenient time or less inconvenient time for the Annual Meeting than in December during the holiday period. Early September had been tried by many organizations and many features had been found attractive. The uncertainty of the next two meetings suggests the possibility of trying a different time such as early September. Transportation facilities would be better at that time of the year, and there is less danger of health difficulties. Prof. A. C. Cole moved that the Executive Committee by referendum ascertain the sentiment of the members of the Association who have during the last few years attended the annual December meetings. This motion was seconded. After discussion in which Prof. Frank M. Anderson recalled the numerous occasions in the past when the same proposal came up he offered a substitute motion which was accepted by Professor Cole, and without dissent the Association instructed the Council to take the date of the Annual Meeting under consideration and report to the Association at its earliest convenience.

Mr. Roy F. Nichols presented the following resolution:

> Whereas, the American Historical Association has learned that the Historical Records Survey is in desperate need of an enlargement of its central editorial staff in order to perform the services that it should for the various State committees for the Conservation of Cultural Resources and in order to maintain the same standards of scholarly excellence that have characterized the publications of the Historical Records Survey in the past, and whereas, the American Historical Association, being impressed by the need for protecting our historical records against the hazards of war and by the unique service which the Historical Records Survey can perform in this respect, hereby resolves,
>
> That the proper authorities of the Work Projects Administration be respectfully petitioned to allocate sufficient funds to augment the central editorial staff of the Historical Records Survey.

Upon motion this resolution was carried.

Mr. Paul H. Buck presented the following report of the Committee on Nominations.

In 1938 a new electoral system retained the Committee on Nominations and maintained the preliminary ballot, where members were invited to submit names. At least two names should be nominated by the Committee on Nominations, and 20 members may petition to add to the nominees named by the Committee on Nominations. The vote is by ballot. There was no increase in direct participation by members in election of officers. One in ten replied to the preliminary circular and this ratio remains the same. In the preferential ballot of 1939, 357 votes were cast by an active membership that numbered 3,541. In the final ballot there were 366 votes. This year there were 307 votes in the preferential ballot and 329 votes on the final ballot. The situation is disappointing even if one thousand indicates a conservative minimum figure of interested members, and the proportion replying to the ballot is somewhat smaller. The Nominating Committee has evidence of very keen interest in the election of officers. A large number of members believe that a well chosen ticket should be dominant in selecting officers. The Committee on Nominations is definitely important. The preliminary preferential ballot is of quite dubious utility. One-fifth of the ballots were worthless for a variety of reasons, and there were only about 250 countable ballots. There were 114 different persons receiving votes for the second vice presidency; two of these 114 reached 15 votes each (the highest total); only 4 additional men received as many as 10 votes each, and the usual number were 3, 2, or only 1 vote per person. Likewise for vacancies on the Council 394 names were suggested, 16 votes were the most any one person received, and only one other received as many as 10 votes. For vacancies on the Committee on Nominations 13 votes were the most received by one person, and no other person received as many as 10 votes.

Far more useful to the Committee than the above results were the letters sent in by various members of the Association, making suggestions as to nominations and also discussing certain problems of policy. Miss Lonn, the incoming chairman, hopes the practice of writing letters to the Committee will be continued during 1942.

Thirty-five percent of the total vote was received from three areas—the City and State of New York, Pennsylvania, and Washington, D. C.

The problem of succession faced the Committee due to the death of Professor Thompson. Under the constitution the first vice president becomes president immediately upon the death of the president. The Committee decided to apply a principle of reasonable treatment in this type of crisis. It adhered to the normal course in presenting Mr. Schlesinger for president in 1942. Professor Thompson's address, which had been prepared before his death, was presented at the annual dinner. The Committee on Nominations hopes this action will set a precedent of reasonable treatment in the case of a similar occurrence in the future.

Mr. Buck reported for the Committee on Nominations that Mr. Carl Stephenson of Cornell University, and Mr. Arthur S. Aiton of the University of Michigan had been elected by mail ballot to the Council, and that Mr. Sidney Packard of Smith College, and Mr. Walter P. Webb of the University of Texas had been elected to the Committee on Nominations. He further reported the following nominations: for President, Mr. Arthur M. Schlesinger of Harvard University; for First Vice President, Miss Nellie Neilson of Mount Holyoke College; for Second Vice President, Mr. William L. Westermann of Columbia University; for Treasurer, Mr. Solon J. Buck of the National Archives. Upon motion, duly adopted, the Executive Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for the officers as nominated by the Committee on Nominations.

Mr. Louis Gottschalk, by request of the Council, presented the following resolution:

> Resolved, That the President be directed to convey the thanks of the Association to Mr. Shepard Morgan and his associates on the Board of Trustees for their careful guardianship of the invested funds of the Association; to Mr. Curtis Nettels and his associates on the Program Committee for the interesting and stimulating program provided at the meeting in Chicago in 1941; and to Miss Bessie L. Pierce and her associates on the Local Arrangements Committee for their careful attention to the comfort of its members at that meeting.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 5:15.

Guy Stanton Ford,
Executive Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1941

The financial assets of the American Historical Association on August 31, 1941, amounted to $274,297.98. Of that sum, $214,450.00 constitute the capital funds of the Association, which are in the custody of the Fiduciary Trust Company of New York and are managed by it under the direction of the Board of Trustees. Of that amount $131,215.00 are credited to various special funds, leaving only $83,235.00 the income from which is unrestricted. The cash on hand in checking and savings accounts amounts to $59,847.98 of which sum $55,389.94 is restricted, leaving only $5,125.79 available for general purposes. The unrestricted balances in the custody of the Treasurer amounted to $4,458.04, and the balance in the operating account of the Executive Secretary amounted to $667.75. The total of unrestricted funds, including both capital and expendable sums, amounted to $88,360.79; and that of restricted funds amounted to $185,937.19.

The expendable funds of the Association are administered through a general account, five special accounts, and four operating accounts. The general account includes, however, a number of special funds and grants, which are segregated from the unrestricted funds only by bookkeeping. The balances in this account are kept partly in a savings account and partly in a checking account, and transfers are made from one to the other as occasion arises. The balances in the special accounts are separately deposited, four in savings accounts and one in a checking account. The operating accounts are not administered by the Treasurer, but the funds for them are supplied from the general or special accounts and, as a rule, their receipts are transmitted to the Treasurer for deposit in the appropriate accounts.

The following tables present a condensed exhibit of the financial transactions of the Association during the year. The statement for the general fund is broken down into unrestricted funds and the various special funds and grants, and for the unrestricted funds the items for 1939–40 are included for purposes of comparison. Statements for the special accounts and the operating accounts follow, and there are a number of summaries. It is gratifying to note that receipts exceeded disbursements for 1940–41 by $66.59.

The Treasurer's accounts have been audited by F. W. Lafrentz & Co., certified public accountants; and their report, with the exhibits omitted, is reproduced herewith. The complete report is on file in the Washington office of the Association, where it may be examined by any interested member. The operating account of the Committee on Americana for College libraries has been audited by Price, Waterhouse & Co., Detroit; and the other operating accounts have been audited and certified to be correct by members of the Association appointed by the President for that purpose, as follows: The accounts of the Executive Secretary and the Radio Committee, by Roy F. Nichols and Leonidas Dodson; and the account of *Social Education*, by Carlton J. H. Hayes and John A. Krout. Reports of these audits are also on file and available for inspection in the Washington office.

The last item presented herewith is the report of the Board of Trustees for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1941, which was submitted by Shepard Morgan, chairman of the Board.

SOLON J. BUCK.

GENERAL ACCOUNT

Comparative statement for 1939–40 and 1940–41 of receipts and disbursements of unrestricted funds

Receipts:	*1939–40*	*1940–41*
Cash on hand	$5,849.64	$4,391.45
Annual dues	14,584.61	15,546.12
Registration fees	1,072.00	1,116.00
Interest	3,869.73	3,941.93
American Historical Review	5,531.37	5,651.04
Royalties	124.22	105.09
Advertising	876.57	1,519.47
Miscellaneous	6.25	2.75
Total	31,914.39	32,273.85

Comparative statement for 1939-40 and 1940-41 of receipts, etc.—Continued

Disbursements:	1939-40	1940-41
Office of the Secretary and Treasurer	$5,492.15	$4,765.25
Office of the Executive Secretary	4,400.00	[illegible]
Council and Council committees	615.64	[illegible]
Membership committee	27.18	[illegible]
Committee on Historical Source Materials	78.22	[illegible]
Annual meetings	258.33	[illegible]
Review—editorial	6,966.25	[illegible]
Review—copies for members	8,892.07	[illegible]
Writings on American History	600.00	1,200.00
International Bibliography	100.00	100.00
A. C. L. S.—dues	75.00	75.00
Annual Report—[illegible]	[illegible]	275.00
Pacific Coast Branch	100.00	100.00
Total	27,322.94	27,815.21
Balance	4,591.45	4,458.64
	31,914.39	32,273.85

Statement of receipts and disbursements for 1940-41 of special funds and grants included in the general account

	Receipts	Disbursements
Endowment Fund:		
Contributions	$101.00	
Life membership dues	100.00	
Transferred for investment		$200.00
Balance, Aug. 31, 1941		1.00
	$201.00	201.00
Andrew D. White Fund:		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1940	96.18	
Interest	42.00	
Balance, Aug. 31, 1941		138.18
	138.18	138.18
George Louis Beer Prize Fund:		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1940	254.25	
Interest	224.00	
Prize of 1940		200.00
Balance, Aug. 31, 1941		278.25
	478.25	478.25
John H. Dunning Prize Fund:		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1940	113.64	
Interest	73.50	
Prize of 1940		100.00
Expenses		21.24
Balance, Aug. 31, 1941		65.90
	187.14	187.14

Statement of receipts and disbursements for 1940–41 of special funds and grants included in the general account—Continued

	Receipts	*Disbursements*
Herbert Baxter Adams Prize Fund:		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1940	$214.48	
Prize of 1940		$200.00
Prize of 1940		200.00
Balance, Aug. 31, 1941		19.48
	219.48	219.48
Writings on American History Index:		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1940	496.40	
Balance, Aug. 31, 1941		496.40
	496.40	496.40
J. Franklin Jameson Fund (*Writings on American History*):		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1940	71.61	
Interest	84.70	
Contribution from unrestricted funds	1,200.00	
Other contributions	676.84	
Expenses		2,030.02
Balance, Aug. 31, 1941		3.13
	2,033.15	2,033.15
Radio Committee:		
Grant from Keith Fund	1,100.00	
Grant from National Broadcasting Co	6,806.00	
Transferred to operating account		7,300.00
Balance, Aug. 31, 1941		606.00
	7,906.00	7,906.00
List of Doctoral Dissertations:		
Grant from Carnegie Institution of Washington, Division of Historical Research	300.00	
Expenses		300.00
	300.00	300.00
Special Accounts:		
Interest	4,168.32	
Transfers		4,168.32
	4,168.32	4,168.32

Summary statement for 1940–41 of receipts and disbursements of funds in the general account

		Receipts	Disbursements
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1940:			
Unrestricted funds	$4,391.45		
Special funds and grants	1,244.54	$5,635.99	
Income:			
Unrestricted funds	27,882.40		
Special funds and grants	10,713.04	38,595.44	
Expenditures and transfers:			
Unrestricted funds	27,815.81		
Special funds and grants	10,391.26		$38,207.07
Balances, Aug. 31, 1941:			
Unrestricted funds	4,458.04		
Special funds and grants	1,566.32		6,024.36
Total		44,231.43	44,231.43
Interest received and transferred to special accounts		4,168.32	4,168.32
Grand totals, general account		48,399.75	48,399.75

Special Accounts

Statement for 1940–41 of receipts and disbursements

	Receipts	Disbursements
Americana for College Libraries:		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1940	$1,413.15	
From the McGregor Fund	13,745.17	
From participating colleges	8,500.00	
Transferred to operating account		$20,776.05
Balance, Aug. 31, 1941		2,882.27
	23,658.32	23,658.32
Carnegie Revolving Fund for Publications:		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1940	8,003.00	
Interest	64.29	
Royalties	1,519.56	
Grant toward publication costs A. C. L. S	650.00	
Printing and storage		1,178.30
Committee expenses		123.51
Balance, Aug. 31, 1941		8,935.04
	10,236.85	10,236.85

Statement for 1940–41 of receipts and disbursements—Continued

	Receipts	*Disbursements*
Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund:		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1940	$20, 809. 26	
Interest	3, 419. 23	
Royalties	865. 93	
Editorial and publication expenses		$427. 87
Committee expenses		178. 29
Membership dues for contributors		370. 00
Writings on American History		215. 88
Balance, Aug. 31, 1941		23, 902. 38
	25, 094. 42	25, 094. 42
Littleton-Griswold Fund:		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1940	7, 777. 62	
Interest	936. 03	
Sales of publications	12. 00	
Editorial and publication expenses		376. 09
Committee expenses		90. 68
Membership dues for contributor		5. 00
Balance, Aug. 31, 1941		8, 253. 88
	8, 725. 65	8, 725. 65
Social Education:		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1940	8, 452. 83	
Interest	57. 84	
Royalties	750. 22	
Subscriptions and advertising	3, 975. 48	
Royalty payments to authors of report of Commission on the Social Studies		214. 16
Transferred to operating account		6, 457. 78
Balance, Aug. 31, 1941		6, 564. 43
	13, 236. 37	13, 236. 37
Summary of Special Accounts:		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1940	46, 455. 86	
Income including transfers	34, 495. 75	
Expenditures and transfers		30, 413. 61
Balance, Aug. 31, 1941		50, 538. 00
Total	80, 951. 61	80, 951. 61

GENERAL SUMMARY

Summary statement for 1940–41 of funds in the general account and the special accounts

		Receipts	Disbursements
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1940:			
General account	$5,635.99		
Special accounts	46,455.86		
		$52,091.85	
Income:			
General account	38,595.44		
Special accounts	34,495.75		
	73,091.19		
Less duplication	1,771.86		
		71,319.33	
Expenditures and transfers:			
General account	38,207.07		
Special accounts	30,413.61		
	68,620.68		
Less duplication	1,771.86		
			$66,848.82
Balance, Aug. 31, 1941:			
General account	6,024.36		
Special accounts	50,538.00		
			56,562.36
Total		123,411.18	123,411.18

OPERATING ACCOUNTS

Statement for 1940–41 of receipts and disbursements of accounts not handled by the treasurer

	Receipts	Disbursements
Office of the Executive Secretary:		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1940	$290.28	
Transferred from general account	5,166.00	
Salaries		$3,666.00
Travel		77.45
Rent		480.00
Office expenses (including moving)		565.08
Balance, Aug. 31, 1941		667.75
	5,456.28	5,456.28
Social Education:		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1940	1,042.22	
Transferred from special account	6,457.78	
Reprints	19.90	
Salaries		5,400.00
Office assistant		24.50
Review assistant		100.00
Advertising assistant		720.00
Travel		118.99
Office expenses		658.24
Balance, Aug. 31, 1941		498.17
	7,519.90	7,519.90

Statement for 1940–41 of receipts and disbursements of accounts not handled by the treasurer—Continued

Radio Committee:	*Receipts*	*Disbursements*
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1940	$829.64	
Transferred from general account	[1] 6,800.00	
Honoraria to historians		$1,230.00
Fee to broadcaster		4,300.00
Historical director		1,290.00
Stenographic services		430.00
Travel		25.30
Office expenses		252.07
Balance, Aug. 31, 1941		102.27
	7,629.64	7,629.64

Committee on Americana for College Libraries:		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1940	1,641.70	
Transferred from special account	20,776.05	
From sales of books	116.94	
Refund	169.20	
Books and repairs		14,944.19
Salaries		4,500.00
Other expenses		1,242.27
Balance, Aug. 31, 1941		2,017.43
	22,703.89	22,703.89

Financial Assets

Securities as appraised Aug. 31, 1941		$214,450.00
Credited to—		
Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund	$94,095.00	
Littleton-Griswold Fund	25,000.00	
Andrew D. White Fund	1,200.00	
George Louis Beer Fund	6,400.00	
John H. Dunning Fund	2,100.00	
J. Franklin Jameson Fund	2,420.00	
		131,215.00
Unrestricted		83,235.00
Cash in checking and savings accounts		59,847.98
Special accounts	50,538.00	
Credited to special funds	1,566.32	
Operating accounts, restricted	2,617.87	
		54,722.19
Unrestricted		5,125.79

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[1] The difference between this figure and the $7,300 shown under special funds is accounted for by the fact that a check of $500 sent on Aug. 30 did not reach the Radio Committee in time to be included in its receipts for the year ending Aug. 31, 1941.

Summary

	Receipts	Disbursements
Unrestricted funds:		
Securities	$83, 235. 00	
Cash in the custody of the Treasurer	4, 458. 04	
Cash in the custody of the Executive Secretary	667. 75	
		$88, 360. 79
Restricted funds:		
Securities	131, 215. 00	
Cash in the custody of the Treasurer	52, 104. 32	
Cash in operating accounts	2, 617. 87	
		185, 937. 19
Total		274, 297. 98

REPORT ON EXAMINATION

OCTOBER 10, 1941.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIRS: We have made an examination of your accounts from September 1, 1940 to August 31, 1941, inclusive, and submit herewith our report including exhibits and schedules as listed in the index.

CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

A summary of the cash receipts and disbursements covering the general account, general account—special funds and grants, and special accounts, as detailed on Exhibit A, B, and C, is presented as follows:

	Exhibit A General Account	Exhibit B Special Funds and Grants	Exhibit C Special Accounts
Balance at Sept. 1, 1940	$4, 391. 45	$1, 244. 54	$46, 455. 86
Receipts	27, 882. 40	10, 713. 04	34, 495. 75
	32, 273. 85	11, 957. 58	80, 951. 61
Disbursements	27, 815. 81	10, 391. 26	30, 413. 61
Balance at Aug. 31, 1941	4, 458. 04	1, 566. 32	50, 538. 00

Recorded cash receipts were accounted for in bank deposits and cash disbursements, according to the records, were supported by cancelled checks and approved vouchers.

The cash on deposit with the Union Trust Company to the credit of the above accounts or funds, amounting to $56,562.36 at August 31, 1941, was reconciled with the bank statements and pass books and confirmed by correspondence with the depositary. A summary of these accounts is as follows:

Checking account	$4, 936. 45	
Savings account—general	1, 087. 91	
		$6, 024. 36
Savings account:		
No. 5		23, 902. 38
No. 6		8, 253. 88
No. 7		6, 564. 43
No. 8		8, 935. 04
Special checking account		2, 882. 27
Total		56, 562. 36

INVESTMENTS

A summary of the transactions made by the Fiduciary Trust Co. of New York for your account from September 1, 1940, to August 31, 1941, inclusive, as detailed on Schedule 1, is as follows:

Cash balance at Sept. 1, 1940	$7,137.78
Receipts	58,117.00
	65,254.78
Disbursements	53,538.51
Cash balance at Aug. 31, 1941	11,716.27

A summary of the purchases and sales of securities by the Fiduciary Trust Co. of New York for your account from September 1, 1940, to August 31, 1941, as detailed on Schedule 2, is as follows:

Securities on hand, Sept. 1, 1940	$214,392.85
Purchases	39,016.38
	253,409.23
Sales	45,887.45
Securities at Aug. 31, 1941	207,521.78

A summary of the securities in the hands of the Fiduciary Trust Co. of New York at August 31, 1941, in accordance with records submitted to us by your Association, are shown at par value or cost, as detailed on Schedule 3, is as follows:

Bonds:		
Interest paying	$100,000.00	
Interest in default	5,000.00	
		$105,000.00
Stocks:		
Preferred	21,673.25	
Common	80,848.53	
		102,521.78
Total		207,521.78

INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS

Interest on investments was accounted for with the exception of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co.'s 4½ percent bonds which were $1,162.50 in arrears at August 31, 1941. The total net income received from securities by the Fiduciary Trust Co. and transmitted to your Association during the period under review amounted to $8,513.69, as may be noted on Schedule 1.

Respectfully submitted.

F. W. LAFRENTZ & CO.
Certified Public Accountants.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OCTOBER 10, 1941.

To the TREASURER OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION:

SIR: I submit herewith a report of the Board of Trustees of the American Historical Association for the financial year ended August 31, 1941.

The securities held in trust for the Association on that date were as follows:

Bond account

	Amounts based on Aug. 30, 1941, quotations	Estimated annual income
U. S. Government bonds:		
$5,000 Savings bonds, registered, Defense G, 2½ percent, due 1953	$5,000.00	$125
$8,000 Treasury bonds, 2½ percent, due 1954	8,480.00	200
Railroad bonds:		
$5,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co. general mortgage series E, 4½ percent, due 1989, not paying	2,050.00	------------
$5,000 Oregon Washington Railroad & Navigation Co. first and refunding mortgage series A, guaranteed 4 percent, due 1961	5,350.00	200
$5,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Co. general mortgage series D, 4¼ percent, due 1981	5,100.00	213
$10,000 Southern Pacific Co., 4½ percent, due 1981	5,200.00	450
Public utility bonds:		
$10,000 American Gas & Electric Co. debentures 3½ percent, due 1960	10,700.00	350
$7,000 Brooklyn Edison Co., Inc., construction mortgage 3¼ percent, due 1966	7,700.00	227
$10,000 Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc., debentures 3¼ percent, due 1946	10,500.00	325
$10,000 North American Co. debentures 3½ percent, due 1949	10,500.00	350
Industrial bonds:		
$10,000 Continental Oil Co. convertible debentures 2¾ percent, due 1948	10,600.00	275
$10,000 National Distillers Products Corporation convertible debentures 3½ percent, due 1949	10,400.00	350
$10,000 Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey debentures 2¾ percent, due 1953	10,500.00	275
Preferred stocks:		
50 shares Public Service Corporation of New Jersey 6 percent cumulative preferred par $100, rate $6	5,450.00	300
100 shares E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. $4.50 cumulative preferred, no par, rate $4.50	12,600.00	450
50 shares U. S. Steel Corporation 7 percent cumulative preferred par $100, rate $7	6,050.00	350
Miscellaneous stock:		
6 shares International Match Realization Co., Ltd., V. T. C., par £1, in liquidation	54.00	------------
Securities value	126.234.00	------------
Principal cash balance	11,332.19	------------
Total bond account	137,566.19	4,440

Special account

	Amounts based on Aug. 30, 1941, quotations	Estimated annual income
Industrial common stocks:		
50 shares United Fruit Co. No par. Rate $4	$3,600.00	$200
40 shares American Can Co. Par $25. Rate $4	3,320.00	160
30 shares Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. B. Par $25. Rate $4. $1 extra paid Dec. 2, 1940	2,550.00	150
40 shares Philip Morris & Co. Ltd., Inc. Par $10. Rate $3. $2 extra paid April 15, 1941	3,560.00	200
100 shares W. T. Grant Co. Par $10. Rate $1.40	3,400.00	140
100 shares Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc. No par. Rate irregular; estimated rate $2	3,500.00	200
50 shares Loew's Inc. No par. Rate $2. $1 extra paid Dec. 31, 1940	1,850.00	150
40 shares Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. No par. Rate $6. $2 special paid Dec. 27, 1940	6,520.00	320
25 shares E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. Par $20. Rate $7	3,900.00	175
50 shares Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation. No par. Rate irregular; estimated rate $3	3,950.00	150
100 shares Continental Oil Co. Par $5. Rate $1	2,400.00	100

Special account—Continued

	Amounts based on Aug. 30, 1941, quotations	Estimated annual income
Industrial common stocks—Continued		
50 shares Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey. Par $25. Rate $1. 75 cents extra paid in 1940. 50 cents extra paid June 15, 1941	2,200.00	88
50 shares Texas Corporation. Par $25. Rate $2	2,150.00	100
25 shares Chrysler Corporation. Par $5. Rate irregular; estimated rate $6	1,450.00	150
30 shares General Motors Corporation. Par $10. Rate irregular; estimated rate $3.75	1,170.00	112
125 shares Deere & Co. No par. Rate irregular; estimated rate $1.50	3,250.00	188
200 shares General Electric Co. No par. Rate irregular; estimated rate $1.85	6,600.00	370
25 shares Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. Par $50. Rate irregular; estimated rate $5	2,250.00	125
30 shares Ingersoll Rand Co. No par. Rate irregular; estimated rate $7	3,210.00	210
30 shares Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. Par $25. Rate irregular; estimated rate $5	2,430.00	150
100 shares Sperry Corporation. V. T. C. Par $1. Rate irregular; estimated rate $2	3,700.00	200
Financial Common Stocks:		
10 shares Guaranty Trust Co. of New York. Par $100. Rate $12	2,850.00	120
50 shares Insurance Co. of North America. Par $10. Rate $2.50. 50 cents extra paid Jan. 15, 1941	4,050.00	150
80 shares Commercial Investment Trust Corporation. No par. Rate $4	2,640.00	320
Securities value	76,500.00	------------
Principal cash balance	384.08	------------
Total special account	76,884.08	4,228
Total bond account	137,566.19	4,440
Grand total	214,450.27	8,668

The securities of the Association are in the custody of the Fiduciary Trust Co. of New York, and are managed by it subject to the approval of the Trustees.

During the year securities at a cost price of $23,400.00 have been purchased for the *Bond Account*, and securities at a sales price of $37,881.42 have been sold from the *Bond Account*. Securities at a cost price of $20,176.48 have been purchased for the *Special Account*, and securities at a sales price of $10,458.63 have been sold from the *Special Account*. A list of these purchases and sales has been filed at the office of the Treasurer of the Association.

The holdings of the American Historical Association as of August 31, 1941, compares with its holdings as of August 31, 1940, as follows:

	Value of principal	Income		Value of principal	Income
BOND ACCOUNT			SPECIAL ACCOUNT		
Aug. 31, 1940	$147,151.44	$4,825.00	Aug. 31, 1940	$65,856.84	$3,772.00
Aug. 31, 1941	137,566.19	4,440.00	Aug. 31, 1941	76,884.08	4,228.00

As will be noted from the foregoing figures, which give market values and estimated income for the two accounts as of the last business day of August in each of the two years, the *Bond Account* has diminished and the *Special Account* has increased by roughly corresponding amounts. This change reflected the action of the Trustees, mentioned in last year's report, in authorizing a somewhat increased investment in high-grade common stocks. The proportionate distribution between the two types of securities thereby became about one-third in equities and two-thirds in fixed-income obligations and cash. This proportion remains substantially unchanged at the time of the present report, since practically all cash remaining to the credit of the *Bond Account* on August 30th has now been invested in fixed-income obligations.

During the year the market value of the securities held in both accounts for the Association, including cash, increased from $213,008.28 to $214,450.27, and the income basis increased from $8,597 to $8,668. Both increases were less than one percent.

In accord with accepted principles, the Trustees have given instructions to the Fiduciary Trust Co. to set aside out of each year's income such an amount as is applicable for that year toward the amortization of the premiums on bonds purchased above the redemption price. The charge upon income on this account for the fiscal year was $265.23.

During the fiscal year, the Trustees received from the Association for investment $200.

Charges made by the Fiduciary Trust Co. for the management of securities amounted during the fiscal year to $1,068.62. The brokerage charges on purchases and sales amounted to $142.15. The Board of Trustees incurred no other expenses.

Very truly yours,

For the Board of Trustees of the
American Historical Association,
Shepard Morgan, *Chairman.*

American Historical Association

Budgets, 1941–42, 1942–43, unrestricted funds

[Approved by the Council Dec. 28, 1941]

	Actual, 1940–41	Original, 1941–42	Revised, 1941–42	1942–43
RECEIPTS				
Annual dues	$15, 546. 12	$14, 500	$15, 000	$15, 000
Registration fees	1, 116. 00	1, 000	1, 000	1, 000
Interest	3, 941. 93	3, 800	3, 800	3, 800
Royalties	105. 09	100	100	100
American Historical Review:				
Macmillan for editorial expenses	2, 400. 00	2, 400	2, 400	2, 400
Profits for year ending—				
July 15, 1941	2, 945. 02			
July 15, 1942		3, 000	2, 700	
July 15, 1943				2, 700
From sale of periodicals	109. 16	75	75	75
For printing list of doctoral dissertations	196. 86			
Advertising and exhibit space	1, 519. 47	800	1, 300	1, 300
Publications and miscellaneous	2. 75	10	5	5
Refund, Office of Executive Secretary			667	
	27, 882. 40	25, 685	27, 047	26, 380
DISBURSEMENTS				
Office of Secretary and Treasurer:				
Salary of Assistant Secretary-Treasurer	2, 400. 00			
Office assistant	497. 25			
Services of clerk at Smithsonian				
Stationery, printing and supplies	1, 156. 52			
Equipment	14. 13			
Postage	458. 07			
Telephone and telegraph	45. 87			
Bonding Assistant Secretary-Treasurer	25. 00			
Auditor	125. 00			
Contingent and miscellaneous	63. 45			
	4, 785. 29			

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION—Continued

Budgets, 1941–42, 1942–43, unrestricted funds—Continued

	Actual, 1940–41	Original, 1941–42	Revised, 1941–42	1942–43
DISBURSEMENTS—continued				
American Historical Review:				
Salary of Editor	$2,500.00	----------	----------	----------
Salary of Assistant Editor	2,033.00	----------	----------	----------
Office assistance and other expenses	2,034.91	----------	----------	----------
	6,567.91	----------	----------	----------
Executive Secretary:				
Salary of Executive Secretary	1,833.00	----------	----------	----------
Salary of Assistant	1,833.00	----------	----------	----------
Expenses	1,500.00	----------	----------	----------
	5,166.00	----------	----------	----------
General administration:				
Salary of Executive Secretary and Editor	----------	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000
Salary of Assistant Secretary-Treasurer	----------	2,400	2,400	2,400
Other salaries and services	----------	5,000	----------	----------
Editorial assistant	----------	----------	2,400	2,400
Clerk-stenographer	----------	----------	1,800	1,800
Bonding Assistant Secretary-Treasurer	----------	25	25	25
Auditing	----------	125	125	125
Travel	----------	100	250	250
Office expenses (including stationery, printing, supplies, equipment, postage, telephone, and telegraph)	----------	2,800	2,500	2,500
Notes contributed to *Review*	----------	200	200	200
Contingent and miscellaneous	----------	250	----------	----------
Contingent, miscellaneous, and editorial assistance	----------	----------	1,000	1,000
	----------	15,900	15,700	15,700
Payments to the Macmillan Company for copies of the *Review* supplied to members of the Association	8,850.16	8,700	9,000	9,000
Historical activities and other expenses:				
Pacific Coast Branch	100.00	100	100	100
Annual Report of the Association	375.00	----------	----------	----------
Council and Council committees	195.97	500	250	250
Membership committee	2.35	100	100	100
Program committees:				
New York, 1940	25.00	----------	----------	----------
Chicago, 1941	72.55	25	----------	----------
Washington, 1942	----------	75	75	25
Washington, 1943	----------	----------	----------	75
Local arrangements committee	200.00	200	200	200
Nominating committees	----------	60	----------	----------
New York, 1940	55.57	----------	----------	----------
Chicago, 1941	19.00	----------	50	----------
Baltimore, 1942	----------	----------	25	50
1943	----------	----------	----------	25
Committee on historical source materials	26.01	50	50	50
Writings on American History (contribution to J. Franklin Jameson Fund)	1,200.00	600	20	----------
Dues in A. C. L. S	75.00	75	75	75
International Bibliography of Historical Sciences	100.00	100	----------	100
	2,446.45	1,885	945	1,050
Summary of disbursements:				
Office of Secy. & Treas	4,785.29	----------	----------	----------
American Historical Review	6,567.91	----------	----------	----------
Executive Secretary	5,166.00	----------	----------	----------
General administration	----------	15,900	15,700	15,700
Macmillan, for copies of *Review* to members	8,850.16	8,700	9,000	9,000
Historical activities and other expenses	2,446.45	1,885	945	1,050
	27,815.81	26,485	25,645	25,700

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Balance Sheet, 1941–43, estimated

Balance on hand, Sept. 1, 1941	$4,458.04
Receipts, 1941–42, including balance of $667.00 in Executive Secretary's Office	27,047.00
Total available, 1941–42	31,505.04
Expenditures, 1941–42	25,645.00
Balance, Sept. 1, 1942	5,860.04
Receipts, 1942–43	26,380.00
Total available, 1942–43	32,240.04
Expenditures, 1942–43	25,750.00
Balance, Sept. 1, 1943	6,490.04

STATISTICS OF MEMBERSHIP

December 15, 1941

I. GENERAL

Total membership:		
Individuals:		
Life	456	
Annual	2,773	
Institutions:		
25-year membership	6	
Annual	380	
		3,615
Total paid membership, including life members		2,850
Delinquent:		
Year ending Feb. 28, 1942	9	
Year ending May 31, 1942	9	
Year ending Aug. 31, 1942	502	
Year ending Nov. 30, 1942	245	
		765
Loss:		
Deaths	38	
Resignations	67	
Dropped	136	
		241
Gain:		
New members	246	
Former members re-entered	37	
		283
Net gain		42
Membership, Dec. 7, 1940		3,573
New members and renewals	283	
Deaths, resignations, etc	241	
		42
Total membership, Dec. 15, 1941		3,615

II. By Regions

New England: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut	501
North Atlantic: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia	1, 254
South Atlantic: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida	246
North Central: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin	714
South Central: Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia	131
West Central: Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas	368
Pacific Coast Branch: Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii	321
Territories and Dependencies: Puerto Rico, Alaska, Philippine Islands, Canal Zone	4
Other countries	76
	3, 615

III. By States

	Total membership	New members and renewals, 1940–41		Total membership	New members and renewals, 1940–41
Alabama	28	4	New Hampshire	30	-----
Alaska	1	-----	New Jersey	104	13
Arizona	11	2	New Mexico	8	1
Arkansas	10	1	New York	563	62
California	209	9	North Carolina	70	2
Canal Zone	-----	-----	North Dakota	10	-----
Colorado	20	3	Ohio	153	11
Connecticut	122	9	Oklahoma	19	2
Delaware	14	2	Oregon	15	3
Dist. of Col	222	28	Pennsylvania	265	21
Florida	27	1	Philippines	2	-----
Georgia	26	4	Puerto Rico	1	-----
Hawaii	4	2	Rhode Island	30	5
Idaho	4	-----	South Carolina	22	2
Illinois	250	20	South Dakota	7	1
Indiana	134	3	Tennessee	37	3
Iowa	45	5	Texas	58	-----
Kansas	38	1	Utah	8	-----
Kentucky	30	2	Vermont	11	1
Louisiana	23	2	Virginia	101	6
Maine	20	1	Washington	30	1
Maryland	86	6	West Virginia	23	5
Massachusetts	288	15	Wisconsin	71	3
Michigan	106	10	Wyoming	3	-----
Minnesota	68	1	Canada	36	-----
Mississippi	13	-----	Cuba	2	-----
Missouri	58	5	Latin-America	2	2
Montana	7	1	Foreign	36	-----
Nebraska	32	2			
Nevada	2	-----		[1]3, 615	283

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[1] This includes the 283 new members and renewals.

Deaths Reported Since December 7, 1940

Abe Ackerman, Fort Wayne, Ind. (August 19, 1937), *life member.*

William Henry Allison, Washington, D. C. (September, 1942), *life member.*

Frederic M. Ayres, Indianapolis, Ind. (May 15, 1940), *life member.*

Emil Baensch, Manitowoc, Wis. (August 17, 1939), *life member.*

Gilbert Giddings Benjamin, Los Angeles, Calif. (May 28, 1941).

Gist Blair, Washington, D. C. (December 16, 1940).

Milledge L. Bonham, Jr., Clinton, N. Y. (January 22, 1941).

Catherine Delilah Brown, Toledo, Ohio (December 18, 1940).
Mrs. Morgan G. Bulkeley, Hartford, Conn. (Date ?), *life member.*
Thomas Chalmers, D.D., Winter Park, Fla. (July 4, 1940).
Howard Millar Chapin, Providence, R. I. (September 18, 1940).
John J. Coss, New York, N. Y. (April 28, 1940), *life member.*
Richard D. Doyle, St. Louis, Mo. (December 23, 1940).
Edwards D. Emerson, Buffalo, N. Y. (May 20, 1941), *life member.*
Erik McKinley Eriksson, Pasadena, Calif. (May 22, 1941).
Worthington Chauncey Ford, Cambridge, Mass. (March 7, 1941), *life member.*
Charles L. Goodwin, Hartford, Conn. (June 22, 1940), *life member.*
Walter Frothingham Hall, South Acton, Mass. (——, 1941).
Edwin Packard Halsey, Haverford, Pa. (April 9, 1941).
Howard C. Hill, Chicago, Ill. (June, 1940).
Matt Bushnell Jones, Newton Center, Mass. (July 1, 1940).
William Glenn Kimmel, Iowa City, Iowa (December 13, 1941).
Michael A. Mikkelsen, Danbury, Conn. (February 1941).
William B. Miller, Omaha, Nebr. (November 21, 1940).
Victor Roth, New Haven, Conn. (July 26, 1939), *life member.*
Hon. Frederic M. Sackett, Louisville, Ky. (May 18, 1941), *life member.*
Joseph Schafer, Madison, Wis. (January 27, 1941).
David Schley Schaff, D.D., Washington, D. C. (March 2, 1941).
Augustus Hunt Shearer, Buffalo, N. Y. (May 31, 1941), *life member.*
Preserved Smith, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. (May 15, 1941), *life member.*
Henry Osborn Taylor, New York, N. Y. (April 13, 1941), *life member.*
Holland Thompson, New York, N. Y. (October 21, 1940), *life member.*
James Westfall Thompson, Berkeley, Calif. (September 30, 1941).
Charles Herbert Thurber, Boston, Mass. (December, 1938), *life member.*
Harry M. Varrell, Cambridge, Mass. (May 27, 1940).
Jenny Chamberlain Watts, Cambridge, Mass. (February 13, 1941).
Hilmar Hermann Weber, Cambridge, Mass. (May 5, 1940).
John Woodbury, Boston, Mass. (January 4, 1940), *life member.*

COMMITTEE REPORTS FOR 1941

The Committee on Nominations

In the year 1939 the Association put into effect a new electoral system designed to democratize procedure and to increase the direct participation of the members in the selection of officers.

The new system retained the Nominating Committee as the main element in the procedure. Likewise it retained the preliminary preferential ballot whereby members are invited to suggest candidates to the Committee. There were two major new provisions. The first was the introduction of a contest in filling vacancies on the Council and the Nominating Committee. This contest is secured by requiring the Nominating Committee to name at least two candidates for each vacancy. The ballot is conducted by mail. The second new provision permitted any group of 20 or more members to add by petition candidates of their own choosing to the list named by the Committee. Three elections have been held under the new procedure and we may well take stock of its successes and failures. The following conclusions seem justified by experience: (1) The right to nominate by petition has not been exercised. The membership of the Association seems hostile to the idea and it is probable that any candidate nominated in this manner, however strong his qualifications would be under a handicap in the election. (2) The Nominating Committee has itself been made very conscious of its responsibilities. (3) There has been no increase in direct participation by the members in the selection of officers. In the days before the change roughly about one in ten members replied to the preliminary preferential circular. Curiously enough, ten per cent seems to remain the degree of response. In 1939, the first election, there were 3,541 members of the Association. Three hundred fifty-seven voted in the preferential ballot. Three hundred sixty-six voted in the final ballot. This year 307 voted in the preferential ballot. Three hundred twenty-nine voted in the final ballot.

It may be said that many amateur members of the Association cannot be expected to be much interested in the selection of officers. Perhaps it is unfair to consider the percentage in ratio to the total membership. However, the one thousand or more who attend our annual meetings represent a very conservative minimal figure of interested membership. And even in relation to this figure the proportion of returns is very small. There is no escaping the fact that the situation is disappointing and that it is likely to remain so.

This does not mean that the members of the Association lack interest in the selection of its officers. What it does seem to indicate is that a large majority of the Association believes that a well-chosen Committee, acting conscientiously, should be dominant in the selective process.

If this deduction is true it corroborates the opinion made by Mr. Conyers Read that the Nominating Committee has the most important single function to perform of any agency of the Association. Great care should be taken in securing intelligent, conscientious, imaginative and representative committees. (4) The preliminary preferential ballot is of dubious utility. Three hundred seven ballots were received this year. Approximately 60 were worthless for a variety of reasons. Some were returned wholly blank. Some were returned partially blank, to that extent disfranchising the voter. Some were votes for men who had served as president. Some were cast for equally ineligible dead men. Some merely reproduced the existing slate of officers. As a consequence there were left about 240 or 250 countable ballots. Out of this relatively small number came the amazing result of 114 different persons receiving votes for second vice president. Two men received 15 votes each—that was the highest total reached by any one. Only 4 more received as many as 10 each. It is simply impossible to exaggerate the degree to which this vote was scattered. The usual thing was 3 or 2 or 1 votes per person. Likewise for the vacancies on the Council and Nominating Committee. Three hundred ninety-four different names were suggested for these vacancies. The highest number any individual received for Council was 16 with only 1 other above 10. The highest number any individual received for the Nominating Committee was 13 and that individual was the retiring chairman of the Committee, which in itself is a more or less typical example of behavior on this ballot. No other person received as many as 10 votes. Some persons were, of course, named for both the Council and the Nominating Committee. The highest combined total for the 2 offices was 17 with 9 other persons receiving a combined vote of 10 or over.

Now, of course, such a result is not of much help and it raises the question of the utility of such a preferential ballot. The scattered vote reflects the tremendous complexity of our Association with its many regional and subject groupings. In such a situation the work of a committee must be paramount. Again we return to the importance of the Nominating Committee in the electoral procedure.

Far more useful to the Committee than the preferential ballot were the letters sent in by various members making suggestions as to nominees and discussing points of policy. Miss Lonn, next year's chairman, wishes me to stress this point, and to say that she hopes you will continue and extend the practice.

The Committee this year was faced with a problem of succession caused by the death of President James Westfall Thompson. Under our constitution the first vice president becomes president immediately upon the death of the president. This happened in 1938 when Mr. Paxson became president upon the death of Mr. Larson. In that case the death occurred in the spring and hence gave a period for adjustment. Mr. Paxson, good soldier that he is, stepped readily into the breach, prepared an address, and carried through at the Christmas meetings of that year. Yet there does seem to be some unfairness inherent in the system. A man elected to the honor might virtually be deprived of his year in office with such plans of leadership as he might be preparing to put into discard and he might also be embarrassed in a hurried preparation of his address. Furthermore, and this seems most important, such an arrangement if carried through literally might interfere with plans to honor the deceased president.

This year President Thompson died on September 30. His address was prepared. Arrangements for its delivery and for its publication in the January *Review* had been made. The program for the Annual Meeting was in the final stages of preparation. The Committee had no inclination either to interfere with these plans or to ask the first vice president to prepare an address on less than 3 months notice.

We, therefore, on consultation with Mr. Ford, the Executive Committee, and certain former presidents of the Association, decided to apply a principle of reasonable treatment. We adhered to the normal course of presenting Mr. Schlesinger for the presidency in 1942 and permitted the Program Committee to carry through its planned program and to have read by a colleague the address which Mr. Thompson would have liked to have read himself.

I trust this principle of reasonable treatment appeals to your sense of propriety, and that it becomes a precedent for action if unhappily such a tragedy recurs in some future year.

The Nominating Committee believes that one factor contributing to the probable recurrence of such a situation is the undue length of time between a man's nomination as second vice president and the delivery, 3 years later, of his address as president. This period should be shortened, and it can easily be shortened by eliminating the office of second vice president. The office has no function to perform. We have found no one able to advance any plausible reason for its existence. The Nominating Committee instructs me to present as its considered judgment a resolution asking that the constitution be amended so as to abolish the office of second vice president.

I shall now announce the results of the final ballot for vacancies on the Council and Nominating Committee.

For the Council the election resulted in the choice of Carl Stephenson and Arthur S. Aiton.

For the Nominating Committee the election resulted in the choice of Sidney Packard and Walter P. Webb.

No nominations by petition for the executive officers of the Association have been presented. I therefore proceed to hold the election by ballot, as required by the rather cumbersome rules, for the following officers nominated by your Committee:

For President----------------------------------Arthur M. Schlesinger.
For First Vice President-----------------------Nellie Neilson.
For Second Vice President----------------------William L. Westermann.
For Treasurer----------------------------------Solon J. Buck.

Now I have here the ballots, ready for distribution. But it would be a meaningless waste of time to distribute and then collect these ballots when there is no contest. I should think it would meet the constitutional requirement of an election by ballot if we vote to instruct the secretary to cast a ballot for the officers I have named. If this procedure meets with your approval, I so move.

Paul H. Buck, *Chairman.*

December 30, 1941.

The Committee on the Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund

The Committee has had under its direction two major programs: first, the continuation of the series of monographs on American history; and second, the continuation of the bibliographical series entitled *Writings on American History.* Complete responsibility for the latter project was conferred upon the Committee by the Council of the Association, and this action was supplemented by a special motion adopted by the Executive Committee of the Council at its meeting on March 16, 1941.

During the current year, two manuscripts previously accepted by the Committee have gone to press; namely, H. C. Perkins, *Northern Editorials on Secession*, and Mrs. C. H. Kirby's biography of *George Keith.* Both of these are now in galleys. The former is the last of the earlier documentary series—a series now about to be terminated. Mrs. Kirby's work is the first of the monographs, which at present it is our policy to support. The Committee has retained Miss Bertha Josephson as editor for these volumes; but has authorized the Chairman, at his discretion, to request the University of Pennsylvania Press to assume this editorial function whenever it may seem desirable. Both of these volumes will be published, as heretofore, by the Appleton-Century Co., in terms of the pre-existing contract. Uniformity with earlier volumes issued by the Committee, in binding, format, etc., will be preserved. The Committee has supervised the usual relationships between authors, editor, and publishers, in seeing these works through the press; and both will probably be out before the end of the present year.

With regard to other volumes already issued by the Committee, it may be noted in passing that the royalties in most cases have been relatively small—as was to be expected. The one exception was U. B. Phillips' volume *The Course of the South to Secession*, which brought in royalties during the past financial year of $538.67. The Committee recommended to the Council, in its last annual report, that another recent volume, Miss Josephson's *Manual of Style*, be adopted as the official manual of the Association, but no word of action on this point has been received.

During the current calendar year, two new manuscripts were submitted. One, received last winter, was carefully considered by the several members, who finally decided not to accept it for publication. The second, received recently, will be examined after the beginning of the next year, along with any others that may be submitted at that time. The small number of monographs received during the current year, suggests that some further means of publicity should be considered. The Committee hopes to meet during the coming A. H. A.

sessions in Chicago, to consider this as well as the other questions confronting it. The regular annual meeting will also probably be held during the coming spring.

Careful consideration has been given to new responsibilities relating to the publication of *Writings on American History.* These are of both an editorial and a financial nature. The Committee has decided to retain Miss Griffin as editor of the series, in view of her long experience therewith, and of her cooperation in making certain editorial changes which seem desirable. The Committee examined, in this connection, the report submitted last year by the special Committee on the *Writings,* of which Professor L. J. Cappon was Chairman; and has requested Miss Griffin to adopt hereafter certain of their recommendations. Most of these are directed towards the saving of space in the format. It was decided to retain, in the contents, textbooks and genealogy; and also to reintroduce a section on "British America." The *Writings* hereafter will relate to all areas which can be listed under "English-speaking America", or "The U. S. and its Possessions." Future volumes will probably have about the same binding and format as the earlier ones, except that the Chairman has been given discretion to adopt a two-column format if that would insure substantial economies. It will, of course, be necessary to add the Beveridge seal.

The 1936 volume of the *Writings* appeared recently. A double volume for 1937–38 was in galley proof last spring in the U. S. Government Printing Office. In the past, there has been a lag of 4 or 5 years between the year covered and the date of publication. It is the feeling of the Committee that the value of the series would be greatly enhanced if this gap could be reduced. It therefore requested Miss Griffin last spring to take up intensive work on a double volume to cover 1939–40, which she informs us can probably be completed in manuscript by the end of next year, 1942. As this volume will be the first to be brought out by the Committee, it will be placed with a private publisher. It is therefore hoped that the 1939–40 volume can actually be brought out by the middle of 1942, which will reduce the time lag to about 2½ years. It is also hoped that subsequently we can further reduce this, in the direction of the ideal interval of only about 1 year between the year covered and date of issue.

The financial account of the Committee for the past financial year, to August 31, 1941, was as follows:

ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE MEMORIAL FUND

Sept. 1, 1940, to Aug. 31, 1941

		Receipts	*Disbursements*
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1940		$20,809.26	
Interest:			
On investments	$3,293.32		
On savings account	125.91		
		3,419.23	
Royalties:			
Dumond, *Southern Editorials on Secession*	21.33		
Barnes-Dumond, *Weld-Grimke Letters*	26.67		
Labaree, *Royal Instructions to British Colonial Governors*	42.67		
Case, *French Public Opinion on the United States and Mexico*	41.07		
Binkley, *Official Correspondence of the Texan Revolution*	42.67		

Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund—Continued

Sept. 1, 1940, to Aug. 31, 1941—Continued

		Receipts	Disbursements
Royalties—Continued.			
Pargellis, *Military Affairs in North America, 1748–1765*	$29.86		
Dumond, *Letters of James Gillespie Birney, 1831-1857*	106.67		
Phillips, *The Course of the South to Secession*	538.67		
Josephson, *Manual of Style*	16.32		
		$865.93	
Editorial and publication expenses:			
Perkins, *Northern Editorials on Secession*	190.43		
Phillips volume	30.43		
Josephson's manual	158.16		
Kirby volume on George Keith	48.85		
			$427.87
Writings on American History			215.88
Committee expenses			178.29
Membership dues of contributors			370.00
		25,094.42	1,192.04
Balance, Aug. 31, 1941			23,902.38
		25,094.42	25,094.42

Against this balance, should be noted certain outstanding commitments which were inherited by the present Committee at the beginning of the calendar year. These relate both to publications planned, and to those actually published or in process of publication:

Perkins, *Northern Editorials*	$1,800
Easterby, *Rice Plantations* (including $200 expenses)	3,800
Monaghan, *John Jay Corr* (including $200 expenses)	4,000
Kirby, *George Keith* (including $30 for editorial expenses)	930
Wettereau, James, Project on the First U. S. Bank	1,400
Woody, R. H., Project on the Gadsden Papers, 1 or 2 vols	1,200 or 2,400

The last two items (Wettereau and Woody) are "stale" commitments, from which nothing has been heard for several years. It is therefore the feeling of the Committee that they can be dropped at the end of the present calendar year. This will leave the Committee with outstanding commitments of about $10,530. Subtracting this from the balance noted above, leaves free assets of about $13,372 as of August 31 last. If income from interest for the coming financial year is conservatively estimated at $3,000 and royalties at only $200, this would place at the Committee's disposal for that year a fund of approximately $16,572.

This fund will be employed to meet (1) relatively small editorial expenses on volumes now in press, and for any manuscripts accepted in the ensuing months, (2) relatively small Committee expenses, (3) large amounts for publication costs of any new volumes actually published in the next financial year, and (4) large amounts for editorial expenses on the 1939–40 volume of the *Writings* now in preparation. The last item has increased in amount during the past summer and fall, and will continue high during the coming calendar year, because of the additional editorial work involved in "speeding up" the preparation of the volume for 1939–40. For the past month (October), e. g., these editorial costs were about $190, and at that rate the editorial costs for this volume for the current financial year would amount to about $2,280. (It must be anticipated, too, that the total cost in preparing this volume for the press, running over 18 months, will come to about $3,420.) There will be no publication costs for this volume prior to the early part of 1943, but a substantial outlay will then be necessary for that purpose.

It is thus apparent that the costs of preparing and publishing the *Writings* will absorb a large part of the Committee's income for at least the next 2 or 3 years. The total cost of preparing and publishing one volume a year may well average as much as $3,000, once such a regular procedure can be established. (This figure, moreover, is based on past experience, and makes little allowance for increasing printing costs.) This would involve almost the entire present annual income from the Committee's endowment. (Again, making no allowance for a possible decrease in this income.)

The Committee, of course, has no choice in allocating the greater part of its income to this purpose; since it is here acting on a mandate from the Council. It should be pointed out, however, that with a free balance now available of about $16,572 (see above), a number of future volumes in the monograph series can be financed by drawing on accumulated income during the next 2 or 3 years. The Committee had established a precedent for this some time ago.

It is presumably the hope of the Council that royalties from the sales of the *Writings* will eventually meet the costs of preparing and publishing the same. Such funds will presumably be returned to the Committee. If this is the case, the annual income hitherto available for special publications will gradually be restored, and the drain on reserves correspondingly lessened. If royalties on the *Writings* do not meet their cost, however, the Committee may be faced with the necessity of a steady encroachment on accumulated income; or, as alternatives, the serious curtailment of its monograph program, or a similar curtailment of support for the *Writings*.

The Committee will, of course, do all that it can to secure returns from the sale of the *Writings*, when the first volume to be published under its auspices appears, presumably about the middle of 1943. It is impossible to predict what the sales will be, since these volumes have always been distributed free to members of the A. H. A. up to this time. It is our present inclination to print 500 or 1,000 copies, and to bind in lots of 300 or so, as occasion demands. It is also impossible to predict costs, as we cannot yet know the size of the manuscript for the 1939–40 volume, or what printing costs will be by 1943. The Committee requested sample bids, on the basis of one of the recent volumes, during the past summer, from three publishing and two printing houses. One of the publishers, the Yale Press, declined to bid. The two printing firms submitted bids substantially higher than the other two publishers; namely, the D. Appleton Century Co. and the University of Pennsylvania Press. The last two bids were approximately the same; and it is therefore the tentative feeling of the Committee that bids on the actual manuscript of the 1939–40 volume should be submitted to them, and possibly to one or two other similar publishers, in 1943. As we have no exact way of estimating sales, the publishers will probably expect the Committee to provide all or the greater part of the costs, and will themselves offer correspondingly high royalties in return.

The Committee will appreciate any suggestions that the Council may be able to give it concerning either the monograph series or the *Writings*. It hopes to maintain the high standard already set for the former, and to increase the value of the latter by bringing its issues more closely to date. It may be observed, finally, that we are mindful of the original indebtedness of the Association to the kindness of Mrs. Beveridge, and assume that the Council wishes us to keep her duly informed of our activities. The present Chairman, upon taking office, informed Mrs. Beveridge of this appointment, and received from her a most corteous and encouraging reply.

RICHARD H. SHRYOCK, *Chairman.*

NOVEMBER 11, 1941.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE LITTLETON-GRISWOLD FUND

I submit the following report upon the activities during 1941 of the Committee on Legal History.

A meeting of the Committee was held in New York City on March 15, 1941, primarily for discussing the problems that had arisen in connection with the making of a new printing contract. The original arrangements with the Plimpton Press were for only the first three volumes of American Legal Records, and conditions in the labor and printing markets have greatly changed since that agreement was made. New arrangements have been entered into with the Vail-Ballou Press, Inc., of New York City, and every effort has been made to reduce expenses, although our new volumes will be identical with the first three in paper, binding, type, and almost all other details.

Two volumes are nearly ready for publication. Our first Connecticut volume, *The Superior Court Diary of William Samuel Johnson, 1772–73*, edited by John T. Farrell of the College of New Rochelle with a foreword by Charles E. Clark, United States Circuit Judge, is entirely ready for publication. Our first New Jersey volume, *Minutes of the Supreme Court of West Jersey, 1681–1709*, edited by H. Clay Reed of the University of Delaware and George J. Miller of the Public Record Office of New Jersey, is in corrected page proof. Paper for both these volumes was purchased months ago in order to avoid procurement difficulties. Since exactly similar paper will not be procurable next year it must all be used for these two volumes, and exactly divided between them. It has therefore seemed wise to delay actual publication of the Connecticut volume until the size of the New Jersey volume can be precisely determined and both volumes will therefore be issued early in 1942.

As regards the other seven volumes listed in my report as in progress, the work on our Rhode Island volume is very far advanced, thanks to the kindness of Professors Chafee and Boorstin of Harvard University. Very active work has also continued on the second Connecticut volume which is being edited by Mr. Lacy, and during this winter work will become active on our Pennsylvania and Delaware volumes. Dr. Susie M. Adams of Randolph-Macon Woman's College has done much work on our volume of records of Accomac County, Va., with which she has been familiar for many years. Finally, as respects the volumes for North and South Carolina, work has been delayed because of the occupation of our editors with other matters.

If a publication program of one volume annually is to be maintained, it will be necessary gradually to fill the gap of 5 years which has intervened since the publication of our third volume in 1936. This gap was inevitable, since no provisions had been made for other volumes than the first three which were undertaken by members of our Committee. It is hoped that as fast as the nine volumes now under way are published, work can be initiated on other manuscripts. Inasmuch as several of our forthcoming volumes will be much smaller than the first three issued, our accumulated funds will certainly suffice for a short time to meet the expenses of an accelerated publication program, but serious problems will arise when our accumulated funds are depleted. Even if a publication program of one volume annually be maintained, several generations must pass before there will be in print a body of properly edited materials sufficient to serve as a basis for dependable generalizations regarding the early development of American Law.

Additional funds are therefore greatly needed. Aside from mere publication expenses it is extremely desirable to pay respectable honoraria to editors, and to secure the services of an assistant competent to read all manuscripts and give advice to editors regarding the selection of materials. This last work would involve charges for traveling expenses that have never seemed possible in the past. If such additional funds could be secured the entire income of the Littleton-Griswold Fund could be devoted to publication, and our program would be correspondingly expedited.

A financial statement of the Littleton-Griswold Fund for the year ending August 31, 1941, follows:

LITTLETON-GRISWOLD FUND

Sept. 1, 1940, to Aug. 31, 1941

		Receipts	*Disbursements*
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1940		$7,777.62	
Interest:			
On investments	$875.00		
On savings account	61.03		
		936.03	
Proceeds of sales of publications:			
Morris, *Select Cases of the Mayor's Court of New York City*	6.00		
Towle-Andrews, *Records of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Rhode Island*	6.00		
		12.00	
Expenses in connection with—			
Bond, *Maryland Court of Appeals*	33.42		
Morris, *Select Cases of the Mayor's Court of New York City*	34.47		
Towle-Andrews, *Records of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Rhode Island*	24.22		
Volume on Rhode Island Court of Equity	282.04		
Volume on Bucks County Pa., Records	1.94		
			$376.09
Committee expenses			90.68
Membership dues for contributor			5.00
		8,725.65	471.77
Balance, Aug. 31, 1941			8,253.88
		8,725.65	8,725.65

FRANCIS S. PHILBRICK, *Chairman.*

DECEMBER 6, 1941.

THE COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP

The Committee on Membership during the last 4 years has endeavored to set aside a group of States each year as a field for special effort during that 12-month period. In 1938, such an effort was carried on in the States of the upper Mississippi Valley; in 1939, in the New England States and in the other seaboard states as far south as North Carolina; in 1940, in the States south and west from South Carolina to Texas.

This campaign of 1940 got under way late in the year and was carried into the early months of 1941. Various members of the Association served as State chairmen, devoting much time to the preparation of lists of historically-minded scholars who were not members of the Association and to the sending of invitations to membership. Among those most helpful in this work were E. Merton Coulter of the University of Georgia; Joseph J. Mathews of the University of Mississippi; Walter B. Posey of Birmingham-Southern College; Alfred J. Hanna of Rollins College; Lynn M. Case of Louisiana State University; and W. C. Binkley of Vanderbilt University. For certain reasons, New Jersey and West Virginia had not been covered in 1939. Early in 1941, Prof. Robert R. Palmer of Princeton University sent out over 60 personal letters to nonmembers who were teachers in the colleges and private schools of New Jersey, and Prof. F. P. Summers of the University of West Virginia performed a similar service in West Virginia.

A preliminary report was made in the chairman's annual report for 1940, of the work accomplished during that year, but complete figures were not then available. Statistics now show an increase from December 7, 1939, to December 7, 1940, from 3,533 to 3,573 members.

During the spring of 1941, the chairman made an earnest endeavor to call the attention of students in the larger graduate schools of the country to the desirability of membership in the Association. Such efforts never bring large accessions to the ranks of the Association, but are fruitful in acquainting young scholars with the importance of the organization. Students who for financial reasons cannot at once become members of the Association are thereby introduced to the significance of the Association and the *Review*. Of great help in this work during 1941 were Professors Merle Curti of Columbia University; Donald C. McKay of Harvard University; William T. Hutchinson of the University of Chicago; Brainerd Dyer of the University of California at Los Angeles; Paul W. Gates of Cornell University; Lynn M. Case of Louisiana State University; Thad W. Riker of the University of Texas; and Frank Monaghan of Yale.

As a means of completing a coverage of practically the entire country during the past 4 years, headway has been made this fall in a modest campaign to interest nonmembers in the Far Western States. This is, of course, a region of relatively few members (except for California) and one which is served by a regional historical organization; but, the chairman deemed it unwise to neglect this area, and a number of persons have promised to serve as local chairmen for one or two States. Those who have already agreed to assist during the next 2 months include: Brainerd Dyer of the University of California at Los Angeles; Alfred B. Sears of the University of Oklahoma; Charles M. Gates of the University of Washington; and Edward E. Bennett of Montana State University.

During the past year expenditures have been kept at a nominal figure through the use of the stenographic service of the history departments of various universities. In some cases even postage has been furnished for the use of the

Association. With increasing expenditures facing many institutions, these services may be more difficult to secure without charge in the future.

The present chairman has served for 2½ years and expects that the honor and responsibility will now be passed on to a new appointee. He recommends that, in view of the faithful work performed by other members of the membership committee, some method be devised for giving them the recognition accorded members of other committees. In the past the chairman's name has been published with the comment "with power to select other members."

Recently the attention of the chairman has been called to the fact that a considerable number of the contributors to the *Dictionary of American History* are not members of the Association. Perhaps here may be found many whose specialties are closely allied to history and who might be interested in the work of the American Historical Association. The task of enlisting the support of nonacademic people who have much interest in history as an avocation probably needs to be carefully considered also by the Association in the near future.

For statistics on membership, see pp. 39–40.

FRANCIS P. WEISENBURGER, *Chairman.*

THE COMMITTEE ON THE CARNEGIE REVOLVING FUND FOR PUBLICATIONS

During the past year the Committee on the Carnegie Revolving Fund has examined 11 manuscripts, and has accepted 2 of them for publication. The books we are committed to publish are Luther P. Jackson, *Free Negro Labor and Property Holding in Virginia, 1830–1860*, and Grace Lee Nute, *Radisson and Groseilliers*. In each instance certain suggestions of the Committee for revision are now being worked out, so that as yet neither manuscript has gone to press.

The Committee wishes to acknowledge with deep appreciation the financial assistance received from the Advisory Council of the American Council of Learned Societies, Mr. Donald Goodchild, Chairman, in the publication of our last book, Helen A. Stafford, *James VI of Scotland and the Throne of England.* Thanks in part to such subsidies as these, and in part to the excellent sales record of the last four books we have published, the financial statement of the fund we administer shows a considerable increase in the past year. The publication of the two manuscripts mentioned, together with certain editorial charges on them that we have seen fit to assume, will considerably reduce our balance, but it is the hope of the Committee that we shall be able to continue the policy we have adopted of publishing one or two outstanding manuscripts each year.

Our financial statement follows:

CARNEGIE REVOLVING FUND FOR PUBLICATIONS

Sept. 1, 1940, to Aug. 31, 1941

	Receipts	*Disbursements*
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1940	$8,003.00	
Grant from American Council of Learned Societies to assist in publication of Helen G. Stafford, *James VI of Scotland and the Throne of England*	650.00	
Interest on savings account	64.29	

CARNEGIE REVOLVING FUND FOR PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Sept. 1, 1940, to Aug. 31, 1941—Continued

		Receipts	Disbursements
Royalties:			
Lonn, *Desertion during the Civil War*	$20.80		
Ragatz, *The Fall of the Planter Class in the British Caribbean, 1763–1833*	24.00		
Carroll, *French Public Opinion and Foreign Affairs*	31.73		
Allyn, *Lords versus Commons*	7.98		
Shryock, *The Origin and Development of the State Cult of Confucius*	25.60		
Sanborn, *Origins of the Early English Maritime and Commercial Law*	9.00		
White, *Robert Barnwell Rhett*	77.60		
Bruce, *Virginia Iron Manufacturing in the Slave Era*	7.20		
Swann, *Pan Chao: Foremost Woman Scholar of China*	32.36		
Dietz, *English Public Finance, 1558–1641*	10.66		
Sydnor, *Slavery in Mississippi*	46.67		
Brown, *The First Earl of Shaftesbury*	42.67		
Barnes, *The Antislavery Impulse*	74.05		
Whitaker, *The Mississippi Question*	28.00		
Bemis, *The Diplomacy of the American Revolution*	25.78		
Garrett, *The Estates General of 1789*	12.80		
Hubbart, *The Older Middle West*	50.40		
Ranck, *Albert Gallatin Brown*	82.67		
Hoon, *The Organization of the English Customs System*	42.66		
Priestley, *France Overseas*	152.00		
Horton, *James Kent: a Study in Conservatism*	154.93		
Chitwood, *John Tyler: Champion of the Old South*	416.00		
Stafford, *James VI of Scotland and the Throne of England*	144.00		
		$1,519.56	
Editorial and publication expenses:			
White volume	5.50		
Barnes volume	29.67		
Stafford volume	1,143.13		
			$1,178.30
Committee expenses:			
Expressage	5.20		
Clerical services and reading manuscripts	113.00		
Complimentary copies of publications	5.31		
			123.51
		10,236.85	1,301.81
Balance, Aug. 31, 1941			8,935.04
		10,236.85	10,236.85

JOHN D. HICKS, *Chairman.*

THE COMMITTEE ON RADIO

The report of the Radio Committee for the year 1941 differs from that of last year in one respect, there was no interruption in the program during the summer months. Because of the international situation the National Broadcasting Company asked the Radio Committee if it would continue the Story Behind the Headlines throughout the summer. (In previous years the program has been limited to the academic year.) The financial arrangement has remained unchanged, i. e. the N. B. C. has paid two-thirds of the cost of making up the program, the A. H. A. the other third. Expenses have been kept as low as possible in order to prolong the continuance of the program.

The proposal to continue the Story Behind the Headlines without a stop through the summer came from the N. B. C. to the Radio Committee. It is interesting and very inspiriting to note from this fact that in these difficult and perplexing times history's contribution to a better understanding of contemporary issues is recognized not only by the scholarly world but also by the world of business, personified in this case by the broadcasting company.

The technique has remained the same. Mr. Saerchinger writes the talks in cooperation with experts in the various fields of history. The preparation of the program during the summer presented some difficulties since the time element makes it imperative that the broadcaster work with experts who are in or near New York. Thanks however to the willing cooperation of historians working in nearby summer schools, and due to Mr. Saerchinger's constant watchfulness over the news and its probable trends, all difficulties were overcome. It is no exaggeration to say that the prestige of the Association has been greatly enlarged by this radio program which weekly brings the name of the Association before a constantly growing audience.

The work of the Radio Committee constitutes no charge upon the funds of the A. H. A. The Association's share of the moneys necessary for the running of the program has been obtained through the efforts of only a very few members of the Association, and thanks are chiefly due to the vision and generosity of the directors of the Kieth Fund, one of whom is a member of the Radio Committee. Our debt of gratitude to them is great.

Finally, the Radio Committee once more expresses appreciation of the spirit of cooperation of the National Broadcasting Company. Its financial contribution is far from small, but even more worthy of note is the fact that it never seeks to restrict the freedom of expression or in any way to impose a pattern upon the program. Consequently, insofar as is humanly possible the Story Behind the Headlines is a truthful and objective analysis of the forces, near and remote, which have bearing upon present problems.

CONYERS READ, *Chairman.*

THE COMMITTEE ON THE GEORGE LOUIS BEER PRIZE

The Committee on the George Louis Beer Prize reports that although extremely few works were submitted for examination, the Committee felt great satisfaction in the high standard of the monograph to which the prize was awarded, namely, the volume by Dr. Arthur J. Marder, *The Anatomy of British Sea Power* (Knopf, 1940).

ARTHUR J. MAY, *Chairman.*

NOVEMBER 27, 1941.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE MEMORIAL PRIZE

The Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Prize Committee of the American Historical Association begs to recommend that the Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Prize be awarded this year to Charles Albro Barker, of Stanford University, for his volume entitled, *The Background of the Revolution in Maryland* (New Haven. Yale University Press, 1940).

Forty-three entries, comprising 5 manuscripts, 2 off-prints of articles in scholarly journals, and 36 volumes, were submitted in competition for this award.

WILLIAM T. HUTCHINSON, *Chairman.*

DECEMBER 22, 1941.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE JOHN H. DUNNING PRIZE

This prize is awarded only in even-numbered years.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS PRIZE

This prize is awarded only in even-numbered years.

THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

As chairman of the Committee on Government Publications, I have at this time no action to report and no recommendations to make.

LOUIS C. HUNTER, *Chairman.*

THE COMMITTEE ON AMERICANA FOR COLLEGE LIBRARIES

The Committee on Americana for College Libraries begs to submit its annual report for the year 1940–41. As in the past, we have expended around $16,000 for rare, scarce, and uncommon books in the field of Americana, and distributed books in about the same amount to the libraries of the 16 selected colleges on the McGregor Plan, as follows:

Albion College, Albion, Mich.
Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.
Baylor University, Waco, Tex.
Birmingham-Southern College, Birmingham, Ala.
Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.
Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.
Florida State College for Women, Tallahassee, Fla.
Mills College, Oakland, Calif.
Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.
Pomona College, Claremont, Calif.
Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, N. C.
Wesleyan College, Macon, Ga.
Western Kentucky State Teachers College, Bowling Green, Ky.
College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va.
College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio.

As in the past, the basis for this work is a grant from McGregor Fund, a Michigan corporation, whereby $500 per college per annum is granted by the Fund, and matched by $500 per annum by each of the participating colleges. In essence, the purpose of this work by the American Historical Association is to provide colleges scattered throughout the country with unusual books of source material in the field of Americana. These are books the colleges would be unlikely otherwise to obtain, and are in editions published as closely as possible to the time when the described events occurred.

The *Reports and Accounts* compiled and attested by our auditors, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., indicates the extent, scope, and circumstances of receipts and expenditures of this Committee. [The report is on file in the office of the Association.] A summarized statement of *Cash Receipts and Disbursements* is enclosed herewith.

By referring to Exhibit II in the report of the auditor, it will be observed that there was an unexpended balance of $641.54 at June 30, 1941, in our operating expenses. (McGregor Fund appropriation runs from July 1 through June 30.)

Our appropriation for the current fiscal year, i. e., 1941–42, was granted by McGregor Fund last May. The operating budget is substantially the same as in the period now being reported upon. However, $500 is being withheld by McGregor Fund (in consideration of our usual unexpended balance, as noted in above paragraph) but can be made available if needed by the Committee prior to June 30, 1942.

Regarding the book appropriation, there is an important change. In place of the annual grant of $8,000, the Trustees of the Fund granted only $2,000 for the purchase of books, or shall we say, for credits to the colleges. This deficiency of $6,000 will be made up by utilizing the books in our reserve stock, or money derived from the sale thereof. It will be remembered that when the American Historical Association took over this work, the Committee received in addition to grants of money necessary for our work, all the books which the late Mr. McGregor had purchased with a view to distributing them to colleges. These books were valued at $12,622.99. This means that we have had, virtually, a back log of nearly $13,000. Now, due to factors which must be clear to everyone, McGregor Fund has asked us to use during this year, part of the reserve stock in lieu of funds for books which would otherwise be granted. The Executive Secretary of the American Historical Association, Dr. Conyers Read, acting in conjunction with the Director of the Plan, acceded to this arrangement in a letter to the Trustees of McGregor Fund of June 20, 1941.

The budget for 1942–43 will not be presented to the Trustees of McGregor Fund until April 1942, just prior to the annual meeting of the Trustees. The budget figures will probably remain at the same figure as in the past several years. There will be no demand upon the funds of the American Historical Association for the use of its Committee on Americana for College Libraries.

In preparing this report, we can hardly fail to take cognizance of the world situation. Last year we pointed out that the destruction of certain European libraries was reducing the world's sum total of the kind of books with which we deal. This year we can only refer you to the reports still being received that destruction continues, plus the ominous fact of the looting of libraries in occupied countries by the Germans. Your Director has been called into consultation by the Committee on the Conservation of Cultural Resources of the National Resources Planning Board. He was invited to Washington three times during the past summer to keep him in touch with the work of that Committee and to offer whatever advice our own experience seemed to appropriate. The diplomatic mail pouches currently received in Washington contain data on this general subject of the destruction of and damage to Old World repositories of rare books, which data has been made available to us. Inasmuch as one of the principal concerns of the late Tracy W. McGregor was the proper conservation of rare books, the relationship of our work to that of the above mentioned Committee on the Conservation of Cultural Resources need hardly be elaborated here.

In observing the development of American libraries, we note a tendency among librarians attached to institutions of higher learning to divide all books into three classes: (1) Ordinary books for daily use and reference; (2) little used books, which may not be particularly rare, but which present a serious storage problem, and (3) rare books. Those on (1) will be administered as in the past. Those in (2) are being made the subject of much thought, which may result in the erection of regional warehouses, upon which participating and contributing libraries may draw. Books in (3) are our especial concern, and at present we are laying considerable emphasis upon making clear that there is such a thing as this third group. We do not help a college get a book worth a hundred dollars in order that that library may ship it to a warehouse. The warehouse idea seems inevitable, and will grow. But we detect a danger on the part of over-efficient librarians to make no distinction between rare and little-used books. We have devoted considerable effort during the past year in making sure that the librarians operating under the McGregor Plan have a clear idea of this distinction and will fight for it. A forecast of what may come is the division into separate buildings at Harvard University of the books which may be put into the three classes noted above. However, it should be noted again that Brown University, the University of Michigan, and the University of California at Los Angeles have had such separate buildings for certain categories of their rare books long before the idea reached Cambridge, Mass.

As in so many fields of American intellectual endeavor, our main concern today is not so much the expansion of our activity as it is the holding of the gains that have been made. Book collecting at the prices which have prevailed in the last 50 years may or may not continue. The collecting of rare books certainly will continue, as it has for thousands of years. We are anxious to do what we can to make sure that our ideals of book conservation continue to survive, and that such books as we have already distributed are not made the victims of hysterial efficiency on the part of overzealous but nonbookish professional librarians.

During the period under observation, the Committee has distributed 855 titles to the participating colleges. A list of these books, detailing author, title, date, and place of publication, from whom bought, to whom given, and the price, has been carefully prepared. This list is submitted to the members of the Committee for comment and criticism. This safeguards the work of the Committee against being too much influenced by the opinions of the Director and Assistant Director. A copy of this list is open for examination by any member of the Council of the American Historical Association, or any member of the Association in the executive offices of the Association. A copy is enclosed with this report. Its length and elaborate character prevent our printing it.

The Committee trusts that the Association will remember that our activity is due to the generosity of a late member of this Association, and that our thanks are again due to the Trustees of the foundation which he left to carry on his many and various good works, McGregor Fund. The fact that during the current fiscal year the trustees have asked us to draw upon our reserves is naturally worthy of note. Yet we ask the readers of this report to examine their daily newspapers and we are sure they will understand that changes of appallingly fundamental consequence are taking place all about them. As to the future, all we can do is to recollect that we are historians, and not prophets.

RANDOLPH G. ADAMS, *Director.*

OCTOBER 28, 1941.

Statement of cash receipts and disbursements Sept. 1, 1940–Aug. 31, 1941

Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1940	$1, 641. 70	
Transferred from Special Account	20, 776. 05	
From sales of books	116. 94	
Refund on prior year book purchase	169. 20	
Books purchased, bindings, etc		$14, 944. 19
Salaries		4, 500. 00
Other expenses		1, 242. 27
Cash balance, Aug. 31, 1941		2, 017. 43
	22, 703. 89	22, 703. 89

Comparison of appropriation with expenditures for the period July 1, 1940–June 30, 1941

	Appropriation for 1 year	Expenditures July 1, 1940–June 30, 1941	Unexpended balance
Book purchases:			
From McGregor Fund, $8,000	$16, 500	$16, 963. 65	
From colleges, $8,500			
Operating expenses:			
Office salaries	4, 500	4, 500. 00	
Communication	125	60. 75	
Transportation	400	182, 03	
Traveling	500	395. 75	
Office supplies and expense	250	257. 80	
Bookplates and labels	70	25. 75	
Insurance and bond	80	62. 85	
Printing and engraving	300	148. 53	
Auditing	275	225. 00	
	6, 500	5, 858. 46	[1] $641. 54

[1] Unused operating funds at June 30, 1941. This may be returned to McGregor Fund by deduction from their fourth quarterly check which will be due Apr. 1, 1942.

Budget for the period from July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942

For books:			
Contribution from McGregor Fund	$2, 000		
To be contributed by colleges	8, 000		
		$10, 000	
For operating expenses:			
Salaries	4, 500		
Communication	100		
Transportation	160		
Traveling	500		
Office supplies and expense	250		
Bookplates and labels	50		
Insurance and bond	65		
Printing and engraving	150		
Auditing	225		
		6, 000	
Total appropriations to be accounted for			$16, 000
Appropriated by McGregor Fund:			
For purchase of books		2, 000	
For operating expenses		6, 000	
			[1] 8, 000

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[1] An extra $500 was appropriated by McGregor Fund, but is being withheld unless needed by the Committee prior to June 30, 1942.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE "ANNUAL REPORT"

The *Annual Report* for 1939, consisting of one volume of proceedings, has been published. The *Annual Report* for 1940, consisting of proceedings for that year, is in galley proof. Mayo's volume of instructions of the British Foreign Secretaries to their envoys in the United States, 1791–1812, forming Volume III of the *Annual Report* for 1936, is in page proof. The combined volume of *Writings on American History for 1937 and 1938*, forming Volume II of the *Annual Report* for 1937, is in the same stage of manufacture. Both works should be out early in the new calendar year.

As this Committee is no longer responsible for the publication of "Writings," far more money will be available for the publication of documentary material and the like than in many years. Approximately $6,000 of the current allotment of printing credit at the Government Printing Office ($10,620) has not yet been earmarked after due provision has been made for works in hand. This the Committee proposes to employ as follows: (1) To publish proceedings for 1941 as soon as possible after the Chicago meeting now that no wait until the beginning of a new fiscal year is necessary for financial reasons; (2) to publish a volume of Talleyrand's notes on European-American business relations, in translation, edited by Hans Huth and Wilma J. Pugh. Should any balance remain, it will be applied on the cost of some further volume, to be selected later.

LOWELL J. RAGATZ, *Chairman.*

OTHER REPORTS

REPORT OF THE MANAGING EDITOR OF "THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW"

Up to September 1 of the current year the *Review* was edited by Robert Livingston Schuyler from the editorial offices at 535 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, New York. Since that time the offices have been located with the central office in the Library of Congress Annex, Washington, D. C., and Guy Stanton Ford has been editor.

The total cost of editing the *Review* amounted to $6,567.91. The net cost to the Association of printing the *Review*, after deducting the contribution of the publishers to editorial expenses and the Association's share of profits of publication, amounted to $3,541.36, an increase of $171.18 over the cost of last year. This increase is due to the increased number of copies of the *Review* distributed because of increased membership in the Association. The loss on the sale of the 10-year index has been reduced by the sale during the year of 19 copies at an aggregate price of $31.48. The 10-year index is still short of paying for itself, although the actual editorial work on it was done in the offices of the *Review* without additional cost. It seems rather surprising that with over 3,500 members in the Association, all of them receiving the *Review*, less than 500 copies of the last 10-year index have so far been sold.

Volume XLVI of the *Review* (October 1940–July 1941) contained 1,064 pages, including an annual index of 42 pages, as compared with 1,056 pages in Volume XLV. The total number of articles, notes and suggestions, and documents was 20, the same as in volume XLV. Volume XLVI contains 290 reviews as against 256 in volume XLV and 380 notices as against 516, a total of reviews and notices of 670 as compared with 772 in volume XLV, which is a decrease of approximately 13.2 percent. The total number of articles listed was 2,427 as against 2,479 in volume XLV, a decrease of approximately 2.1 percent. During the period September 1, 1940–August 15, 1941, 72 articles, notes and suggestions, and documents were submitted. Of these 13 were accepted (the acceptances of 2 of these were later recalled), 21 rejected, 1 withdrawn, and 37 returned with a statement that they would be considered if resubmitted later. Twelve major articles were published, including the Presidential Address and an account of the annual meeting of the Association at New York. Of these (exclusive of the Presidential Address and the account of the meeting) 4 were in the field of European history (including 1 ancient and 2 medieval) and 6 in American. There were 4 notes and suggestions, 2 in European and 2 in American history. There were 4 documentary contributions, 1 in European and 3 in American history.

Guy Stanton Ford, *Managing Editor.*

December 1, 1942.

Report on General Index to "Writings on American History"

Since I made my last report on the index to the *Writings on American History* the work had half of my time during 9 months of the 12, which means an average of 25 hours a week; and the collating and carding of the personal and place names has been carried forward from somewhere in the letter K to the end of letter M. M is one of the heaviest letters in the index, and contains the names of eight States as well as Mexico; while L is also of more than average bigness and the title Abraham Lincoln, when worked up, filled 27 cards.

This is slow work, and because it is so, I renew the request, made frequently before, that some one interested in the work, and having a supervisal position, should come to my office (House Office Building, room 522) and inspect the thing, that some one besides myself may understand what the task involves.

David M. Matteson.

October 28, 1941.

Report of the Editor of "Social Education"

Effective January 1, 1941, the title to *Social Education* was transferred from the American Historical Association to the National Council for the Social Studies, which at that time also took over from the American Book Co. responsibility for publishing the journal. No change has been made in editorial staff or policy. The business affairs and promotion of the magazine have been in the charge of W. F. Murra, with the title of managing editor; he is also executive secretary of the National Council, with offices in the N. E. A. Building, Washington. Mr. Murra has also served as associate editor.

Financial reports for the editorial expenses and the publishing expenses have been forwarded separately by the editor and managing editor respectively, and appear below.

Magazine content.—It has been possible to increase slightly the number of articles in history, though for some obscure reason it seems far easier to obtain popular or semipopular articles in government, economics, and sociology than in history. Some attention has been given to Latin America and the Far East, now subjects of growing interest to secondary schools. Many articles have dealt with education in and about democracy, and some with the war and education for defense. Considerable space has been devoted to the teaching of modern problems, controversial issues, and the recent controversy over textbooks. Several articles have been concerned with history and social studies in the elementary school, and some with the junior high school.

One department has continued to call attention to articles in semipopular magazines that have direct value to teachers; another department has given attention to visual and auditory materials; and a third to meetings and to other teaching materials. The book reviews have continued to range over the fields of history, social science, and education.

During the first 9 months of 1941 we received about 120 articles, of which about a fifth were invited. About half of the total were rejected.

NOVEMBER 14, 1941. ERLING M. HUNT, *Editor.*

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR "SOCIAL EDUCATION"

Sept. 1, 1940, to Aug. 31, 1941

Receipts:		
Balance, Aug. 31, 1940		$1,042.22
Repayments for 1939–40 reprints		14.90
Repayments for November copies		5.00
American Historical Association, quarterly drafts		6,457.78
		7,519.90
Expenditures:		
Salaries (Editor, Assistant or Managing Editor, Secretary)	$5,400.00	
Office assistance	24.50	
Review assistant (1)	100.00	
Office expenditures (telephone, telegraph, postage, express, office supplies and equipment, copyright fees, proof charges, advertising sale, etc., and net cost of reprints)	658.24	
Travel (Editor and Executive Board)	118.99	
Sale of advertising (salary)	720.00	
		7,021.73
Balance, Aug. 31, 1941		498.17

REPORT FROM THE DELEGATES TO THE SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

To the Council of the American Historical Association:

The projects described in the last annual report are nearing completion. The survey of research in American history during the past 5 years has been finished and a report is being drafted which will aid in planning for future research.

The research manual to serve as a laboratory guide in the field of local history is not yet ready as the Committee of the Council on Local History has decided to revise its original plan and put it in other hands. A new proposal is now being discussed with the American Association for State and Local History.

Grants-in-aid were awarded in usual amount to historical scholars and a fellowship in the field of Latin American history.

The Committee on the Control of Social Data is preparing to consider how it may promote the adequate documentation of the world conflict, particularly as it affects the United States.

A Committee on American Economic History has been constituted implemented by a grant of funds and it is preparing to finance projects of its own planning in this area.

ROY F. NICHOLS.

Report of the Delegate of the Pacific Coast Branch

Membership

The membership on December 2 is 336, an increase of 11 over the number reported a year ago.

Annual meeting, 1940

The last annual meeting was held at the University of California, Berkeley, on December 29, 30, and 31, 1940. One hundred thirty-eight members registered, coming from Arizona, British Columbia, California, Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Annual meeting, 1941

The meeting this year will be held at the University of Oregon at Eugene on December 29, 30, and 31. Copies of the program are available for members of the Council.

Preliminary financial statement

Balance, January 2, 1941		$62.17
Income		
American Historical Association	$100.00	
Sale of *Proceedings of the Pacific Coast Branch*	7.50	
Interest	.48	
		107.98
		170.15
Expense		
Stationery and supplies	13.07	
Postage	11.37	
Freight and express (moving papers of Branch)	3.65	
Secretarial assistance	3.25	
Printing (estimate)	49.18	
Traveling expenses, Secretary-Treasurer (estimate)	60.00	
		140.52
Balance December 2, 1941		29.63
		170.15

The bills for printing in connection with the annual meeting have not yet been received, and the travel expenditures by the Secretary-Treasurer will not be made until the time of the meeting, but the amounts will be within the estimates made. The provision of traveling expenses for the Secretary-Treasurer is new this year. At the suggestion of the retiring Secretary-Treasurer, the Council considered the wisdom of assuming these expenses, and voted unanimously to do so. The expenses of committees preparing the program and making local arrangements for the annual meeting, which are not included in this statement, will be met by registration fees collected at the meeting.

The final financial statement will be sent to the Executive Secretary and the Treasurer at the close of the year.

The officers and members of the Pacific coast branch are satisfied with their present position within the Association and hope that it will become permanent through the regular renewal of the annual subvention.

ROBERT J. KERNER.

DECEMBER 28, 1941.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE
THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
PACIFIC COAST BRANCH

THE UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

DECEMBER 29–31, 1941

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association was held at the University of Oregon in Eugene, December 29–31, 1941. The program was prepared by a committee consisting of Professors Reginald F. Arragon (Chairman), Vernon Carstensen, Engel Sluiter, and T. Walter Wallbank. Local arrangements were made by Professors Harold J. Noble (Chairman), John T. Ganoe (Acting Chairman), and Gordon Wright of the University of Oregon.

The meeting opened the afternoon of December 29 with a round table symposium on "The East Indies as a Focus of Colonial Rivalry" with President Waldemar Westergaard in the chair. Papers were read by L. A. Mander of the University of Washington on "The British Commonwealth and Southeast Asia," by Engel Sluiter of the University of California, Berkeley, on "The Dutch East Indies" and by Harold W. Bradley of Stanford University on "The United States and the Philippines." The discussion which followed was initiated by Richard W. Van Alstyne of Chico State College and Frank Williston of the College of Puget Sound. In the evening a reception was held at the Men's Faculty Club, at which the discussion of the afternoon was continued informally.

The morning session of December 30 was divided into two sections, one on European Diplomatic History presided over by Prof. Richard W. Van Alstyne and the other on the Northwest Fur Trade, with Prof. Herman J. Deutsch in the Chair. The first heard papers by Dr. John H. Gleason of Pomona College on "The Growth of Russophobia in England, 1815–1841" and by Dr. Charles C. Scott of Stanford University on "The Crises of 1875 and 1887 and Belgian Neutrality." The papers at the second were on "The Mystery of Mrs. Barkley's Diary" by Prof. W. Kaye Lamb of the University of British Columbia, "Saleesh House, the First Trading Post Among the Flatheads" by Prof. M. Catherine White of Montana State University and "The Role of Jedidiah Smith in the History of the Pacific Northwest" by Prof. Francis Wiley of the Central Washington College of Education.

The business session was held at the conclusion of the section meetings, with President Waldemar Westergaard in the chair. The resignation of the Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. John H. Kemble, occasioned by a call to duty with the Navy, was announced and accepted with appreciation for the services he had rendered the Association. Prof. Francis H. Herrick, as Acting Secretary-Treasurer, reported on the business of the year and Prof. Louis K. Koontz presented the reports both of the Editors and the Business Manager of the *Pacific Historical Review*. The annual awards for the best work of younger scholars in the West were then announced. In European history the award went to Dr. Gordon Wright for his study on "Raymond Poincaré and the French Presidency." The award in American history was divided between "The Indiana Co., 1763–98, A Study in Eighteenth Century Frontier Land Speculation and Business Venture" by Dr. George E. Lewis, and "Henry de Tonty, Fur Trader of the Mississippi" by Dr. Edmund Robert Murphy, Dr.

Dorothy O. Johansen received the award in Pacific history for her work entitled "Capitalism on the Far Western Frontier: The Oregon Steam Navigation Co."

The Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, Prof. Harold W. Bradley, reported the following resolutions, which were accepted unanimously:

The Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association, at its thirty-seventh annual meeting, expresses to the University of Oregon, the Department of History, the Committee on Arrangements, and the management of the John Straub Memorial Hall its sincere appreciation for their courtesy and hospitality in providing every facility for a successful meeting. We wish also to express our gratitude to President and Mrs. Donald M. Erb for their gracious hospitality in inviting the members of the Association to a reception in their home.

Since our last annual meeting we have lost by death four distinguished and faithful members: James Westfall Thompson, Sidney Hellman Ehrman Professor of History at the University of California, President of the American Historical Association, past president of the Pacific Coast Branch, and for many years one of the most noted medievalists in this country; Charles Edward Chapman, Professor of History at the University of California, Berkeley, past president of the Pacific Coast Branch, and a recognized authority in the field of Hispanic-American history; Gilbert Giddings Benjamin, for many years a beloved teacher and Professor of History at the University of Southern California; and Erik McKinley Eriksson, Professor of History at the University of Southern California and well known as a student of American constitutional history.

We learn with regret of the illness of certain of our members, and we instruct the Secretary-Treasurer to send the greetings of this meeting and our best wishes for a speedy recovery to Monsignor Joseph M. Gleason, Prof. Percy A. Martin and Prof. Herbert I. Priestley.

Prof. Herman J. Deutsch, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, presented the following nominations, which were accepted:

President, Frederic L. Paxson, University of California, Berkeley.
Vice President, Andrew Fish, University of Oregon.
Secretary-Treasurer, Hardin Craig, Jr., California Institute of Technology.
Council, the above officers and—
  Reginald F. Arragon, Reed College.
  John W. Caughey, University of California at Los Angeles.
  George H. Knoles, Colorado State College of Education.
  Waldemar Westergaard, University of California at Los Angeles.
Board of Editors, *Pacific Historical Review:*
  Dan E. Clark, University of Oregon.
  William H. Ellison, Santa Barbara State College.
  W. Kaye Lamb, University of British Columbia.
Committee on Awards:
  European History:
    Lynn T. White, Jr., Chairman, Stanford University.
    W. Henry Cooke, Claremont Colleges.
    Giovanni Costigan, University of Washington.
  American History:
    Brainerd Dyer, Chairman, University of California at Los Angeles.
    Leland H. Creer, University of Utah.
    Charles A. Barker, Stanford University.
  Pacific History:
    Woodbridge Bingham, Chairman, University of California, Berkeley.
    Frank G. Williston, College of Puget Sound.
    Chen Shou Yi, Pomona College.

A letter from Professor Nussbaum was read in which he proposed that the American Council on Education consider the formation of a general association to maintain the cultural life of the country, as expressed in its schools, learned publications, music, and art, in the midst of the great common effect required by war. On the motion of Professor Van Alstyne, the proposal was endorsed and the details of execution placed in the hands of the Council.

A luncheon followed the business meeting at which Prof. H. D. Sheldon of the University of Oregon read a paper entitled "Characteristics of Colonial Cultures." The afternoon was devoted to a consideration of "The Place of Transportation in the Early History of the Pacific Northwest." The principal paper was prepared by Prof. O. O. Winther of Indiana University and read for him by Prof. Jonas A. Jonasson of Linfield College. The subject was further developed in comments by Dr. Dorothy O. Johansen of Reed College, Dr. Randall V. Mills of the University of Oregon and Dr. John Haskell Kemble of Pomona College, whose contribution was read by Professor Percy W. Christian of Walla Walla College. The Annual Dinner concluded the day, with Prof. Dan E. Clark presiding and President Westergaard addressing the members on "A Danish Diplomat at the Court of Charles II."

The final session on Wednesday morning was divided into sections on British history and on the problems of political alignment in the United States. Prof. Andrew Fish presided over the former, where the following papers were read: "Controversy and Disputation in Sixteenth-Century England" by Hardin Craig, Jr., of the California Institute of Technology; "War and the British Colonial Farmer: A Re-evaluation in the Light of New Statistical Records" by Dr. Walton E. Bean of the University of California, Davis; "Father Charles O'Conor and Catholic Emancipation" by Giovanni Costigan of the University of Washington; and "Robert Owen, a Re-interpretation" by R. H. Harvey of the University of California at Los Angeles.

Father Peter M. Dunne presided over the second section, where the papers were by Philip G. Auchampaugh of the University of Nevada on "James Buchanan and Far Western Leaders, 1860–61"; by George H. Knoles of Colorado State College of Education on "Populism and Socialism, with special reference to the Election of 1892"; by Dudley T. Moorhead of San Luis Obispo Junior College on "Sectionalism and the California Constitution of 1879"; and by H. A. Hubbard of the University of Arizona on "Arizona's Struggle against Joint Statehood."

FRANCIS H. HERRICK,
Acting Secretary-Treasurer.

PACIFIC COAST BRANCH, AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Financial statement, 1941

Balance, Jan. 2, 1941		$62.17
Income:		
American Historical Association	$100.00	
Interest	.48	
Sale of *Proceedings of the Pacific Coast Branch*	7.50	
Registration fees, annual meeting	37.50	
		145.48
		207.65
Expenses:		
Printing	37.67	
Stationery and supplies	13.07	
Clerical Assistance	3.25	
Postage, telephone, express and freight charges	16.95	
Travel expenses, Secretary-Treasurer	33.29	
Annual meeting	16.70	
		120.93
Balance, Jan. 2, 1942		86.72
		207.65

FRANCIS H. HERRICK,
Acting Secretary-Treasurer.

THE CONFERENCE ON LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING, CHICAGO
DECEMBER 29, 1941

MINUTES OF THE CONFERENCE ON LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION HELD IN CHICAGO DECEMBER 29, 1941

The Luncheon Conference on Latin American History was held as a session of the American Historical Association at the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, on December 29, 1941. In the absence of Prof. I. J. Cox, the President of the Conference, Dr. J. V. Jacobsen of Loyola University acted as Chairman. In introducing the guest speaker, Dr. Jacobsen referred to the service rendered to the cause of "greater neighborliness" and intellectual cooperation between Anglo-Saxon and Latin America by Dr. Charles Thompson of the Division of Cultural Relations in bringing about the visit to the United States of Prof. Jorge Basadre of the University of San Marcos, Lima, Peru, who is at present attached to the faculty of Swarthmore College.

In his address, Dr. Basadre spoke with appreciation of the persistence shown by American historians in searching for real knowledge of the countries that lie to the south of the United States, but stressed the need for a still more effective approach to the contribution that Latin America had made to the history of the western world. It was the work of historians, he said, to build a bridge across the chasms that separate North and South America. Referring to differences in language, religion, social psychology, economic life, and geography that exist in the Americas Dr. Basadre stressed the more encouraging views that may be taken of them. He pointed out that cultural life in Latin America has always been bilingual and that today the number of Latin Americans studying English is increasing and that in general the barrier offered by language was of less account than in earlier times. In religion, all Christians, he said, faced the three menaces presented by the Nazi state, the Marxist state, and cynicism. The differences in social psychology can well, he thought, make relations between the two Americas more interesting, and the economic divergences work in the direction of profitable trade exchanges. The colonial period should not be studied, he believed, as a chapter of the colonial history of Spain and Portugal, but as the historical experience between 1492 and the independence era of the people of the Hispanic American States. He stressed the importance of the fact that the republicans of the independence era had succeeded in preventing the establishment of monarchies throughout the Spanish American area. He also dwelt at some length on the mixed racial characteristics of the Spanish American peoples of today. In concluding, Dr. Basadre said that he did not ask American historians to put "silk clothes on your hands" in dealing with Spanish America, but urged understanding as being "more important than knowledge."

At the business meeting which followed the luncheon a nominating committee consisting of Professors Hill, Butler, and Aiton brought in the slate of officers for the coming year which was unanimously accepted.

President: Prof. A. P. Whitaker.
Secretary: Prof. V. B. Holmes.

Members to serve with the President, retiring President, and Secretary as a General Committee:

Dr. Lewis Hanke,
Dr. W. Eugene Shiels.

The secretary was instructed to approach the Council of the American Historical Association with a view to securing the inclusion of the name of the conference on the cover of the program of the next annual meeting of the American Historical Association.

Professor Wilgus announced that the memorial volume to Dr. James A. Robertson would soon be off the press.

The meeting adjourned at 2:30 p. m.

VERA BROWN HOLMES, *Secretary*.

PRIVATE LETTERS FROM THE BRITISH EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON TO THE FOREIGN SECRETARY LORD GRANVILLE

1880–1885

EDITED
WITH AN INTRODUCTION
BY

PAUL KNAPLUND, Ph. D.
Professor of History in the University of Wisconsin

AND

CAROLYN M. CLEWES, Ph. D.
Instructor in History, Wheaton College

PREFACE

More than a century ago the British Government adopted the practice of presenting to parliament selections from the official correspondence between the foreign office and diplomatic representatives abroad, and of having this material printed for the information of the public. These constitute the famous "Blue Books" of which Prince Bismarck complained so bitterly. Dispatches more confidential in character were either printed for the use of the cabinet only or manuscript copies were circulated among its members. It was, however, deemed necessary to have still more confidential communications between the foreign secretary and agents, ministers, and ambassadors in foreign countries, communications which the foreign secretary was not obliged to show to his colleagues. In these private letters the correspondents could express themselves without fear of publicity; they are therefore of the highest value for the student of international relations.

Among the British foreign secretaries who conducted a very extensive private correspondence was Lord Granville who twice, 1870–1874, 1880–1885, held this important office. His own letters were brief and infrequent, but he welcomed long and detailed accounts from foreign capitals.

The letters in this volume contain the British representatives' impressions of American politics and personalities in public life as well as side lights upon the discussion of issues in Anglo-American relations. Among new disclosures in these letters is that of a torpedo boat built by the Fenians to raid English commerce.

The letters from Thornton, Drummond, West, and Lowell have been copied from the original manuscripts found among the Granville Papers at the Public Record Office. Since all come from the same collection, classified as "Gifts and Deposits," generally abbreviated G. D., 29, no footnote reference has been deemed necessary for each of the letters.

The editors wish to express their appreciation of the aid granted from the research fund at the University of Wisconsin for opportunities to examine the great collection of papers left by Lord Granville, and for having these letters copied and prepared for publication. The collections at the Public Record Office and the libraries of the University of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin State Historical Society have provided the material used in the work of editing these letters. For all assistance received from the attendants at these institutions the editors render their sincere thanks.

P. K.
C. M. C.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

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INTRODUCTION

The chief factors affecting the relations between the two branches of the English speaking peoples in the early eighties were the general international situation, memories of ancient quarrels and remnants of old disputes, the exigencies of domestic politics, and the views and ideals cherished by the leading statesmen of the United States and Britain. Both countries were growing at a rapid rate, and this growth led to clashes such as that over the control of the proposed isthmian waterway linking the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; and both were progressing toward political democracy which resulted in complications as, for instance, that of the Irish problems of the United Kingdom and the political influence of Irish-Americans in the United States.

The international situation was of greater moment to the British Empire than to the great American Republic. The latter did not yet rank among the world powers; its chief interests were domestic or hemispheric; consequently comparatively little attention was devoted to crises in the Near East, Africa, and Asia. Britain on the other hand was a European, African, Asiatic, and American power with ships on the seven seas, trade with practically every port, and capital invested in nearly every country. Her statesmen were compelled to watch all moves on the diplomatic chessboard and to be on the alert when rivals sought new overseas possessions or attempted to expand the boundaries of old ones.

Neither country consciously aimed at extending its dominion or its international obligations, but forces operating from within as well as without compelled both of them to reach beyond old limits. The United States began to insist that the projected canal in Central America whether it followed the Panama or the Nicaragua route should be under her control; efforts were made to create a pan-American sentiment which might strengthen the position of the United States; and in Hawaii and Samoa an enlargement of American interests presaged political domination. But the widening of the imperial orbit of the United States was insignificant compared with the extension of the British. In Africa approximately a half million square miles came under British control, in Asia sundry areas bordering on India were added to the domain of Britain, and in Oceania sections of Borneo and of New Guinea joined the long list of British dependencies.

This expansion took place during Gladstone's second ministry, April, 1880–June, 1885, the ministry of the great Liberal who had hurled the Conservatives under Lord Beaconsfield from office and power because they had loaded Britain with disgraceful and dishonorable overseas obligations. The aged, peace-loving, nonexpansionist prime minister strove vainly to return his country to the policy of noninterference in other lands. He had apparently no more control over the forces furthering imperial expansion than King Canute had over the tide. Five years of his government brought vast new territorial obligations and left Britain without an ally or friend among the powers. Under these circumstances she had no desire to pick a quarrel with the United States.

In October, 1881, memories of Anglo-American conflicts were stirred by the celebration of the centenary of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. The historic event was commemorated with pomp and circumstance, and Britain was invited to participate in the festivities. She declined with appropriate excuses; but by saluting the British flag at these ceremonies Americans showed respect for their former foes, and announced the burial of the past. However, the average American continued to harbor rankling memories of the British attitude during the Civil War. Both sides in the sectional conflict had expected aid and sympathy from Britain; each was disappointed with what it received and exasperated by what was given to the other. After the war a strong group in the North headed by the redoubtable Senator Sumner from Massachusetts demanded that Britain should pay to the United States for alleged violations of the law of neutrality indemnities amounting to almost the entire cost of the conflict. Sane counsel prevailed and the chief disputes resulting from the war were liquidated by the Washington Treaty, 1871, and the resultant Geneva arbitration. These settlements had, of course, not satisfied American and British extremists. The former felt that Britain escaped too lightly while the latter regarded as blackmail the $15,500,000 paid for the depredations of the *Alabama*.

Among the old issues in Anglo-American relations which bobbed up with embarrassing frequency the most important pertained to rights granted United States fishermen in the waters of British North America. The fisheries question was complicated by the fact that Canada and Newfoundland were self-governing colonies with complete control over local affairs. They had a right to regulate the details of their inshore fisheries, but when their fishery regulations injured the interest of American fishermen Britain was called to account. In 1879 a dispute at Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, had resulted in the destruction of nets and other fishing gear belonging to fishermen from the United States. The affair produced long discussions, the exchange of many dispatches between Washington and London, and excellent opportunities for those who wished to make political capital out of Anglo-American friction.

At the opening of the eighties the question of the control of the canal which the Frenchman, Ferdinand de Lesseps, started to build at Panama was another source of discord. Mindful of the growing strength of the United States, the increase in her commercial and shipping interests, and the grasping policies of European powers, American statesmen contended that the new waterway should be controlled solely by the United States. This would necessitate the surrender by Britain of certain rights recognized by the Anglo-American agreement of 1850, the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. But the Gladstone government refused to agree to a modification of this treaty. Charged by its political opponents with neglect of British interests in Africa and Asia, the government could not play into their hands by abandoning the right to share in the control of the Panama canal.

Even more important in shaping the course of Anglo-American relations than either the North American fisheries or the projected canal in Central America were questions pertaining to Ireland. The age-old strife between Irish and English reached a climax in the early eighties; Irish-Americans lent strong support to the cause of their homeland; and the Irish vote was a powerful factor in American politics. Ireland was the Achilles' heel of the United Kingdom and the great source of friction between Britain and the United States. In the years 1879–81 Ireland was on the brink of famine. Low prices and crop failures aggravated the plight of its peasantry. Brooding over ancient wrongs predisposed hungry men to take desperate action. The Gladstone land act of 1870 had failed to give the tenants security of tenure, compensation for improvements, or protection against high rent. When the Irish economic situation threatened to become serious an agitator, Michael Davitt, returned to Ireland from a sojourn in America with a full-fledged program for destroying Irish landlordism which he blamed for all the ills of Erin. The peasants should get control of the land and for this purpose Davitt in 1879 organized the famous Land League. In the same year the cold relentless Charles Stewart Parnell was chosen leader of the Irish Home Rule party the principal aim of which was the establishment of a parliament at Dublin. Parnell who was a Protestant and a landlord was at first inclined to be rather scornful of Davitt's league, but as a good politician Parnell soon recognized the advantage in having united under himself all the forces hostile to the English power in Ireland. He was elected head of the Land League and Ireland became the scene of a "war to the knife" between the leaguers and the Irish landlords, their agents, and those who had dealings with them. Terrorists roamed the countryside restorting to arson and murder. The police found it difficut to capture the criminals and practically impossible to secure their conviction by Irish juries. In Ireland and America, Britain was blamed for Irish crimes, distress, and disorders.[1]

Britain grappled courageously with the problems of Ireland. By private charity and Government grants famine was averted. Arrears in rent were cancelled, and the second Gladstonian land act, 1881, provided the three F's: fair rent, fixity of tenure, and free sale of leases and improvements, for the tenants of Ireland. But this failed to satisfy the Irish leaders. The Government then resorted to severe measures: coercive legislation put certain districts virtually under martial law; the Land League was outlawed and Parnell with several of his lieutenants were lodged in Kilmainham jail. Still crime continued rampant culminating on May 6, 1882, in the murder within sight of Dublin Castle of the chief secretary to the lord lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Frederick Cavendish, and the undersecretary, Mr. T. H. Burke. This foul crime produced a great shock and combined with the effects of the new land law and of coercive legislation produced a temporary lull in the Irish agitation.[2]

The Irish cause received strong support in the United States. Between 1830 and 1880 more than 2,700,000 immigrants from Ireland had entered our country. Most of them were filled with burning hatred of England, hatred they instilled in children and grandchildren. Shortly after the Civil War members of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, popularly known as Fenians, organized raids on Canada from bases in the United States; in 1881 they were charged with having built in New York a torpedo boat to prey on English shipping; and outrages in Ireland laid at the door of Irish-Americans created diplomatic incidents between Britain and the United States. By 1880 the Irish-Americans had become an active and powerful force in American politics. Many of them were ardent supporters of the Land League and Home Rule and most of them were anxious to find means whereby they could twist the tail of the British lion. Herein they were joined by other Anglophobes. American newspapers encouraged the Irish extremists; early in 1880 Parnell visited the United States and was hailed as the uncrowned king of Ireland. He was received by the president, addressed Congress, and was accorded other courtesies generally reserved for heads of foreign governments.[3] Little wonder that the harassed government and exasperated people of England blamed the United States for Irish crimes and disorders.

However, the leading statesmen on both sides of the Atlantic, Gladstone in particular, were anxious to preserve friendly relations between Britain and the United States. Four American presidents held office in the 5 years 1880–85. All were chiefly interested in problems such as reconstruction in the South, the currency, civil service, and the tariff; none was much disturbed over foreign relations, none could be classed among the Anglophobes. Rutherford B. Hayes whose somewhat stormy administration ended on March 4, 1881, wished that the canal which de Lesseps proposed to build should be under the control of the United States, but otherwise he did not seem to be much concerned with problems touching Anglo-American relations. His successor, James A. Garfield, was shot by an assassin less than 4 months after he had taken the oath of office. Lingering 3 months he died September 19 of that year. This tragedy evoked widespread sympathy in Britain; the feeling of kinship with the United States stood clearly revealed. Garfield's death elevated the vice president, Chester A. Arthur, to the highest position in the government of the States. He had not been prominent in politics before he was nominated to the vice presidency and while he showed ability as an administrator he never obtained a dominant influence in either domestic or foreign affairs. Grover Cleveland who took office March 4, 1885, was an abler man than the other three; but he was hardly in the saddle before the period covered by the letters in this volume ended.

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[1] See Norman Dunbar Palmer, *The Irish Land League Crisis* (New Haven, 1940), 157–174.

[2] *Ibid.*, 303–309; J. L. Hammond, *Gladstone and the Irish Nation* (New York, 1938), 284.

[3] Palmer, 98–99, 147–148.

Under the British governmental system the prime minister holds the position most analogous in power and influence to that of the American president. As already indicated, April, 1880–June, 1885, was covered by the second government of W. E. Gladstone. Having entered public life in 1832, his experience covered half a century. Not only in length of life and service but also in ability and force of character he completely overshadowed the American presidents of this period. The greatest liberal leader of the nineteenth century, Gladstone combined to an unusual degree great talent as legislator, administrator, and crusader for moral causes. Deeply religious, a man of strong convictions, imbued with reforming zeal, cosmopolitan in his outlook, and genuinely anxious to promote good will among nations, Gladstone towered above most men of his generation.

No British statesman has ever been more desirous of promoting Anglo-American friendship than was Gladstone. In 1835 he showed deep interest in "that gigantic progeny of English enterprise, the federal republic of the United States." After listing and describing some of the achievements of our country he concluded "he who can review these great features of the American commonwealth, and refuse to wonder and admire, is more or less than man."[4] Thus wrote the young Gladstone while still "the rising hope of the stern and unbending Tories." About a dozen years later he turned toward liberalism and began pinning his faith in freedom and political self-determination as cures for national and international maladies. He became a champion of oppressed nationalities, Italians, Roumanians, Bulgarians, and Armenians.

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[4] Paul Knaplund, *Gladstone and Britain's Imperial Policy* (London, 1927), 181, 182.

Gladstone believed in self-determination; consequently he assumed an attitude toward the Civil War which made him exceedingly unpopular in the North. Accepting at their face value statements by Lincoln and other northern leaders that the great issue of the war was not slavery but the preservation of the union, Gladstone looked upon it as an effort to coerce a section which had a right to decide for itself. In 1862 at Newcastle in an oft-quoted speech he expressed the belief that Jefferson Davis and his associates had created not only an army and a navy but that which was greater than either, a nation. On this attitude toward our Civil War has been built the theory that Gladstone was unfriendly toward the United States.

The contrary was repeatedly revealed in articles, speeches, and other public and private utterances. The most emphatic of those statements were made in this period, and Gladstone evidently was determined that whatever the issue which might cause friction between his country and our own nothing should be allowed to impair the friendly relations between the the two great English speaking powers. In a private letter to Lord Coleridge, lord chief justice of England, of November 15, 1883, shortly after Coleridge had returned from a visit to the United States, Gladstone said: "Let me say, or say again, that I think you have rendered a public service by your excursion to America. . . . I wish the two countries to be married on all points, and you have married them at one important and vital point, namely, in their legal profession."[5]

Even more explicit were the messages sent by Gladstone to the United States by the London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, Mr. G. W. Smalley. In September, 1884, Gladstone told Smalley that in his judgment, "The future of the world belongs to us [i. e. Britain and the United States], to us who are of the same blood and language, if we are true to ourselves and to our opportunities, not of conquest or aggression, but of commercial development and beneficent influence."[6] Writing to Smalley October 4, 1884, he expressed the belief that in a century the English speaking peoples would number hundreds of millions, a prospect which he considered "at once majestic, inspiring, and consolatory." Moreover, he gave as his opinion that a good understanding between them "ought not go a begging." "Clearly," he wrote,

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[5] Gladstone to Coleridge November 15, 1883; *Life and Correspondence of John Duke Lord Coleridge*, ed. by Ernest Hartley Coleridge (London, 1904), II, 336.

[6] George W. Smalley, *London Letters and Some Others* (London, 1890), II, 349.

"if there shall not be a good understanding among them, there will have been a base desertion of an easy duty, a *gran rifiuto*, such as might stir another Dante to denounce it, a renunciation of the noblest, the most beneficial, the most peaceful primacy ever presented to the heart and understanding of man."

"On the other hand," he continued, "great as it would be, it would demand no propaganda, no superlative ingenuity or effort; it ought to be an orderly and natural growth, requiring only that you should be reasonably true and loyal to your traditions, and we to ours. To gain it will need no preterhuman strength or wisdom: to miss it will require some portentous degeneracy. Even were it a day-dream it would be an improving one . . . because it implies no strife or bloodshed, and is full only of the moral elements of strength."[7] No other statesman of this period, British or American, was so anxious to further harmony between Britain and the United States as was Gladstone.

The British foreign secretary, 1880–1885, Lord Granville, was less sympathetic with America and the Americans. During his earlier term at the foreign office, 1870–1874, Granville used harsh terms in describing American foreign policy and the methods employed by the then secretary of state, Mr. Hamilton Fish; and in 1881 Granville complained that Blaine "does everything to keep up a sordid state of relations between us."[8] This unflattering opinion of the secretary of state was shared by the American minister to London, Mr. James Russell Lowell, whose term at this post practically coincided with that of Gladstone's second ministry. Lowell, a patrician New Englander, could when necessary be a pugnacious defender of American rights as well as a severe critic of the English. However, he loved them and London and apparently became a close personal friend of Lord Granville. On many of the most difficult of the issues in Anglo-American relations, especially those raised by the conduct of natives of Ireland who had acquired American citizenship, Lowell and Granville often saw eye to eye. Lowell was much irritated with those who used the citizenship of the United States as a cloak to protect them from results of illegal actions in Ireland. And he also did much to soften the effects of attacks upon Britain in the American Congress and press. Unfortunately he and Granville were in the habit of discussing privately some of the knottiest problems which arose between their countries and of these conversations no record appears to be extant.[9]

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[7] *Ibid.*, 351, 353.

[8] Granville to Gladstone, December 25, 1881. Original MSS., the Gladstone Papers in the British Museum.

[9] Letters from Lowell to Granville. Original MSS., the Granville Papers, the Public Record Office. See also George W. Smalley, *London Letters and Some Others* (New York, 1891), I, 217–222; Allan Nevins, *Henry White* (New York, 1930), 51–57.

Like the presidency, the secretaryship of state in this period was held by four men: William M. Evarts went out with Hayes; Garfield appointed James G. Blaine who served until December, 1881, when his place was taken by Frederick T. Frelinghuysen. On March 6, 1885, the post was taken over by Thomas F. Bayard. Evarts was rated as a sound constitutional lawyer with no special training or competence in the handling of foreign affairs. Blaine was a promoter of pan-Americanism and generally considered an Anglophobe, the latter perhaps somewhat of a pose for the benefit of Irish voters. Though he was aggressive in presenting demands for modifications of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, he was apparently not offensively so in his dealings with the representatives of Britain. Gossip had it that Frelinghuysen owed his appointment to a charming daughter much admired by President Arthur. Like his chief, Frelinghuysen left no great mark upon the period. He was interested in furthering plans for a Nicaraguan canal; and though he never took any measures against them he was rather distressed by activities of the Irish-Americans. Bayard took office so near the close of this period that he had no influence upon the issues which were then discussed. The secretaries of state rather than the presidents hold the first place in the letters which the British representatives in Washington wrote to the foreign office.

PART I

PART I

LETTERS FROM SIR EDWARD THORNTON TO LORD GRANVILLE, MAY 1880–JUNE 1881

Sir Edward Thornton (1817–1906), British minister to Washington December, 1867–June, 1881, entered the diplomatic service in 1842 as attaché in the legation at Turin, then capital of Piedmont-Sardinia. In 1845 he was transferred to Mexico and during the next twenty-two years he held various diplomatic and consular appointments in Central and South America.[1]

When Thornton came to Washington Anglo-American relations had reached a critical stage. American extremists demanded punitive damages from Britain for alleged unneutral acts, and diplomats strove vainly to find face-saving formulas for the solution of the Alabama and other cases growing out of the Civil War; to spite Britain the United States had abrogated the treaty of 1854 which provided reciprocal trade privileges and arrangements governing the North American fisheries; and Canada was justly incensed because of raids by Fenians from United States bases. For thirteen years Sir Edward worked earnestly to establish harmonious relations between the two countries. He smoothed ruffled feelings, did much to prepare the way for the high commission which negotiated the Treaty of Washington, and rendered yeoman service in arranging for the arbitration of the dispute concerning compensation to the fishermen of British North America for the special privileges held by fishermen of the United States.

Hamilton Fish, secretary of state in the two administrations of President Grant, found it easy to work with Thornton, and paid high tribute to Thornton's services to Britain and the United States. Fish was impressed with the Englishman's integrity, sincerity, fairness and desire to promote friendship and peace.[2]

Sir Edward and Lady Thornton were evidently not lionized by Washington society. The sophisticated Lord Tenterden who was secretary of the British delegation to the Washington high commission described them as a "dreadfully dreary pair. . . . They look as if life had faded out of them in South America and the spirit was being evaporated at Washington."[3] And Mrs. Henry Adams described Lady Thornton as having "neuralgia and a sharp tongue."[4] However, they had an excellent cook so that their official dinners were gastronomically successful. That Sir Edward was appreciated by some Americans may be gathered from the fact that in 1879 he was award the honorary degree of doctor of laws by Harvard University. Upon leaving Washington, he served as ambassador at St. Petersburg and Constantinople. He retired from the diplomatic service in 1887 with the reputation of having done "good, steady if not brilliant work"[5] as minister and ambassador.

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[1] Obituary notice in the London *Times*, January 27, 1906, and a letter from his daughter to *The Times*, February 6.

[2] Allan Nevins. *Hamilton Fish* (London, 1937), pp. 298–300, 386, 423–448, 470–493, 867, 902.

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[3] Private letter to Robert Meade, private secretary to Lord Granville, Washington, March 3, 1871. Original MSS., the Granville Papers, Public Record Office.

[4] Letter to her father, January 1, 1882. *The Letters of Mrs. Henry Adams,* ed. by Ward Thoron (Boston, 1936), p. 318.

[5] Obituary notice, *op. cit.*

Private.

BRITISH LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, *May 4th, 1880.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

I am very glad to hear that you have taken charge of the Foreign Office and that I shall have the pleasure of again serving under you.[1] I hope that I may be able properly to interpret your instructions so as to meet your views. I shall, with your permission, occasionally trouble you with a private letter, when I think there may be anything of sufficient interest; but, perhaps, fortunately there are not now so many questions of importance between the two countries as there were during the first few years of my residence at Washington; indeed, there prevails now, and since the Treaty of 1871, undoubtedly a much better feeling towards us than existed before.

There is only one point on which there is a good deal of soreness just now, and that is the fisheries question [2] and particularly the Fortune Bay affair.[3] Perhaps a part of the irritation which is felt by the United States Government is due to the circumstance that the facts set forth in Lord Salisbury's Note of the 3rd Ulto:[4] and the arguments founded upon them, are unanswerable. In conversation with me, Mr. Evarts[5] cannot deny that the American fishermen violated laws which were in force at the date of the Treaty and therefore binding on them. But he asserts that no one, not even the natives, were acquainted with those laws, and that it was mere jealousy on the part of the Newfoundland fishermen which made them attack the Americans; that if the Authorities had warned them, and, on their refusing to obey the laws, had used coercion the case might have been different, but that it is a grievous outrage that the fishermen should have taken the law into their own hands and should have gone so far as to destroy one or some of their nets.

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[1] Granville succeeded Lord Salisbury as secretary of state for foreign affairs April 28, 1880.

[2] The fisheries question concerned the rights of United States fishermen to the inshore fisheries of British North America. First granted to the United States under the treaty of peace in 1783, these rights were lost in the war of 1812, but renewed for specific areas in the treaty of 1818. The reciprocity treaty of 1854 extended the original privileges to Americans in return for a concession which permitted British subjects to fish within the territorial waters of the United States as far south as the thirty-sixth parallel, but when this treaty expired in 1866 the American rights were again limited to the areas designated by the treaty of 1818. In 1871 the Treaty of Washington provided for the renewal of American inshore fishing privileges in return for equal British rights to the thirty-ninth parallel, tariff concessions to admit Canadian fish and fish-oil duty free to the United States, and money compensation for the greater value of the British concessions (fixed at $5,500,000 by the Halifax award of 1877). The rights and concessions of this treaty ended in 1885, after the United States had given notice of abrogation two years earlier.

For a short summary with maps, see Samuel F. Bemis, *A Diplomatic History of the United States* (New York, 1936), 408–410, 429–430. For documentation of the entire dispute, see 61 Cong., 3 Sess., *Sen. Doc.* No. 870.

[3] On January 6, 1878, American fishermen landed at Tickle Beach in Fortune Bay, Newfoundland. Enraged local fishermen drove them off, with some damage to nets. When the United States claimed damages for its citizens as a result of this "affair," the British Government argued that the American fishermen had exceeded their treaty privileges by landing for the purpose of fishing from the shore, and that in particular the use of seines had violated local restrictions which were binding upon the subjects of both nations under the Treaty of Washington. The United States claimed that the treaty of 1871 had given American citizens full freedom of the inshore fisheries, and that the rights were to be exercised entirely independent of any regulations or restraints imposed by Newfoundland. According to the settlement reached May 28, 1881, Great Britain paid £15,000 to satisfy the American claims, but since it was understood that the payment did not affect the rights of either nation, the issue was not clarified.

For the American case and documents up to May, 1880, see 46 Cong., 2 Sess., *House Ex. Doc.* No. 84; the British papers, which include the settlement, are in four parts, *P. P., 1878–9,* LXXVII, c. 2184, *1880,* LXXVIII, c. 2717, *1881,* XCVIII, c. 2757, c. 3059.

Mr. Evarts admits that the American fishermen are allowed to fish only in common with the natives; but he argues that they are not at all on an equal footing. Their outfit, he says, is made at great expense; they come from a considerable distance; they are obliged to remain at sea with all their crew for days and sometimes weeks without catching a fish or having a chance of casting their nets. The native fishermen, on the other hand, who live on shore, can employ themselves in other work, need only keep a single man to watch when the fish may appear, and can, on a signal from him, assemble in a moment and surround the fish for which the Americans have been waiting in the interval at sea. He complains too of the Americans not being allowed to catch the bait with nets, and being thus forced to buy it from the natives at a high price; that the law, prohibiting the use of nets for that purpose, is only intended as an advantage to the natives who sell the bait; for that there is no pretension that the use of nets will lead to the destruction of the squid which are used for bait. He expresses too a strong opinion that fishing vessels coming from the sea ought to be allowed to use such seines and nets as they use at sea, and ought not to be restricted to the nets allowed to the native fishermen, and that the barring of fish at sea, which is almost indispensable to those who must not fish from the shore, is a very different thing from barring by the natives who have all the conveniences of the land for their operations.

However wrong Evarts may be in his arguments and pretensions, it is a fact that a great deal of soreness and bitterness has been engendered by this affair, and I would venture to suggest whether, taking advantage of the advent of a new Government at home, something might not be done, without sacrificing any principle, to allay this bad feeling. It is pretty clear that there was a general ignorance of the law upon the subject, both amongst natives and Americans, and it was certainly wrong that the Newfoundland fishermen should take the law into their own hands.

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[4] For the text, see 46 Cong., 2 Sess., *House Ex. Doc.* No. 84, 70–73, or *P. P., 1880,* LXXVIII, c. 2717, pp. 24–27.

[5] William Maxwell Evarts (1818–1901), the American secretary of state, had been educated at Yale and Harvard, and admitted to the bar of the state of New York; served on a mission to England, 1863–4, which aimed to prevent the building of ships for the Confederate navy; counsel for the United States in the Geneva arbitration, 1872; chief counsel for the Republican party in the Hayes-Tilden election dispute, 1877; secretary of state, 1877–1881; United States delegate to the Paris monetary conference, 1881; senator from New York, 1885–1891.

Evarts will, I have no doubt, answer Lord Salisbury's note of the 3d of April. Might it not be possible for Her Majesty's Government to make a concession in reply to his representation and to make some amends for the destruction of property by the Newfoundland fishermen? In this season of the Presidential election, it is likely that Blaine,[6] who is a candidate, and many others, will endeavour to take every advantage within their reach and will be too glad to have a bone of contention with us for that purpose. Blaine is a noisy mischievous demagogue and most unscrupulous; he hesitates at no falsehood.

There seems to be an inclination on the part of Evarts to come to some general agreement with us with regard to Canada, upon the questions both of reciprocal trade[7] and the future relations with respect to the fisheries after the expiration of the term assigned by the Treaty; but I doubt whether the United States Government would ever agree to such conditions as would be acceptable to us or agreeable to the Canadians.

Who is to be the next President, it is impossible to predict; the struggle seems likely to be more vehement and fierce than ever before. I am sorry to say however that it looks at this moment very much as if we were again to have Grant.

Believe me,

Faithfully your's,

EDWD. THORNTON.

Private.

BRITISH LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, *May 10, 1880.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

In one of my recent Despatches I said that it had been decided at Constantinople that for motives of economy the Turkish Legation at

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[6] James G. Blaine (1830–1893), elected from Maine to the house of representatives, 1863–1876, and was speaker of the house, 1869–1875; senator, 1876–1881; secretary of state, (March–Dec. 1881, and 1889–1892); and won the Republican nomination for the presidency in 1884.

[7] The Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 had expired in 1866. The Treaty of Washington included no provision for reciprocal trade, and subsequent attempts to negotiate an agreement failed. In 1879, Canada finally began a policy of "reciprocity of tariffs," although still anxious to make a trade treaty. See Hugh L. Keenleyside, *Canada and the United States* (New York, 1929), 294–322, and James M. Callahan, *American Foreign Policy in Canadian Relations* (New York, 1937), *passim*.

Washington should be suppressed. I understand that Mr. Evarts has expressed great indignation that the relations between Turkey and the United States should be considered of so little importance that it should be thought unnecessary to have a Representative of the former at Washington. Several months ago it was stated that the Turkish Legation was to be suppressed, and at that time Mr. Evarts, who has taken a great liking to my Turkish Colleague, desired the U. S. Minister at Constantinople to express to the Porte the wish of his Government that Aristarchi Bey should continue to be accredited to it and that the Legation should not be suppressed. Mr. Evarts who is quite as susceptible as most of his countrymen was extremely irritated that no attention should have been paid to his request.

Since I wrote my Despatch, an Article appeared in the Newspapers that the Department of State had received information that the Ottoman Government had abolished several of its Missions abroad, including those to "Washington, Brussels, Stockholm and the Hague." That the United States should have been put on a par with three such small Powers, was still more galling, and it seems that the next time Mr. Evarts met Aristarchi Bey, he could not contain himself and inveighed in bitter terms against the conduct of the Porte. But the curious part of the matter was that he threw the whole blame upon H. M's Government, and insisted that it was we who were compelling the Porte to take these measures and were glad to force her to do an unfriendly act towards the United States. He expressed his great surprise that Turkey should allow herself to be dictated to by Great Britain as to her conduct towards a friendly nation. It was in vain that Aristarchi attempted to persuade him that it was purely a matter of economy and that if a similar step had not been taken with regard to the more important European Powers, it was because the relations between Turkey and these were much too serious and grave to allow it. Evarts however refused to be pacified. The irritation of course has its origin in petty jealousy, and in a desire that all the Nations of the world should acknowledge the United States to be one of the greatest, and should worship her.

Grant's chances for the Presidency are not looking quite as hopeful as they were a few days ago. Delegates are now being elected to the Republican Convention to be held at Chicago on the 2d of next month. There should be 756 in all. Of these 604 have been already elected, of whom 255 favour Grant, 214 are for Blaine, 90 for Sherman, 13 for Washburne, and 32 for Edmunds. There are still 152 to be chosen. But to obtain a nomination requires 378 votes, and it is just possible that he may not secure them. If Grant be nominated, I think he will be elected against any Democratic candidate; for I believe that the so-called politicians are not at all aware of the immense prestige he has among the lower and more numerous class of voters. But if he be not nominated at the Chicago Convention, his friends will probably prevent any other of the prominent candidates from being named; in which case some dark horse may again be put forward. The "New York Herald" is strenuously urging that Mr. Fish [8] should be the compromise Candidate; but I doubt his being successful, partly because he is really of higher class than Presidents are generally selected from in this country, and because many people consider him to be responsible for the Award made by the Halifax Fisheries Commission which is a very sore subject with Americans.

Believe me,
Faithfully your's,
Edwd. Thornton.

Private.

British Legation,
Washington, *May 18, 1880.*

Dear Lord Granville,

The arrival of the Austrian Archduke Charles Stephen at New York has given rise to a question of etiquette which is rather amusing. My Austro-Hungarian Colleague went to meet him and represented to him that he should go to Washington to call upon the President. His Imperial Highness had consented to do so, though rather reluctantly; Baron Mayr [9] then bethought him that it would be well to ascertain whether the President would return his visit, and he persuaded the Turkish Minister to negotiate the matter with Mr. Evarts.

Aristarchi Bey is eminently capable of carrying on such a negotiation, but he was unable to persuade Evarts that it was proper for the President to return the Archduke's visit; Evarts said that the line must be drawn somewhere, and that the President could not be expected to return the visit of a Midshipman, as he called him (although he is a lieutenant). Aristarchi pointed out that he had returned the visit of the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, and of Lord Dufferin and that it was not impossible that Prince Leopold [10] would come to the United States and might visit Washington and call upon The President.

Evarts replied that the Grand Duke Alexis was the son of a reigning Sovereign and that Lord Dufferin was a distinguished Englishman and Governor General of Canada,[11] whose visit the President had a right to return if he thought fit to do so; and that both these personages had been staying at their respective Legations; but that he could not return the visit of the Archduke who was not a son of the Emperor, was a Midshipman (as he insisted upon calling him), and would probably be staying at an hotel. Evarts added that on the occasion of the visit of the Grand Duke Alexis, he had asked the Russian Minister whether the Emperor of Russia would return the visit of The President's son, if he should appear at St. Petersburgh, and that M. Shishkin [12] had assured him his Imperial Majesty would have done so. This statement was afterwards confirmed to Aristarchi by Evart's private secretary who asked him whether the Emperor would really have returned a visit from a son of The President of the United States. Aristarchi assured him that The Emperor would never have thought of doing so, and gave him the obvious reasons why this should be the case. I should pity my friend Shishkin if this story should be known at St. Petersburgh.

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[8] Hamilton Fish (1808–1893), educated at Columbia and admitted to the bar of the state of New York; member of the house of representatives, 1843–1845; lieutenant-governor of New York, 1847, governor, 1848–1850; senator from New York, 1851–1857; secretary of state, 1869–1877.

[9] Baron Mayr was the Austro-Hungarian minister at Washington, 1879–1882.

[10] Prince Leopold (1853–1884), Duke of Albany and fourth son of Queen Victoria.

[11] Frederick Temple Hamilton-Temple Blackwood (1826–1902), created Earl of Dufferin in 1872, later Marquess of Dufferin and Ava; educated at Oxford; commissioner in Syria, 1860–1861; under-secretary of state for India, 1864–1866; under-secretary of state for war,

With regard to Prince Leopold, Evarts said that that was quite a different question; he was the son of the Queen, whom every body in the United States respected and esteemed, and that if he should pay a visit to The President, the visit would certainly be returned; "for after all," said Evarts, "we were once subjects of George III."

But notwithstanding this declaration, if His Royal Highness should intend to visit Washington and call upon the President, I should endeavour to ascertain beforehand whether his visit would be returned.

In a private letter which I wrote to Lord Salisbury on the 30th of March last I asked him whether Prince Leopold would visit the United States, and if he did so, whether it would be Her Majesty's pleasure that I should go to meet His Royal Highness at the frontier and be of service to him if it should be in my power. But as I have received no answer to my enquiry I conclude that His Royal Highness will not visit the United States.

Americans are so exceedingly vain about their Country and at the same time so sensitive that they immensely appreciate any compliment that may be paid to them from England, especially by any member of The Royal Family. So that, although it is certainly necessary firmly to maintain any principle when we are sure that it is right, I have never met with any people who are so open to the flattery of a little courtesy from the higher classes of the old country.

1866; chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and paymaster-general, 1869–1872; governor general of Canada, 1872–1878; ambassador at St. Petersburg, 1879–1881; ambassador at Constantinople, 1881–1884; viceroy of India, 1884–1888; ambassador to Italy, 1888–1891; ambassador to France, 1891–1896.

[12] Russian minister at Washington, 1875–1880.

Of course the result of Aristarchi's conversation with Evarts was that The Archduke does not intend to visit Washington.

Congress seems disposed to close it's [sic] Session as soon as possible. The Democratic party, who have now the majority in both Houses, seem to me to have made a serious mistake upon this point, and that their constituents will not be satisfied with their leaving undone a great deal of legislation which ought to have been carried through, particularly with reference to a reduction of the Tariff, of which, I fear, there is now no hope.

Grant's canvass for the Presidency is losing ground and Blaine's prospects are improving; but for that very reason, I think it likely that neither of them will be nominated at the Republican Convention to be held at the beginning of next month, and that some unknown outsider will come to the front. The Democratic party seem to be waiting until they ascertain who the Republican nominee for the Presidency will be before deciding upon their own candidate.

You will see from my despatch of today's date the extraordinary measure which the President and Evarts are recommending to Congress to adopt with regard to the Fortune Bay affair, and how completely they ignore the principles enunciated by the State Department in Mr. Marcy's Circular to Collectors of Customs cited by Lord Salisbury in his Note of the 3d Ulto:[13] They seem to wish to force us into an arrangement by means of pressure and in a most unworthy manner. It is difficult to say what we can do under the circumstances. If we were to turn them out of the Canadian and Newfoundland Coast Fisheries, the United States' Government would probably claim that we should pay back a part of the Halifax award,[14] which, in addition to the remission of the import duties on fish and fish-oil, they consider to be the price of their right to fish during the whole term of twelve years agreed upon by the Treaty. The better plan might be to pay the duties under protest and make a claim hereafter for their return. In the present fever of excitement with regard to the Presidential election, I can hardly entertain the hope that Congress will be wise enough to refuse to adopt the measure proposed by the President and Evarts; on the contrary I think that each party will endeavour to surpass the other in accusing us of bad faith and in using the matter as an instrument to promote the victory of their own party in the Presidential election. If British subjects had taken advantage of their right to fish on a portion of the Coast of the United States, who can suppose it possible that the American Authorities would have allowed them to commit any violation of the laws of the United States? Neither can I see what the Fortune Bay affair has to do with Canada. It appears to be a mean and unworthy attempt to make use of it as a pretext to escape from the obligations of the Treaty.

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[13] The Marcy Circular was a letter dated March 28, 1856, from William Marcy, then American secretary of state, to the collector of customs at Boston, informing him that "It is deemed reasonable and desirable that both the United States and British fishermen should pay a like respect to such laws and regulations which are designed to preserve and increase the productiveness of the fisheries on those coasts. . . . The laws of the British provinces, not in conflict with the provisions of the reciprocity treaty [of 1854], would be as binding upon the citizens of the United States within that jurisdiction as upon British subjects. Should they be so framed or executed as to make any discrimination in favor of British fishermen, or to impair the rights secured to American fishermen by that treaty, those injuriously affected by them will appeal to this government for redress. . . ." 46 Cong., 2 Sess., *House Ex. Doc.* No. 84, 111–112; *P. P. 1880,* LXXVIII, c. 2717, 26.

The "extraordinary measure" recommended in the president's message of May 17, which had submitted Evart's report on the Fortune Bay affair to congress, was the removal of tariff concessions on Canadian fish and fish-oil.

[14] A commission met at Halifax in 1877, according to the provision in the Treaty of Washington, to arbitrate claims for compensation for the extensive fishing privileges granted by Great Britain. It awarded $5,500,000 in gold to Great Britain, without explanation for the unexpectedly large amount of the grant. For the text of the award, see 45 Cong., 2 Sess., *House Ex. Doc.* No. 89, I, 76.

Believe me,
Faithfully your's,

EDWD. THORNTON.

Lord Granville to Sir Edwd. Thornton

Private, Copy.

18 CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE,
May 22/80.

MY DEAR THORNTON,

I am very glad to get letters again from you—although it looks as if some of our old troubles were to begin again. We shall be anxious to do nothing to give unnecessary offence in the States. And we have given sufficient proof in our time of this desire not to make it desirable to yield to any unfair demands.

I had formed a high opinion of Mr. Evart's character, as well as abilities (which you can tell him with some civil words of satisfaction at being again in relation with him).

I am very sorry that he can talk such rubbish about our stopping the Turkish Mission—and still more that the American Govt. seem to have given notice of a measure contrary to our Treaty rights.

Yours sincerely

(Sd) GRANVILLE.

The Rt. Honble.
SIR E. THORNTON, K. C. B.
&c.

Private.

BRITISH LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, *May 25, 1880.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

Thanks to Mr. Evarts, the Fortune Bay affair begins to look a little disagreeable. There are a variety of feelings which have moved him to take the step which I have reported to you in my telegrams and despatches.[15] One of these is his extreme vanity and his indignation that so little attention has been paid to his long and laboured arguments and that there has been so much delay in answering them. He is also anxious just now to do something which may bring him before the public, and perhaps still give him a chance of aspiring to the Presidency which he has been gazing at with such longing eyes, but which he will certainly never reach. He would also be very glad to make a permanent arrangement with us with regard to the fisheries, and still more so if it could be accompanied by a Commercial Treaty with Canada.

But you may perhaps think that the step which he and The President have now recommended to Congress makes it more difficult for us to make any concession. The Bill however which has been submitted to Congress has not yet been passed, and may not perhaps be passed for some time to come.[16] But even if the duties should be re-imposed upon fish, they might be paid under protest, and if the question should hereafter be settled in our favour, those who paid the duty might be reimbursed.

In the meantime some arrangement of the question might be attempted. If you are not of opinion that the President's message to Congress has already rendered it at least difficult, I would almost suggest, though with some hesitation, that we should propose to submit it to arbitration upon two points: viz. the interpretation of the treaty with regard to the rights of fishing which the Americans really acquired by it, and the losses alleged to have been suffered by them in Fortune Bay. Upon the first point it would seem probable that the decision would be in our favour. Upon the second it might be perhaps decided that the Newfoundland fishermen had no right to take the law into their own hands, and we might be condemned to pay some small sum; for the real damage done was certainly not great.

If the United States' Government should reject such an offer of arbitration, it would put itself in the wrong. If it were accepted, the President could hardly do otherwise than intimate to Congress that pending the arbitration, it would be unnecessary to proceed with the Bill; and even if it were passed, any duties which might be paid under it, could be restored to the interested parties.

I hope that you will pardon me for making these suggestions; but the question seems to have excited a good deal of bad feeling, and I am most unwilling that it should drift into a serious misunderstanding between the two Governments. There is however no doubt that a great deal of the soreness arises from the impression which is prevalent all over the country, that the Halifax award was a great deal higher than it ought to have been or than was at all in accordance with justice.

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[15] These were not printed. See, however, *P. P., 1881,* XCVIII, c. 3059, 20–21 for extracts from Thornton's official report of an interview with Evarts at this time on the questions raised by the President's message.

[16] On May 19 George Loring of Massachusetts had proposed a bill (H. R. 6242) to reimpose duties on fish and fish-oil imported from Canada and Newfoundland, thereby repealing the concession made in the treaty of 1871; out of the money collected for these duties, compensation was to be paid to the American fishermen who claimed injuries at Fortune Bay.

Evart's ideas with regard to a commercial Treaty which he would wish to combine with a permanent arrangement of the fisheries, are that there should be a Zollverein for the United States and Canada; that Custom Houses should be abolished between the two countries, & that the same import duties should be levied in both. He maintains that such an arrangement might be made by treaty and that it would be advantageous to Great Britain. For he argues that a slight reduction of the duties in the United States would enable us to have a greatly encreased trade with them, and that if we were to lose a little by the duties being raised in Canada which has about four millions of inhabitants, the loss would be much more than counterbalanced by trading with forty five Millions of people in this country. He is perpetually repeating to me these ideas, and though I endeavour to persuade him that neither the Imperial Government nor Canada would accept them, he is determined not to be convinced and insinuates that I do not take the trouble to submit to, or urge them upon the attention of, Her Majesty's Government. If you think as I do upon this subject, it would help me if you would let me use your authority in repeating to him that such a project is out of the question.

At the same time I am daily becoming more and more convinced that the demands of this country for foreign goods will go on encreasing, and that it is of great importance to our manufacturers to ascertain what are the particular goods which will satisfy Americans and to study their tastes and not try to impose our's upon them.

Since I last wrote to you, Grant's chances of being nominated the Republican candidate for the next Presidency have greatly improved. The delegates from Illinois and from some other smaller States, have been elected for the Convention which is to meet on the 2d of next month at Chicago and have been instructed to vote for Grant; so that it is thought at this moment that the majority of the delegates will support his nomination. But it is still possible that the three principal aspirants will prevent each other from being nominated, and that the choice will fall upon some outsider, as it did in the case of the actual President. The Democratic party seem to be entirely undecided as to who their candidate shall be.

Believe me,

Faithfully your's,

EDWD. THORNTON.[17]

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[17] On June 7, 1880, Mr. Gladstone noted on the back of this letter:

"HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"Sir E. Thornton's repudiation of the scheme of Evarts *on the part of England* seems to me rather too peremptory."

Private.

BRITISH LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, *June 1, 1880.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives does not seem to care much to trouble itself about Mr. Loring's Bill [18] to reimpose duties on fish as the consequence of the Fortune Bay affair. I have been talking to some of it's members, and though they seem to agree with Evarts that their fishermen ought to be allowed full liberty to fish in what manner they like and at all times notwithstanding the local laws of Newfoundland, yet they seemed to be struck by my argument that he had chosen a very peculiar moment for sending his report and recommendation to Congress just when one Government had resigned in England and had been replaced by another whose principal members, and especially yourself, had been in office at the time that the Treaty of Washington was concluded. I said also that I was in hopes that an amicable arrangement might have been arrived at, but it would be much more difficult to effect it, if Mr. Loring's Bill should be passed. One of the Committee told me on the 24th Ulto. that the matter would be taken into consideration by them on the following day; but I have heard nothing of it since, and I doubt whether the Committee have as yet come to any decision upon it.[19] As long however as the question remains open, it will be made use of as a grievance against us, and I think it very desirable that it should be settled by agreement between the two Governments, and still better if it could be combined with an arrangement with regard to the fisheries for the future after the expiration of the twelve years of the Treaty. If there be none, we should only return, after that term, to the same deplorable condition of a constant risk of conflicts which existed before the Treaty of Washington.

His Royal Highness Prince Leopold telegraphed to me a few days ago that he intended to pay a visit to Chicago. I replied that I would do myself the honour to meet him in that city. He replied begging me not to undertake so long a journey, but I intimated that I thought it proper and my duty to go there; but the Prince again telegraphed that he did not like to trouble me to come to Chicago as his visit was to be so short and quite private. As I believed that the Prince really wished me not to go to Chicago, and as I was not very well, and not very fit for travelling, I availed myself of his kind permission and have remained at Washington, though I should have been but too glad to have been useful to him and to Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, who accompanies him.

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[18] See note 16.

[19] The Loring bill was scrapped by the committee, which reported a substitute bill (H. R. 6453) on June 9.

It is useless to give you any more speculations as to who will be nominated as the Republican Candidate for the next Presidency by the Convention at Chicago; for the matter will be settled within the next few days, & the result will be published in England long before this letter can reach you. There seems however to be great excitement upon the subject, and extreme bitterness of feeling between the friends of the different aspirants. With regard to the Candidate of the Democratic party, people are still in the dark, though Tilden appears determined to come forward again.

I have just heard that Mr. Evarts went yesterday to the House of Representatives and urged the Committee on Foreign Affairs to take into consideration and report to the House upon Mr. Loring's Bill. I am told that it is likely the Committee will meet today for that purpose, and perhaps report to the House at once.

Believe me,

Faithfully your's,

EDWD. THORNTON.

Private.

BRITISH LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, *June 8, 1880.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

I am much obliged to you for your letter of the 22d Ulto and have taken an opportunity of saying Civil things to Mr. Evarts from you, which he appreciates immensely; for with all his good qualities,—and he has many,—he is more open to flattery than most men that I know; unfortunately, altho' I have been in the diplomatic service so many years, I find it difficult to bestow upon him in the English language so much flattery as he would like to accept.

I have told you in my Despatches that he is doing his best to induce Congress to pass a Bill in support of the President's recommendation that it should authorize the re-imposition of the duties upon fish and fish-oil, as they existed before the Treaty of 1871. But there seems to be some hesitation on the part of the House of Representatives to accede to his wishes. Evarts has always hoped that he might be put forward as a candidate for the Presidency, of which there has never been any prospect; but every one is aware of his aspirations, and the general impression seems to be that just now he has magnified this grievance against us, with a view to giving himself a little notoriety. But the feeling is now very different in the United States from what it was during the civil war, or even before the settlement of the Alabama Claims, and politicians cannot now make so much capital out of a fanciful grievance against England as they could in those days. The Session of Congress seems to be nearly at an end; it is said that it will close on the 15th Inst.; and there seems to be hardly time to pass the Bill which Evarts has suggested, during the present Session; for it may give rise to discussion and meet with some opposition, particularly in the Senate amongst the Members of which I have endeavoured to show how unwise the passage of the Bill would be, if there is any desire to come to an amicable arrangement of the question. Still there is no doubt that though Congress sometimes spends months in not enacting laws which would be very desirable for the good of the country, it can, when it chooses, pass in twenty four hours an obnoxious Bill which the dominant party believes will add to its prestige. At any rate I think it would be wise for us at least to discuss the question, if an opportunity be given us of doing so, and offer arbitration if we can find no other means of coming to an agreement.

With reference to the suppression of the Turkish Legation at Washington, I understand that Mr. Evarts has both telegraphed and written to the United States Minister at Constantinople, instructing him to urge the Ottoman Government to recede from its decision and to allow Aristarchi Bey to remain here as the Representative of the Sublime Porte. The secret perhaps of Evarts being so favourable to my Turkish Colleague is that there has recently been a very serious correspondence between them with regard to the interpretation of the Treaty of 1830[20] between Turkey and the United States, in which Evarts, being entirely ignorant of the antecedents, put himself very much in the wrong, so that the publication of the correspondence would be very prejudicial to his reputation. On the other hand I believe that Aristarchi is too independent to be entirely agreeable to his Government, and that although the Porte might consent to the maintenance of the Legation at Washington, it might refuse to continue to retain Aristarchi as its Representative.

Believe me,

Faithfully your's,

EDWD. THORNTON.

Private.

BRITISH LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, *June 15, 1880.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

Evarts has, I know, done his best to persuade Congress of the necessity of passing the Bill for re-imposing the duties on fish and fish-oil, the text of which I am forwarding in one of my Despatches by this occasion.[21] But whether it is that Congress has been occupied with other matters which its Members think of more importance, or whether they have been impressed with what I have said to some of them as to the danger of the passage of the Bill preventing a settlement of the question altogether, they certainly do not seem very keen upon acceding to Evart's wishes. Yet the whole of the Committee on Foreign Affairs is very determined in its opinion that we have committed an infraction of the Treaty by insisting that American fishermen are bound by the local laws of Newfoundland, and though the Bill may not be passed now, it will certainly be prepared to urge its passage immediately Congress shall meet in December next, unless some arrangement shall have been come to in the mean time. Mr. Morton [22] who is well known in England as having been a partner of Sir John Rose,[23] is one of the Committee. I spoke to him on the matter about a fortnight ago, and then he appeared very reasonable and promised me to endeavour to influence his Colleagues so that time might be given to H. M's Government to endeavour to come to a settlement of the question. He went to Chicago as an ardent supporter of Grant. He hoped, as I have reason to believe, that Grant, as President, would have appointed him Minister to England. He came back disappointed and irritated, and now seems as determined as any one that we are in the wrong and that the United States must find means of obtaining redress.

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[20] The American-Turkish Treaty of 1830 was a treaty of commerce and navigation, exchanging commercial most-favored-nation privileges, providing for consuls, navigation of the Black Sea, and defining the commercial and judicial privileges of American citizens in Turkey. The original text was in Turkish, and since an authentic translation was not accepted until 1931, there was a century of controversy over the exact meaning of certain provisions, particularly those of Article IV which dealt with the judicial rights of American citizens. See Hunter Miller, *Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States of America* (Washington, 1931–), 541–598; John Bassett Moore, *A Digest of International Law* (Washington, 1906), II, 662–714.

Evarts, who is the vainest man in the world, is extremely sore that his representations on the Fortune Bay affair were left so long unanswered, that Her Majesty's Government did not seem to give to the question that importance with which he invested it, and that it did not condescend to answer the laboured arguments which he had taken so much trouble to set forth.

In discussing the matter with Mr. Morton, I said that after all the question was merely as to the interpretation of the Treaty and that our opinion was different from that of the United States' Government, but it appeared to me that his countrymen always thought that their views were incontestable, while no weight at all was to be given to our's. He replied that that was just what they thought of us. Why, said he, should we not submit the question to arbitration? And that perhaps, as a last resort, inconvenient and unsatisfactory as it might be, would be the wisest solution of the difficulty.

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[21] The reference is to the Committee of Foreign Affairs' Bill, H. R. 6453. *P. P., 1881,* XCVIII, c. 3059, 30–31.

[22] Levi Parsons Morton (1824–1920), a prominent New York banker who, with Sir John Rose, had handled the financial transactions arising out of the Geneva arbitration in 1872; member of the house of representatives, 1879–1881; American ambassador to France, 1881–1885; vice president of the United States, 1889–1893; governor of New York, 1895–1896.

[23] Sir John Rose (1820–1888), born in Scotland and educated at Aberdeen; resident of Canada, 1836–1869. He grew to fame as a commercial lawyer and statesman, becoming the first finance minister of the Dominion, 1867–1869; knighted for his services as special commissioner to Washington in 1869 to lay the groundwork for the Treaty of Washington; he afterwards took up permanent residence in England.

Evarts spoke last night upon the subject with more good humour than he has latterly shown; his manner was more conciliatory; he told me that he had received a telegram from Mr. Lowell, and that he had sent one to him, both of which he would show me the next time he should meet me at the State Department.

You will have seen that the Convention at Chicago has chosen a man who was not a candidate at all for the next Presidency, and who, I sincerely believe, never dreamt that he would be selected. The two avowed candidates, Grant and Blaine, who opened with the greatest number of supporters, were much too strong to allow the other to be chosen, and as the Convention could not last eternally, the anti-Grant men agreed to give all their votes to Garfield, and thus secured him a majority.

The Democrats profess to believe that the "Ticket", as it is here called, is a weak one; still they wished to put against Garfield their strongest man, whom they consider to be Horatio Seymour.[24] Garfield is a very common man, but genial and frank, a man of brains, and of good ability and attainments of his own acquiring. As he worked on his father's farm, drove horses and mules on a canal tow path, and was at one time a carpenter, he will have the sympathy of all the working men and mechanics in the country, and they are many. Seymour is a gentleman, is a thoroughly honest and upright man, has lived upon his own fortune, tho' not a large one, and has never followed any pursuit, whether as lawyer, merchant, speculator, or anything else. He will certainly find many supporters, and among them the best men in the country; but unfortunately they are not the majority.

The Democrats will hold their convention on the 22d Inst. at Cincinnati and we shall then see who they will select as their candidate. Seymour says that he will not allow his name to be used; that it would be immoral for a man of his indifferent health to accept an office which would require great energy; but there are many who think that a nomination by the Convention would convert the immorality into a pleasant sensation.

Believe me,
Faithfully your's,

Edwd. Thornton.

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[24] Horatio Seymour (1810–1886), admitted to the bar of the state of New York; elected governor of New York in 1852 and 1862; nominated against his will and to his regret as Democratic candidate for president in 1868, when he ran Grant a close race in the popular vote; refused to consider the nomination in 1880; had refused also a nomination to the senate in 1875; nicknamed "the great decliner."

Lord Granville to Sir Edwd. Thornton

Private, Copy. *June 19, 1880.*

My dear Thornton,

All the authorities here think that the defence of the N. Fishermen taking the law into their own hands, made in Salisbury's Despatch is quite untenable.

We are getting the Law Officers opinion upon it, and when we have received the L. O. opinion I shall have a communication to make to Lowell, whom I like very much.

It will probably admit that there is a claim, which should be properly verified against us as to the Fishermen's attack upon the Americans and contain a proposal to make new regulations.

It is disagreeable to have to make a concession at once to the States but the reasons appear to be overwhelming. It is pleasant that this is made easier by the withdrawal of the offensive bill.

Please do not commit me at present more than by confirming the assurance that we wish to be as conciliatory as the nature of the circumstances allows.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) G.

Private.

British Legation,
Washington, *June 22, 1880.*

Dear Lord Granville,

You will have learnt by my Telegram [25] that Congress adjourned without taking any further step respecting the Bill proposing to reimpose the duties upon fish and fish oil. I am inclined to think that Evarts found some opposition on the part of the House of Representatives; for I know that he was himself very anxious that the Bill should be passed, thinking that his Government would then be able to force us to come to an agreement with regard to the interpretation of the fisheries Articles of the Treaty. The ground of the opposition was, as I believe, the feeling that it was not fair, just as Government in England had undergone a change that a measure should be passed which would make it much more difficult for us to make the slightest concession. Congress showed the day before the close of the Session that when they chose they could pass a Bill in a very short time; for they took up the Bill making an appropriation for the establishment of the French and American Claims Commission,[26] passed it at once without a division, and sent it to the Senate who also passed it in the same way. The whole thing was done in three or four hours.

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[25] The telegram, dated June 16, was written on the back of Thornton's letter of May 25 as follows: "Congress adjourned 'till Decr. without taking further notice respg: Bill on Resolution on Fortune Bay affair."

[26] The commission was set up to examine and decide upon all claims by French citizens against the United States for the Civil War and American claims against France for the war with Mexico, the Franco-Prussian war and the period of the Commune. The work of the

But altho' I was much relieved by their not passing the Bill on the Fortune Bay affair, I learnt quite enough to be satisfied that, if some arrangement should not be arrived at before the next meeting of Congress in December, the Bill or something very like it will be passed without hesitation.

The politicians of the Democratic party are now beginning to assemble at Cincinnati for the purpose of deciding upon their Candidates for the next Presidency and Vice Presidency. Two of the men who have been most spoken of are now out of the way; for Tilden and Horatio Seymour have both most positively declined a nomination. But no one seems to know who is likely to be named. Bayard[27] is perhaps the most prominent man amongst those who are spoken of; but I fear that he is too much of a gentleman to attract a majority of votes in a country where universal suffrage exists. He has also incurred the displeasure of a large portion of his party by sternly opposing the inflation of the currency, of which a great number of the Democrats are in favour. But you will know long before this reaches you, who will have been selected by the Convention of notables at Cincinnati.

Believe me,
Faithfully your's,

EDWD. THORNTON.

Private.

BRITISH LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, *December 14, 1880.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

You will have already seen that the President in his Message to Congress did not make very gracious mention of your conciliatory Note on the Fortune Bay affair;[28] that is the way of Americans. Yet al-

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commission was not completed until 1884. William M. Malloy, *Treaties, Conventions, International Acts, Protocols and Agreements Between the United States of America and Other Powers, 1776–1909* (Washington, 1910), I, 535.

[27] Thomas Francis Bayard (1828–1898), senator from Delaware, 1869–1885; candidate for the presidential nomination in 1880 and 1884; secretary of state, 1885–1889; ambassador to Great Britain, 1893–1897.

[28] Granville's note was dated October 27, 1880; see *P. P.* 1881, XCVIII, c. 2757. The president remarked: "Within a few weeks I have received a communication from Her Majesty's government renewing the consideration of the subject, both of the indemnity for the injuries at Fortune Bay and of the interpretation of the treaty in which the previous correspondence had shown the two governments to be at variance. Upon both these topics the disposition toward a friendly agreement is manifested by a recognition of our right to an indemnity for the transaction at Fortune Bay, leaving the measure of such indemnity to further conference, and by an assent to the view of this Government, presented in the previous correspondence, that the regulation of conflicting interests of the shore fishery of the provincial sea-coasts, and the vessel fishery of our fishermen, should be made the subject of conference and concurrent arrangement between the two governments.

"I sincerely hope that the basis may be found for a speedy adjustment of the very serious divergence of views in the interpretation of the fishery clauses of the Treaty of Washington, though Evarts has not said much to me upon the subject, I understand from one or two of my Colleagues that he has expressed a good deal of satisfaction at the result, though he is much afraid that he will have given up his Portfolio before the question can be finally settled. To me he has spoken as if he were moderately satisfied and has maintained that the proposals now made are what he himself originally indicated; and he expresses his hope that measures may be speedily taken for carrying the proposals into effect, although he does not tell me that he has done his part in instructing Mr. Lowell to answer your Note. One evening after dinner he said that altho' the claims of the American fishermen had been put at more than a hundred thousand Dollars, his Government would not insist upon the whole amount and would be satisfied if it were ninety or even eighty thousand, he hoped at the same time that H. M's Government would be generous. I replied that I had no doubt that whoever had to settle the amount, the decision would be a just one, even if the amount should be under ten thousand Dollars.

It seems that the Spanish Legation here and it's Government were very indignant at the Language used by the President with regard to American Merchant Vessels having been boarded and searched by Spanish Men of War near the Coast of Cuba;[29] I cannot see that the language is offensive; however my Spanish Colleague tells me that he has had an interview with Evarts by whom explanations have been given which have satisfied both him and his Government.

My little Colleague of Italy, Prince Camporeale, is still more indignant because his country, which he is proud of calling one of the Great Powers, has never been mentioned at all in the Message.

There does not seem now to be so much opposition as there was some months ago to the idea of the construction of a Ship Canal across the Isthmus of Panama, by a French Company. The prevailing idea now seems to be that if the necessary capital cannot be found in the

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which, as the correspondence between the two governments stood at the close of the last session of Congress, seemed to be irreconcilable." *Congressional Record*, December 6, 1880.

Granville's note, which acknowledged the right of the United States to indemnity for the Fortune Bay affair and suggested a conference to determine regulations for the fisheries which both sides would obey, was formally addressed to Lowell, the American minister in London. Evarts did not reply until February 4, 1881 (*P. P., 1881,* XCVIII, c. 3059, 67–70), but on December 9, 1880, Lowell privately advised Granville: "Whatever may be the chances that Congress would approve the plan you suggest, . . . it is very plain that Mr. Evarts could not introduce it while the opposition continue in a majority. This state of things will perhaps cease on the 4th of next March."

[29] The president's account was as follows: "During the last summer several vessels belonging to the merchant marine of this country, sailing in neutral waters of the West Indies, were fired at, boarded, and searched by an armed cruiser of the Spanish Government. The circumstances, as reported, involve not only a private injury to the persons concerned, but also seemed too little observant of the friendly relations existing for a century between this country and Spain. The wrong was brought to the attention of the Spanish Government in a serious protest and remonstrance, and the matter is undergoing investigation by the royal authorities, with a view to such explanation or reparation as may be called for by the facts." *Congressional Record*, December 6, 1880.

United States, a Canal constructed with foreign capital is better than none, and that when it is completed, the United States will take care to obtain the control of it. M. de Lesseps has certainly been very adroit in obtaining the consent of the United States Secretary of the Navy [30] to act as Chairman of the Company in this country, and still more so in giving out that all the machinery and material for the construction of the Canal will be contracted for in the United States. This is a bribe which the worshippers of the almighty Dollar will be hardly able to resist. Still I have no doubt that there will be some "buncombe" uttered in Congress about the Monroe doctrine, and it is already said that neither the President nor Mr. Evarts is pleased at Mr. Thompson's having accepted the post offered him by M. de Lesseps.

Believe me,

Faithfully your's,

EDWD. THORNTON.

Private.

BRITISH LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, *December 28, 1880.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

Evarts again spoke to me yesterday about the Fortune Bay affair. He said that he hoped that the matter of the amount of the indemnity which was to be paid to the American fishermen might be settled without involving any very formal commission or great expense. He thought that one man might be named on each side, such a man, he said, on our side as Mr. Archibald,[31] our Consul General at New York, and that he could name Mr. Babson,[32] a Massachusetts man and a friend of his, who collected evidence for the United States' Government to be submitted to the Halifax Commission. I objected that two men would not be likely to agree upon the amount, and that a third would be absolutely necessary to any decision. Evarts replied that both might be instructed to treat the question liberally and that if they should not be able to agree it might be referred to the two Governments, who, he hoped, might be able to arrive at an arrangement. It was evident that he considered the principal point was gained by it's being admitted that the Newfoundland fishermen were to blame for having taken the law into their own hands, and he did not seem so keen about the amount of indemnity. He spoke of treating the matter in a summary way;—said that affidavits had been made on both sides, and that these could be examined by the two persons who might be appointed by the two Governments and who could come to an agreement without the formality of witnesses &c. But I am afraid that the American pretensions are so extravagant that there would be very little likelihood of any two men belonging to the two nations arriving at anything near an agreement upon the subject.

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[30] Richard W. Thompson (1809–1900) of Indiana, secretary of the navy, March, 1877, to December, 1880.

[31] Edward Mortimer Archibald (1810–1884), British consul general at New York, 1857–1883. See Edith Archibald, *Life and Letters of Sir Edward Mortimer Archibald, A Memoir of Fifty Years of Service* (Toronto, 1924).

[32] Fitz J. Babson had been sent to the maritime provinces in 1879 aboard an American naval vessel to report on the conditions and conduct of the United States fishing interests. Evarts had notified Thornton of this mission August 5, 1879. See 46 Cong., 2 Sess., *House Ex. Doc.* No. 84, 93–108.

There is a good deal of disappointment that the recent attempt at mediation by the United States between Peru & Chile has been so complete a failure. It seems that several Americans are interested in various speculations in Peru,[33] with regard to which they are now threatened with ruin. As they see that the United States' mediation has not succeeded, they wish this Government to invite European Governments to join it in a new Mediation; but Evarts shows the greatest opposition to the proposal. I understand that during my absence Prince Camporeale, the Italian Chargé d' Affaires, acting under instructions from his Government, asked Evarts whether the United States would act in concert with Italy in offering mediation. Evarts at the first interview said that the moment was not opportune, and at the second that the United States would not join any power in a mediation, but would act either alone or not at all. Camporeale asked whether the United States Government would send instructions to it's Naval Officers to cooperate with the Italian ships of war for the protection of their respective subjects and citizens. Evarts declined any such combined action, but subsequently sent for Camporeale and told him that if his Government wished it, the United States were ready to take under their protection the Italian subjects in the belligerent states. You may imagine the indignation of the Italian Chargé d' Affaires.

I enclose a short extract from the Congressional Record of the 22d Inst. in which you will see that two Members of Congress used pretty strong language to each other.[34] I am told that they had actually taken off their Coats for the purpose of fighting when their Colleagues interfered. The next day it was proposed to expel them, but upon their making a humble apology to the House, the proposal was laid upon the table.

Believe me,
Faithfully your's,

EDWD. THORNTON.

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[33] On July 29, 1880, Evarts had offered mediation to settle the "War of the Pacific" between Chile, Peru, and Bolivia over the Tacna-Arica district, which had begun in 1879. Representatives of the United States and the warring nations met on board the U. S. S. *Lackawanna* in October, but failed to overcome the obduracy of Chile, who was to win the war in 1883. The report of the conference is found in 47 Cong., 1 Sess., *Senate Ex. Doc.* No. 79, 405–418.

[34] The *Congressional Record's* account of the altercation on December 21 between James Weaver of Iowa and William Sparks of Illinois was read into the *Record* again during the debate the next day. See *Congressional Record,* December 22, 1880 (page 331).

Private. BRITISH LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, *January 11, 1881.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

People are beginning to talk a good deal about the composition of the new Cabinet to be installed on the 4th of March, but I suspect that with regard to the greater portion of those spoken of it is mere conjecture. I begin to think however that it is true that Mr. Blaine, now one of the Senators from Maine, will be a Member of the Cabinet, and probably Secretary of State. I shall be sorry if it be so. We are good friends but not cordial. It would be difficult to be the latter, considering that he seeks every opportunity to say or do something ill natured with regard to us. Indeed he dislikes England and pretends to think, and perhaps does think, that she is in her decadence. En revanche he has a great admiration for the Germans. He is ambitious, impetuous and somewhat imperious, and it would be quite in accordance with his feelings and practice to get up a quarrel with us for popularity's sake, or at least to aggravate any dispute that might arise between us. At the same time he is undoubtedly an able man and he may modify his views when he becomes Secretary of State. At any rate I shall endeavour to keep him out of mischief.

Evarts yesterday referred to the conversation he had had with me on the 27th Ulto. upon the subject of the Fortune Bay affair and which I mentioned to you in my letter of the 28th Ulto. From what he said to me yesterday it would appear that he meant it as a serious proposal. I had gone to see him entirely upon a different matter, when he suddenly said to me: "Can't we settle that Fortune Bay affair?" I said that that depended upon him, and enquired whether he had instructed Mr. Lowell to answer your Note of the 27th of October last.[35] He replied that he had not, but that he had supposed that I would report to you what he had said to me on the 27th ulto: as a suggestion for a mode of settlement of the indemnity asked for the losses of the American fishermen on that occasion. I answered that I had certainly mentioned the conversation in a private letter to you, but that as your Note was addressed to Mr. Lowell it would be more natural and official that the latter should write you an answer. Evarts then said that if he telegraphed to Mr. Lowell to speak to you upon the subject, you would already know something about his views. I replied that you would certainly have received my letter in which I had given you the substance of the suggestion he had made. It would seem as if he had been hesitating for some time what course he should take in this matter, and now suddenly wished to come to a settlement of the question before he left office.

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[35] See note 28.

Evarts also asked me whether he and I could conclude a Copyright Treaty before the 4th of March next. But this I think would be next to impossible unless we were to avail ourselves of the telegraph in the fullest manner; and even then it would depend upon whether the proposals he might make would be at all acceptable to us. And so I told him.

I hear confidentially that the Fenians in this country having heard of the petition which is being got up in Holland praying that the Boers of the Transvaal might be granted their independence and supposing that this petition was encouraged by the Dutch Government, sent an Agent to confer with my Netherlands Colleague upon the subject. The Agent suggested that the Irish would be very glad if the Dutch Government were to encourage the Boers and even assist them in their resistance to the British Authorities by sending them arms and ammunition, or at least selling these to them at a cheap rate. He pointed out that the object of the Irish would be to force H. M's Government to send out as many troops as possible to the Cape so that there might be fewer available for Ireland, and that she on her side might have a better chance of gaining her independence. But I fancy the interview was but a short one; for I understand that M. Pestel [36] threw extremely cold water upon the Agent's suggestions and explained that his Government had nothing whatever to do with the petition which was being circulated and signed in Holland.

Believe me,

Faithfully your's,

EDWD. THORNTON.

Memoranda by Lord Tenterden, permanent undersecretary in the foreign office, Sir Julian Pauncefote, assistant undersecretary, and Lord Granville attached to Sir E. Thornton's letters of Decr. 28/80 & Jany. 11/81

FOREIGN OFFICE.

It would be a pity not to come to an agreement as to the Fortune Bay claims, if we can, on the principle of a Commission.

On the other hand a discussion between two Commissioners one of whom on the U. S. side has been engaged on the fishery question & wd. be a determined advocate in all probability of extreme American claims wd. be scarcely likely to lead to an agreement.

At all events in the first instance we must have an assurance from the U. S. Govt. that the claims are to be limited to the damage done or indicated in our letter to Mr. Lowell.

If we knew what this amounts to it wd. simplify the matter.

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[36] Jonkheer R. van Pestel, Dutch minister in Washington, 1875–1881.

If the sum is small, an inquiry between Mr. Archibald & Mr. Babson cd. do little harm. But we ought, I think, to have a third man and we might agree to any of the Secretaries of Legation at Washington or Consuls General at New York.

Lord Kimberley [colonial secretary] will, of course, be consulted.

[Unsigned but in the handwriting of Lord Tenterden.]

FOREIGN OFFICE.

It seems to me that H. M. G. cannot make any suggestion in the matter until an Official reply has been received to Lord Granville's letter to Mr. Lowell.

Mr. Evarts is said by Sir E. Thornton not to attach much importance to the *amount* of compensation—might it not be desirable to call on the Newfoundld. Govt. to furnish an estimate of compensation based on the principle stated in Lord Granville's letter. On receipt of Mr. Evarts reply, we might perhaps with the help of such an Estimate settle the question of Compensation without appointing referees.

J. P.
[JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.]

I shd. think this wd. be a very good plan. I presume though that Mr. Evarts is waiting to learn whether we acquiesce in his proposal as to referees before including it in his reply.

The Colonial Office might be asked to procure at once by telegraph an Estimate.

Sir E. Thornton might be told that this had been done & that it seemed scarcely worth while to name referees and that we shd. be prepared on receiving the U. S. reply to our last communication to come to an agreement directly with the U. S. on the amount & only apply to referees or an arbitrator if we failed to agree but Ld. Kimberley shd. be consulted.

T[ENTERDEN.]
January 26/81.

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18 CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE,
S. W.

Gladstone, Kimberley & I rather like Evarts suggestion—& Kimberley has telegraphed to Newfoundland on the subject.

Pauncefote's suggestion would be good with any other Govt, but I doubt whether it would be acceptable to Evarts, as it would throw upon him the responsibility of fixing the sum.

He evidently wishes to have the credit of settling the question before he goes out—& it is our interest to do so, before [a] hostile successor is appointed.

G[RANVILLE.]

Private.

BRITISH LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, *January 25, 1881.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

I received on the 22d. Inst. your telegram instructing me to telegraph any thing of importance which I might hear from Philadelphia or elsewhere with regard to the Fenians. But in truth it is now very difficult to obtain any information of interest with regard to their proceedings; they keep their counsel much better than they did in former times; fewer persons among themselves know their secrets, and these few it is almost impossible to approach. Mr. Archibald, who is now here, has at my suggestion been speaking to Pinkerton[37] who is certainly the best detective in the United States and has agents in every part of the country; but even he does not feel himself capable of getting at their inmost secrets. Chance however and watching may one of these days give us what our best efforts seem of no avail in reaching.

It is pretty certain that the Fenians are anxious to do something; those who subscribe for their necessities begin to grumble because there is no result; they begin to be desperate; they think that this is their last chance, and that unless they can show something brilliant for the money, the supplies will be stopped; I am persuaded that they would think nothing too diabolical provided it made an effect and would screw money out of the hard savings of labourers and servant maids. The manufacture of infernal machines at Philadelphia for the useless destruction of property and perhaps of innocent lives, is a fair specimen of what they are capable. If you should think it worth while to acquiesce in the demands of the constructor of these machines, it might lead to an opening for obtaining more useful information.

Mr. Archibald's informant too seems to be beginning to bestir himself and to be endeavouring to make himself more useful than he has been. If I thought it would produce better results, I would ask you to authorize me to use more money; but I confess that at present I don't see where it could be placed with advantage. The only good informant must be of themselves and he would reveal their secrets with a halter round his neck. Applicants I have in abundance, but I have not yet found one whom I could trust.

I received two days ago a long letter, almost a volume, proposing a scheme on a large scale for influencing the people of the United States thro' the press. The Writer, one Watts (probably an assumed name) maintains that local newspapers exercise a much greater influence throughout the country than those published in the large cities which always borrow from the former, and that judicious articles could easily be inserted in those papers which would ultimately succeed in suppressing the [Irish] Land League in this country and would create a hostile feeling against the Irish among Americans. Of course the cost would be very great, and I think that "le jeu ne vaudrait pas la chandelle." And so I shall tell him. As far as I can judge, the native Americans have already the strongest antipathy against the Irish; at this moment I am convinced that the majority of them think that we have been wrong in temporizing and that we ought long since to have used force for the maintenance of order. Such certainly is their feeling, tho' if they had had the responsibility, they might have acted otherwise. There are doubtless some few who depend upon the votes of the Irish, and who if you believe what they say, are even more rabid than the Irish themselves; but it is a mere bid for votes; they hate the slavery in which they live.

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[37] Allan Pinkerton (1819–1884), born in Glasgow, fled to the United States to avoid arrest for a part in the Chartist demonstrations of 1842; in 1850 he set up a private detective agency in Chicago, and gradually acquired the most complete records of criminals in the United States as well as fame and success.

In my last letter I told you that it seemed likely that Blaine would be Secretary of State in the new Cabinet. I dined with him a few days ago, and all his guests including Evarts spoke to him as the future Secretary of State; and he accepted the title. But now it is said that Garfield means to recognize the Grant element in his Cabinet and that he will have as his Secretary of State a man who was for eight years a member of Grant's Cabinet. This can be no other than Fish. If it should be so, I suppose that he will endeavour to get even with us for the abuse which has been heaped upon him on account of the Halifax award.

Believe me,
Faithfully your's,

EDWD. THORNTON.

Private.

BRITISH LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, *February 8, 1881.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

I am quite unable to ascertain what the Fenians are doing in this country. Either they keep their counsel very well, or they have nothing to conceal. They bluster immensely about preparing and drilling, but nothing comes of it. Mr. Archibald is here just now, and he certainly knows how to obtain information better than I do, and has better means of doing so; but he has been as unsuccessful as myself, although he has been interesting Pinkerton, the best detective in the country, to endeavour to discover what mischief the Fenians are devising. I am sorry to say that he has just been called away to his son who is said to be at the point of death in South Carolina, so that he will not be at New York again for some days to come, nor can he attend the Sanitary Conference at Washington, which however is likely to last for weeks and even months.

The Americans generally and particularly those who have taken part in the Government of the country, entirely acquiesce in the wisdom of the policy pursued by Her Majesty's Government and in the courageous step taken by the Speaker of the House of Commons.[38] I am convinced that in this country there would not have been nearly so much consideration for such a factious opposition as the Home Rulers have shown themselves to be. There are [a] few Members of Congress who depend entirely upon the votes of an Irish constituency and who in their public speeches use more bitter language with regard to us than the Irish themselves; but if they would tell the truth, as they sometimes do to me, they hate the Irish no less than the majority of their countrymen. Altogether we ought to be well satisfied with the tone which is taken both by the Press and by the better class of Americans generally.

It is still said that Mr. Blaine is to be the next Secretary of State. Mr. Fish is here for a few days; but I can see nothing which would lead me to think that he is to succeed Mr. Evarts. As for Blaine, his friends declare that when he shall feel the responsibility of office, his feelings will be very different from those which he is now pleased to show to the public. It is certain that he has no experience of the sort of business which he will have to undertake and that he has a general dislike for all foreigners, and especially the English. I only hope, as I believe, that the good sense of the future President will prevent him from doing anything more than usually disagreeable.

I have just received Captain Clipperton's[39] Despatches which I am forwarding by this Messenger. I am also writing to Mr. Edwards,[40] in the absence of Mr. Archibald, to ascertain whether there is any truth in the statement that the Fenians are sending out piratical Vessels from New York.

Believe me,
Faithfully your's

EDWD. THORNTON.

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[38] On a motion to bring in a bill for the protection of person and property in Ireland, the Irish bloc in the house of commons paralysed legislative procedure by prolonging the fourth night of the debate forty-one hours (January 31–February 2) with repeated dilatory motions for adjournment. The speaker, H. B. W. Brand, announced on the morning of February 2 that he would decline to recognize any more members and would put the question at once in order to save the dignity and authority of the house. *Hansard,* 3 Ser., CCLVII, 2032–2033.

[39] R. C. Clipperton, British consul at Philadelphia, 1879–1898.

[40] W. P. Edwards, British consul at New York, 1880–1886.

Private.

BRITISH LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, *February 22, 1881.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

I have no news of any importance to give you. There is an immense deal of conjecture as to the composition of the new Cabinet; but no one seems to know anything positive about it, and it is probable that even General Garfield himself has not yet been able to decide upon any particular persons. It seems however to be pretty well admitted that Senator Blaine is to be the Secretary of State, and I can only hope that he will prove to be more amenable to reason than he has hitherto appeared to be. With regard to the other members of the Cabinet, there seems to be so much jealousy between the different leaders of the party, each doing his utmost to secure office for his own particular candidate, that the President Elect finds it difficult to decide between rival pretensions. It is said however that the Secretary of the Treasury, who is considered to be the principal member of the Cabinet after the Secretary of State and certainly has more influence and patronage than the latter, will come from New York, out of consideration for Senator Conkling who no doubt contributed greatly to Garfield's election as far as the State of New York is concerned. Mr. Conkling[41] is said to have proposed as Secretary of the Treasury Mr. Morton, who was formerly in partnership with Sir John Rose, and perhaps is so now to a certain extent. That he is actually engaged in business of some sort, there seems to be no doubt, and his appointment to be Secretary of the Treasury would be in contravention of a Statute of the United States. This point was decided when Grant wished to appoint Mr. Stuart, a great New York Merchant, to that Post. It is therefore believed that some other friend of Mr. Conkling from New York will become Secretary of the Treasury, and that Mr. Morton, who is credited with having spent a considerable sum in helping Garfield's election, will be sent as Minister to England, though I suppose that the President would do much better if he were to leave Mr. Lowell where he is.

You will have seen how little information I have been able to get with regard to the mischievous schemes of the Fenians. They seem to keep their counsel much better than they have hitherto done, and I must confess that I have my doubts whether the information which we are now receiving, is anything more than pure invention, given perhaps merely for the purpose of creating alarm. Yet I do not feel at liberty not to trouble you with it, in order that by taking precautions the intended mischief may be averted. The tone of most of the respectable Newspapers with regard to the Irish question is entirely favourable to the measures which are being taken by Her Majesty's Government, except that many think that it would have been completely justified in acting with greater rigour towards Mr. Parnell and his adherents, as I am convinced that the United States Government would have done under similar circumstances. Indeed there are many thoughtful Americans who fear that serious questions will some day arise in this country with the mass of Irishmen living here, who have from time to time shown symptoms of being troublesome. Two or three of the State Legislatures have passed resolutions of sympathy with the Irish; but they do so only to please their Irish constituents, and many even of the Newspapers have recommended them to mind their own business. It is however fortunate for us that the Republican party has remained in power; for the Irish almost universally, especially the Roman Catholics, support the Democrats, and if the latter had secured the Presidency, it would have been very difficult for the Government to have entirely ignored the pretensions of their Irish supporters or at least not to have shut their eyes to most of their mischievous schemes with regard to us.

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[41] Roscoe Conkling (1829–1888), admitted to the bar of the state of New York; sat in the house of representatives, 1859–1863, 1865–1867, and in the senate, 1867–1881. Conkling controlled enough votes in 1880 to deadlock the Republican national convention and prevent the nomination of Blaine or Sherman by his efforts to put in General Grant. He finally threw his support to Garfield, but broke with the latter immediately after the inauguration in March, 1881, largely because of quarrels over appointments. On May 14 he resigned his seat in the senate in a gesture of protest, but the New York legislature refused to support him by re-election and thereafter he did not hold political office.

I wrote to you a few days ago that Mr. Archibald had been summoned to South Carolina on account of the serious illness of his son who has since died, and I believe that Mr. Archibald has already returned to New York, or is on his way there with the remains of his son. He has therefore not attended the Sanitary Conference at Washington, and I hardly felt myself at liberty to replace him. Dr. Taché[42] also, the Canadian Delegate, was obliged to return to Ottawa, so that at the last two meetings there has been no British Representative. I do not however look upon his absence to have been prejudicial to our interests, for though I have not yet seen the result of the discussions of the Conference, I understand that the decisions which have been arrived at, are reasonable. After all there can be nothing in them which is binding upon us, until we shall have concluded a Convention upon which it is extremely unlikely that all the Parties who are represented will agree. I understand that there will be one more meeting of the Conference, or perhaps two, merely for the purpose of agreeing upon the text of the conclusions arrived at, and signing the different documents.

Believe me
Faithfully your's

EDWD. THORNTON.

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[42] Joseph Charles Taché (1820–1894), the deputy minister of agriculture for Canada, 1864–1888.

Private.

BRITISH LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, *March 7, 1881.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

The new President has at length selected the Members of his Cabinet,[43] who have been confirmed by the Senate with more than usual promptness. Although it is admitted that with the exception of Mr. Blaine, who is facile princeps, it is not a very strong Government, yet it seems to be generally approved of by the public, and I hope that it may make up by common sense and moderation for what it may want in ability. The great New York Senator, Mr. Conkling, who by the bye is very far from being fond of us, has not been successful in having any of his particular friends chosen for the Cabinet. He wished that the Secretary of the Treasury should be from his own State and one of his adherents but the President has decided otherwise and that officer has been chosen from a Northern State. The Postmaster General comes from New York; but it is doubted whether he is a very close ally of Mr. Conkling who did all he could to have Grant nominated for the Presidency. Mr. Morton, who is said to have spent about thirty thousand Dollars in securing Garfield's election by the State of New York, and has Conkling's support, has accepted the Mission to Paris, which he is credited with having preferred to London; but this I doubt.

It is said that Mr. Evarts will be appointed a Member of the monetary Commission at Paris in which France and the United States have invited Her Majesty's Government to take part. I am not aware that he has any particular knowledge of such matter; but he is quite intelligent enough to get a good insight into the subject. Many people think that after he shall have done with the monetary Commission, he will be appointed Minister to England. He is much disappointed at not having been able to arrive at a settlement of the Fortune Bay affair before leaving office; it is of course very much his own fault; I had been constantly telling him that he ought long ago to have instructed Mr. Lowell to answer your Note of the 27th of October last; but he is so painfully dilatory that it is most difficult to make him answer anything. A negotiation by Telegraph is always unsatisfactory, and I was perhaps unable to explain by that means what I felt upon the subject; but I sincerely believe that there need be no apprehension of the appearance of any further claims arising on the Coast of Newfoundland beyond those which have been already presented. I do not think that because he declined to accept the sum offered as in full of all claims on that coast up to the present time, it was because he knew or feared that there were others which had not yet been presented; it was rather that he felt he could not pay the money to the Fortune Bay claimants and to those who were prevented from fishing for bait without first inviting everyone else to present any claims they might have which would probably have opened the door to a multitude of others. But if he had received the sum for the definite claims, he would have handed it over at once, and would have answered to any other aspiring claimants that there was no more money and that they ought to have presented their claims sooner. There is no danger of anything having happened within the last two months, because no fishing is being carried on at this season.

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[43] The Garfield cabinet was composed of the following: Secretary of State, James G. Blaine of Maine; Secretary of the Treasury, William Windom of Minnesota; Secretary of War, Robert T. Lincoln of Illinois; Attorney-General, Wayne MacVeagh of Pennsylvania; Postmaster-General, Thomas L. James of New York; Secretary of the Navy, William H. Hunt of Louisiana; Secretary of the Interior, Samuel J. Kirkwood of Iowa.

There is a great deal of excitement just now about the report made by Mr. Crump concerning Hog Cholera in Illinois. Altho' it was published in "The Times" of the 19th Ulto:, it does not seem to have come to the knowledge of the persons principally interested in that trade till within the last three or four days. When an American's pocket is touched, he is not likely to keep his temper; and it is said that the raisers and shippers of those animals have suffered immense losses in Consequence of the nature of Mr. Crump's report of the 21st of December last. I have thought it advisable that Mr. Crump should let me know what were the data on which he founded his report in order that I may prove that he was right as I am persuaded that he was. I have not yet received an answer from Captain Clipperton, but I hear that the facts given by Mr. Crump in his report can be verified by reference to Western periodicals relating to Agriculture and the raising of live stock.

Believe me,
Faithfully your's,

Edwd. Thornton.

Lord Granville to Sir Edwd. Thornton

Private, Copy.

F. O.,
March 12/81.

My dear Thornton,

You will have been disappointed as I am at the non-settlement of the damages—But we could not go to Parliament with a bill to pay on account only of the damage done—

It is possible that you may settle the matter even now.

I believe that Rothery,[44] if he had reported, which we stopped, would have brought the damages up to 6 or 7000£—dealing liberally with each item.

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[44] Henry Cadogan Rothery (1817–1888) held the office of H. M. Commissioner to inquire into the causes and circumstances of wrecks and to conduct investigation into casualties at sea, 1876–1888.

I shall be curious to hear of your first interview with Blaine—

Nobody can be more straightforward than Lowell. He is not only the most agreeable American, but one of the most agreeable Men I have ever met.

Yrs. sincerely,

(Sd) GRANVILLE.

Private.

BRITISH LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, *March 14, 1881.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

The new Secretary of State, Mr. Blaine, has been particularly friendly in his first interviews with me; the first time I saw him at the State Department, he said he knew that I had an impression that he was hostile to England, but he could assure me he was not so and he hoped to be able to prove how well disposed he was.

With regard to the conversation I had with him on the 12th Inst. as reported in my Despatch No. 75 of today, he said that Mr. Evarts had left him rather a difficult question with regard to the Fortune Bay affair, because he had positively refused to give the assurance which had been required by you and that if he did so now, he would expose himself to being reproached for conceding what Mr. Evarts had declined to yield, whether by Congress or by some imaginary claimants. I understand that Evarts, since he left office, has done all he could to persuade Blaine to close with your offer, and I strongly suspect that he must be personally interested in the affair—a very common practice among lawyers of this country and perhaps not unknown to Secretaries of State.

But Blaine gives me hope that when he shall have convinced himself that there are really no other claims but those already presented and that the latter claimants will accept from him what they would doubtless have accepted from Evarts, he will perhaps be able to come to an agreement on the basis of the sum offered by H. M's Government and to give the assurance required by it. He evidently does not like the idea of sending cruizers to the fishing waters with joint instructions to their commanders, altho' he sees no harm in their appearing there from time to time, to which ever country they may belong; but this, I think, is a feeling of dislike entertained by all Americans to doing anything in conjunction with us, and which is their real objection to the Clayton Bulwer Treaty.

I have as yet no reason to suppose that he has the slightest wish to aggravate any questions there may be between us.

I believe that it is the President's intention to leave Mr. Lowell in England, if he should be willing to stay there; but neither he nor Mr. Blaine seem to think that Mr. Lowell possesses much aptitude for business. Evarts bequeathed to Blaine the impression that Lowell had rather bungled the Fortune Bay affair, and indeed he told Blaine that Lowell was a very good poet, but a d—d bad Minister.

Believe me,
Faithfully your's

EDWD. THORNTON.

Private.

BRITISH LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, *March 22, 1881.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

I am sorry to see a great inclination on the part of the Republican party to insist upon the President's calling an extra Session of the new Congress. The excuse is that the late President vetoed the Bill for refunding the National debt, that the five and six per Cent Bonds cannot therefore be redeemed,—and that consequently the Nation will have to pay some seven or eight Millions of Dollars more than it need before Congress in its ordinary Session which will open in December next, could pass a Bill for redeeming or converting those Bonds. But the real reason is doubtless to be found in the interest of the party. Their wish is to organize the House of Representatives whilst they are sure of a majority. But this is even now so small that next December it might be the other way, owing to the filling up of present vacancies and the occurrence of new ones. If the House should meet now, the Republican party would be pretty sure of getting the command in it by the appointment of the Committees, over which they would have the controul. But as long as they are in Session, there will always be some Members who will endeavour to make political Capital by raising some disagreeable question with Great Britain.

Mr. Blaine seems so far to be inclined to be very friendly; and I should also say that he is a good man of business, and that he will be far more prompt than Evarts. My only fear is that if he should have a chance of getting up a grievance against us, he would not be able to resist the temptation.

The great proportion of the Newspapers, and especially the more respectable ones, have shown a very proper feeling with regard to the assassination of the Tzar.[45] A few of them rejoice at it. The Irish and the socialists of course do so; but the Americans themselves speak in the strongest terms of reprobation of the cowardly act, & Mr. Blaine expresses himself with the greatest energy against the wickedness of the proceeding, and declares that no torture would be too severe for criminals of that class. The President has the same views, and when I saw him a few days ago, he spoke of sending some one to attend the funeral ceremonies at St. Petersburgh. It has not however transpired whether he has given directions to that effect or whether he intends to do so. One difficulty is that he can promise no payment of expenses without the assent of Congress, nor can funds be advanced for that purpose with any certainty that Congress will make a grant for their reimbursement.

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[45] Alexander II of Russia was assassinated March 13, 1881.

Mr. Blaine, I am sorry to say, has very indifferent health, and is at this moment on that account unable to be at his office; otherwise he leads me to hope that business would be attended to without too much delay.

Believe me,
Faithfully yours,

EDWD. THORNTON.

Decypher from Sir E. Thornton $\frac{R\ 24,}{D\ 24,}$ *Night March*

Private—The Russian Minister informs me that he has addressed to his Govt. a complaint agst. the Diplomatic Body at Washington with ref: to Requiem service celebrated at his house on the 15th inst.—I ask Y. L. to suspend your judgment till you receive my letter by post.

Private.

BRITISH LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, *March 24, 1881.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

I have already informed you in my Despatch No. 82 of the 21st Inst. that a Requiem Service was celebrated at the Russian Legation on the 15th Inst., in consequence of the death of His Majesty The Emperor of Russia.

This morning I met my Russian Colleague [M. Bartholomei] in the Street. He said he was on his way to see me for the purpose of speaking to me on a disagreeable subject. He had learnt that I had been at a Ball on the evening of that day, at which several of my Colleagues had also been present, and that he had deemed it his duty to report to his Government this proceeding on our part which he considered was not respectful to his Sovereign and that he had since learnt that the Russian Government had made a representation to Her Majesty's Government with regard to myself.

The circumstances were as follows: Mr. Beale, a private gentleman residing at Washington, one of whose daughters is married to a Member of the Russian Diplomatic Service, asked us through his daughter Miss Beale some days previously to go to an evening party at his house on that day. He did so for the sake of our guests Lord and Lady George Campbell, to whom his family wished to show a little hospitality in that way.

Having a good deal to do at home, I went there late and alone, long after my family had gone there. As it was in Lent and Mr. Beale's family are strict Roman Catholics, I had not the smallest notion that there was to be dancing and was much surprised to find that it was so. I was at once engaged in conversation and came away in a very short time. I was certainly most innocent of intending to do anything disrespectful towards the Imperial Family of Russia, nor did I think that there was anything unbecoming in my going to a small private party of that nature, though I should not have attended it if I had known that there was to be dancing. I am convinced that my Colleagues of Austria, Germany, Italy, Turkey, France, &c., who were also there, had the same feeling as myself.

While upon this subject I may mention some incidents with regard to the funeral service which I think prove good will on my part and a great desire that proper respect should be shown on the occasion.

The day before the service M. Bartholomei met me in the street and told me that there would be a service at his house on the following day at four o'clock in the afternoon, and that the United States' Secretary of State would be present with Mrs. Blaine. I said that I should certainly be there and probably with Lady Thornton but I naturally thought that I should receive some more formal invitation before the next day. None, however, came, and to my surprise I learnt late that night from my son who had seen some of the Diplomatic Body, that they had received no invitation, that they were in doubt whether to go or not, and if they did, whether they should wear their uniform. Early the next morning, Mr. Adam, Second Secretary to this Legation, told me that he also had heard that most of the Diplomatic Body had not been invited. I therefore requested him to go to M. Bartholomei and point out to him the expediency of inviting them. He said that he thought I should have invited them; that he had spoken to Mr. Blaine with regard to the Americans and to me for my Colleagues. He then said that he had himself asked a few, about six of them, among whom was the French Minister. I then immediately sent Mr. Adam one way and my son another to ask the remainder, about twelve more. Some of my Colleagues were so much hurt at the absence of a formal invitation that they would not have put on their uniforms if I had not positively said that I should be in mine. Although M. Bartholomei had said that he had invited M. Outrey, and I therefore did not send to him, I received a note from him brought by one of his Secretaries at about ten o'clock of the same morning, saying that he had received no invitation,—thought that under such circumstances we ought not to go in uniform, and asked what I was going to do. I replied that I was certainly going in uniform.

In our conversation this morning M. Bartholomei affirmed that he had begged me to ask my Colleagues but this I denied to him, and

I do now most positively deny it. Even if he had done so, I doubt whether it was a part of my business to be the bearer of his invitations to my Colleagues.

There is a Russian Chapel in New York, the only one in the United States. A Requiem Mass for the late Tzar was solemnized there on Sunday last. Considering how severe M. Bartholomei is upon the unintentional faults of my Colleagues and myself, I am not a little surprised that he should not have taken the trouble to go to New York to attend that service.

On the 22d of January 1878 there was a funeral service at Washington in memory of His Majesty Victor Emanuel. By a curious coincidence there was a precisely similar party on that evening at the Beales. Count Litta, the Italian Secretary, was there, which we all thought rather strange. He has since died. The Russian Secretary, M. Villamow, was also there, and I really believe, though I am not sure, that his Minister, M. Shishkin, was also there.

On the last sad occasion there was every possible wish on the part of my Colleagues and myself to pay respect to the memory of the murdered Tzar, although I am sorry to say that none of us have much for M. Bartholomei.[46]

Believe me,

Faithfully your's,

Edwd. Thornton.

Private.

Washingon, *April 5, 1881.*

Dear Lord Granville,

Mr. Blaine is extremely amiable and friendly and is evidently doing his best to ingratiate himself with the Diplomatic Body; but he is impulsive, of rather a quick temper, and I cannot but perceive that notwithstanding what he said to me at our first interview, he is very apt to be sensitive upon any question with us, and to incline to the feeling that we are generally in the wrong as far as the United States are concerned. With respect however to the Fortune Bay affair, I believe that he really wishes to come to an arrangement of the claims on that account, and is also anxious to agree upon the regulations which are to prevail hereafter on the coast of Newfoundland so that we may not be exposed to any further disputes. He thinks, as I certainly do, that when there are fixed and well known regulations, it will be desirable that there should be cruizers of each nation to enforce their observance, and he does not doubt that English and American Naval Officers would agree upon the action which should be adopted with regard to the fishermen.

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[46] This note, except for the concluding phrase concerning M. Bartholomei, was forwarded to Lord Dufferin, the British ambassador at St. Petersburg. Granville assured Thornton by telegram April 8 that his explanation was satisfactory.

Mr. Blaine told me this morning that altho' Evarts had himself refused your offer of the £15,000, he had done his best to induce his successor to accept it, but statesmen in this country are all so afraid of the public opinion that he, like others, would not dare now to accept it in exactly the same terms, lest even Evarts should hereafter reproach him for having accepted terms which he had refused. I hope to be able to show Mr. Blaine that the claims of his fellow citizens are greatly exaggerated, but I almost doubt whether we shall be able to come to an agreement as to the amount.

With reference to the revision of the Treaties with Japan, I doubt whether the United States' Government will be induced to act in concert with the other Treaty Powers, but Blaine seems not to have so high an opinion of the Japanese as had his predecessor, and said to me when we were talking on the subject that the progress and supposed civilization of the Japanese were very much overrated.

The Senate has brought itself into an extraordinary position. The two parties are equally divided as far as the Senators are concerned 38 to 38, and the Vice President gives his casting vote in favour of the Republican party. The latter wish to avail themselves of this advantage to appoint new officers of the Senate,—a matter of small importance whilst they are sure of being able to name men of their own party. The Democrats are determined to resist this pretension, and go on, day after day, proposing that the Senate shall go into Executive Session which is defeated by the Vice President's casting vote, and then moving adjournment, which meets the same fate until the day has been uselessly spent, and all agree to adjourn. In the mean time the President who has sent a multitude of nominations to the Senate, for whose confirmation alone, as far as he was concerned, the Senate was convoked in extra Session, is unable to obtain their confirmation and is thus prevented from carrying on the Government of the country. It would appear also that some of the nominations are displeasing to the Senators of New York, both of whom are of the Republican party and yet are determined to resist the action of the President until they can secure the appointment of their own friends. But the President continues to name those whom he thinks fit without consulting any one, and has thus offended even some of the members of his own Cabinet, who the Newspapers say are threatening to resign. The Democrats are of course delighted to see this bickering and encourage it as far as they can. It is certain that at this moment the President does not rest upon a bed of roses. The attitude of the Senate is most undignified, and is made use of to make a number of virulent speeches, which do nothing but irritate the parties against each other and reopen the old sores of the Civil war which were beginning to heal.

I understand that representations are being made to Mr. Blaine with regard to the imprisonment in Ireland of Michael Boyton.[47] Amongst those who are urging the United States' Government to demand his release is Condon, who himself passed many years in prison on account of the murder of a policeman in Manchester. Mr. Blaine at first laughed at the idea of any interference on his part; but great pressure is being brought to bear upon him and he may feel himself obliged to make some representation. As yet he has not mentioned the matter to me officially.

Believe me,
Faithfully your's,
EDWD. THORNTON.

Private.

BRITISH LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, *April 12, 1881.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

When I spoke to Mr. Blaine on the 4th Inst. on the Fortune Bay affair, he promised to send for me as soon as he had examined the papers, about which at that time he knew very little. But even then he had a fixed idea, which I fear it will be very difficult to remove, that on the day of the disturbance all the 22 American Vessels which were there, might have secured a full cargo of herring if they had not been prevented from doing so by the Newfoundland fishermen.

To negotiate upon this basis would perhaps involve the admission of principles and an amount of damage which we might not be prepared to acknowledge and I cannot but regret that your offer of a lump sum was rejected,—a regret which I suspect is shared by those most interested in the matter on this side. Mr. Blaine has not yet sent for me; during a part of the interval he has been ill; but I must soon remind him that time ought not to be wasted for it is very desirable that the question should be settled and that we should know by what regulations we are to be guided hereafter.

My French Colleague is about to return to France on leave of absence. He recently had a conversation with Mr. Blaine with respect to M. de Lessep's Panama Canal project. M. Outrey [48] told me confidentially, tho' he did not give me many details of the conversation, that he considered it tolerably satisfactory. Mr. Blaine admitted that he believed that the French Government had no interest whatever in the enterprise; still the Company was French, and in case of differences with the Colombian Government, France might be forced to interfere on behalf of its citizens. The United States would have to take precautions both on that account and in order to secure a complete neutrality & prevent the Canal being used for hostile purposes against them by their enemies. The Canal, he thought, would be at the mercy of the nation which had the most powerful navy, and this was certainly not the United States. His Government did not wish to have open a "back door" by which an enemy might gain an entrance, and it must therefore take precautions. What these precautions would be, M. Outrey did not know; but he thought they would be in the nature of some arrangement with the Colombian Government.

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[47] Lowell had written to Granville on March 11, 1881: "I am much obliged to you for the intimation you are kind enough to give me in regard to Mr. Boyton in your note of last evening. I suppose his is a case in which you feel that you cannot safely deal with a fool according to his folly—though I wish it were otherwise.

"I have heard that Boyton has once or twice travelled on the Continent with an English passport. I have no means of ascertaining whether this be true or not. Perhaps you could help me & give me the pleasure of thanking you for another instance of your obliging courtesy."

[48] M. Maxime Outrey was the French minister at Washington, 1877–1882.

At the same interview Mr. Blaine spoke to M. Outrey about the Sandwich Islands, whose Sovereign recently came to San Francisco with the intention of passing through the United States on his way to Europe; but he changed his mind, and determined to go by way of Japan, China and India. Mr. Blaine said that H. M. did not dare to face the United States Government, who would have had some serious representations to make to him. He believed the King to be a false and intriguing man, and that the principal object of his journey was to endeavour to sell his kingdom to some European Power, perhaps to France or England; that he might offer it for twenty or thirty Millions of Dollars; but Mr. Blaine thought it his duty to say plainly that the United States Government would not allow such a transfer of the Islands, and that in support of this determination it would rely upon the terms of the IVth Article of the Treaty of January 30th 1875, between the United States and Hawaii.

M. Outrey begged me to consider this communication as very confidential.

There has lately been a Socialist Newspaper published at Boston called the "Anarchist". It's Editor is now in prison for stealing watches. Whilst there a letter addressed to him was seized and opened by the prison Authorities. It bore the Brussels post mark; it announced that an International Society had been organized in that city,—that it would be glad to receive adhesions both of members and funds from the United States,—and that any such adhesions should be forwarded to the Office of the "Freiheit" in London. The Sheriff of the County, one Clark, propris motû sent this letter to the Belgian Chargé d' Affaires who has it now and is forwarding it to his Government. Through him, indirectly, I heard of the incident; but he is not confident that it may not be a trick of the Russian Government with a view to induce Belgium to take measures for the suppression of the Socialists.

I am much obliged to you for your kind telegram of the 8th inst. relative to the charge brought against me by my Russian Colleague. It consoles me that you consider my letter satisfactory and that I am not supposed to have committed a great crime.

Believe me,
Faithfully your's,
EDWD. THORNTON.

Private.

BRITISH LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, *April 19, 1881.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

Although Mr. Blaine and I have not yet arrived at any serious discussion of the Fortune Bay Claims, I begin to be much afraid that we shall not be able to come to any agreement with regard to the assessment of those claims. I cannot however understand on what basis Mr. Rothery can have brought the damages to £6000 or £7000.[49] This sum seems to me to be either too much or too little;—too much if we are to take into consideration only the actual damage done in the destruction of nets and the forcible release of the fish which had already been caught,—and too little if we are to suppose that the twenty two Vessels which were in Fortune Bay that Sunday, might all have taken full cargoes of fish, if they had not been prevented from doing so by the Newfoundland fishermen. I have understood that whilst we reserve all our rights, we are to waive them for that particular occasion, because the native fishermen took the law into their own hands. If we do so, we must admit that the Americans might have filled up their vessels on that day, for even the evidence on our side confesses that it might have been so. It would then come to the assessment of the expences of the voyage and the net profits. To prove these to have been of great amount, Blaine will produce any number of affidavits and witnesses; for they are easy enough to procure in this country; and he will bring the damages to a greater amount than Evarts first put them at, viz: Eighty thousand Dollars. I believe therefore that it would be preferable, if possible, to consent to the payment of a lump sum. Blaine asserts that the payment of £16,000 in full of all claims up to the 4th of March is better for Her Majesty's Government than the offer which you made of £15,000 for all claims up to the end of last year. But he seems to be very indifferent whether these claims are settled or not, and almost to think that it would be better for the United States Government with reference to an arrangement with regard to the fisheries in 1885 if the question of the Fortune Bay claims were to remain open. It appears to me that for us this is not at all to be desired.

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[49] See note 44; Granville to Thornton, March 12, 1881.

Blaine spoke to me a few days ago about Michael Boyton, imprisoned in Ireland. A good deal of abuse has been heaped upon him by the Irish and some of the Newspapers of the Democratic party for what they call his want of energy in not insisting upon Boyton's being immediately released. He told me confidentially that he believed Boyton to be a pestiferous fellow and that he deserved what he had got; but that it would be impossible to make the Irish and others on this side of the water believe that it was so. He also doubted very much whether Boyton was a United States' citizen, indeed he was almost convinced that he was not one. He was now drawing up a report upon the subject in this sense, and would probably be compelled to make it public. But when this was done, he might possibly be disposed to ask Her Majesty's Government whether as a matter of comity it would be willing to give Boyton his liberty on condition that he would return to the United States and not be found again in Great Britain. I replied that I could not offer an opinion as to whether Her Majesty's Government would be willing to take such a step, but I did not suppose that it would in any case do so without an assurance on the part of the United States' Government that no claim for damages would ever be presented on account of Boyton's imprisonment.

The Senate continues in the same dead-lock and no business is done; the President's nominations are unconfirmed, and no one seems able to prophesy how long this state of things will last. The Democrats continually propose to go into executive Session for the purpose of confirming the nominations, which the Republicans defeat by the Vice President's casting vote. The Republicans move to appoint the Officers of the Senate which the Democrats resist by all sorts of irrelevant motions, violent partisan speeches being interlarded from both sides; and so they go on, irritating each other, and doing nothing.

Believe me,

Faithfully your's,

EDWD. THORNTON.

[Letter endorsed, "circulated, and discussed by Cabinet May 9."]

Private.

BRITISH LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, *May 10, 1881.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

I am extremely grateful to you for your kind offer of the Embassy to Russia.[50] I cannot but be gratified that you should think me worthy of so important a post. I feel that it will be a difficult one, but I count upon the help of your instructions and above all upon your indulgence.

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[50] Granville telegraphed to Thornton May 5, 1881, "Will you accept Embassy to Russia" and added the personal note, "The appointment will be welcome here. Let us hope equally so to your Russian colleague at Washington."

You may depend upon it that I shall do my best to meet your wishes. I have not yet received from you any intimation as to when you wish me to leave Washington. I have now been here for so many years that it is difficult, though not impossible to go away in a moment; but I should be glad to be able to stay here for a month or two, partly for my own sake, and partly to be able to finish the Fortune Bay affair, if it can be done. I hope to receive a Telegram from you within a day or two, both as to this affair and as to the time at which you wish me to take my leave of the President.

I trust that you will be able to authorize me to settle the Fortune Bay affair upon the terms which I have already communicated to you by Telegraph and in my Despatch of yesterday. I could never hope that Mr. Blaine would accept less than £15,000 which you have already offered; but the terms upon which he now proposes to accept this offer, I look upon as a little better than those which we had previously suggested for he now says that the Government of the United States will give a receipt in full of all such claims up to the 4th of March instead of the end of last year, as Her Majesty's Government had proposed; and he includes among these claims, those of some United States' fishermen who had been prevented from catching bait in Aspee Bay,[51] which, being on the Coast of Nova Scotia, has nothing to do with Newfoundland.

In my discussions with Mr. Blaine upon this subject, I have found him frank and straightforward; but I think that he might be a very difficult man to deal with, and that there may be occasions in which it may require a good deal of patience and prudence to avoid dissension. He is extremely impulsive and sensitive, and whatever he may say to me to the contrary, he has evidently a strong feeling that we always endeavour to, and do, get the better of the United States in any discussion between us. The encreasing growth and wonderful prosperity of the United States might well satisfy him that there is no ground of jealousy of any other power; but still I feel that it is against us that he wishes to proclaim the superiority of his own country, and that it will therefore be well not to give him an opportunity of putting forward any just cause of complaint.

The Senate is still in a dead lock; it has yielded so far to recede from it's pretension to proceed to the election of it's own officers, as to have agreed to an executive Session and to have confirmed some of the nominations transmitted to it by the Presidency. But besides this obstinate conflict in the Senate between the Republican and Democratic parties, a portion of the former is showing a violent opposition to the President, and a determination not to allow the confirmation of any nominations except those which are entirely agreeable to this faction. Mr. Conkling, a Senator from New York, in which State he exercises a great deal of influence, is at the head of this faction and is doing his utmost to embarrass the President and to encrease his own prestige. The President however appears to be firm, and has taken a determined stand against Mr. Conkling's pretensions. Each section of the party is seeking the support of the Opposition, and the Republicans are weakening themselves by their internal dissensions. But however disagreeable this state of things may be for the President, and tho' it may embarrass and impede the proper Government of the Country, it is not probable that either The President or Mr. Blaine will desire any complication with other Powers, so long as they cannot entirely count upon the support even of their own party.

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[51] The incident at Aspee Bay, Cape Breton, had occurred in June, 1879; the resultant claims were against the government of the Dominion of Canada. 46 Cong., 2 Sess., *House Ex. Doc.* No. 84, 138–141.

Believe me,
Faithfully your's,

EDWD. THORNTON.

Private.

BRITISH LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, *May 17, 1881.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

The discord between the President and a portion of the party which gave him his present position, seems to become more aggravated every day. The great opposition comes from the two Senators from New York, or rather from one of them, Mr. Conkling, who controuls the other. It was certainly the vote of the State of New York, influenced perhaps by Mr. Conkling, which chiefly contributed to bestowing the Presidency upon General Garfield. Mr. Conkling thinks that it was entirely due to his efforts; and, being the vainest man in the world, he claims that he should have in conjunction with his brother Senator, all the political patronage in his State. The President has recently nominated a Mr. Robertson to be Collector of Customs at New York, without consulting Mr. Conkling. The latter is indignant, has done all he could to prevent Mr. Robertson's confirmation by the Senate, and at length fearing that he would not succeed in his scheme, has determined to resign his seat as Senator, and has persuaded his Colleague to follow his example.[52] They both sent in their resignations yesterday. It is supposed that they count upon being re-elected by the Legislature of New York and upon thus proving that they are supported by their Constituents in claiming that to them belongs the patronage in the State and that the President has no right even to name any one to an office in their State without consulting them and without their consent. Thus far the President has shown a good deal of courage and determination; but the struggle is becoming embittered, and as Conkling and his Colleague are likely to be re-elected, the President's position will not be improved. While this internal quarrel is going on, we may hope that the United States will prefer to be on good terms with us.

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[52] The other senator from New York was Thomas Collier Platt (1833–1910), who sat in the house of representatives, 1873–1877, and in the senate March 14 to May 16, 1881, and again 1897–1909. His resignation in the wake of Conkling's in 1881 won him the derisive title of "Me, too" Platt.

As yet Mr. Blaine has been pleasant enough in his dealings with me; with regard to the Fortune Bay affair he has come down to the terms offered by you with a very good grace, which in truth he ought to consider very acceptable, except for the fact that they had been rejected by his predecessor.[53] But I still think that he is an impulsive and dangerous man, and that in case of any serious question between us, he will require very careful management. He complains that we are very sensitive upon any question with the United States, but admits at the same time that the Americans have inherited the defect. He himself is certainly not free from it. But there is certainly no desire amongst them generally to quarrel with us for it's own sake, and I trust that we shall always be able to deprive them of any excuse for doing so.

Believe me,

Faithfully your's,

EDWD. THORNTON.

Private.

BRITISH LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, *May 20, 1881.*

MY DEAR SANDERSON,

With reference to your letter of the 6th Inst.,[54] you may well suppose that I was very much surprised and disgusted at seeing my name in such a prominent position in the Morning Post, and I consider it most unjustifiable to have published my letter; but I think if any one examines the letter carefully, it will be seen that there is nothing in it that I ought not to have written, though I am certainly not responsible for its publication.

It came about in this manner. Mr. Vance who is a Senator from North Carolina, called upon me, accompanied by two lawyers, Messrs. Craige and Clement. Mr. Vance said that some British Subjects were about to purchase the Gold Hill Mining property in his State; that the terms were agreed upon, but that the purchasers, my countrymen, wished to have a statement from me that he, Mr. Vance, was a respectable lawyer and that his opinion as to the validity of the title was likely to be an honest one. I told him that I thought my opinion upon the matter was worth nothing and could not give additional confidence to the purchasers. He however insisted and said that they wished to be assured that he, Mr. Vance, was not an adventurer. I said I would think it over; but you know it is dangerous to refuse to oblige a Senator, whose good-will one so often wants. I therefore enquired into Mr. Vance's character as to honesty and legal ability, and was assured that it was good. I therefore wrote the letter in question, and really I cannot see that there is anything in it which can be objected to.

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[53] The settlement was finally reached on May 28, 1881, by an exchange of letters between Thornton and Blaine; the terms were the immediate payment of £15,000 by Great Britain in full satisfaction of all American claims, without prejudice to the rights of either government under the Treaty of Washington. *P.P., 1881,* XCVIII, c. 3059, 102–103.

[54] Sanderson to Thornton, May 6, 1881:

"DEAR SIR EDWARD,

"Lord Powis has sent Lord Granville the inclosed advertisement ["Morning Post," April 30] which seems to have scandalized him. He thinks it imprudent that the British Minister's name should appear in connection with a gold mining speculation.

"Lord Granville said he would send it to you but that you were generally the most cautious of men."

With regard to the property itself, I know nothing whatever; but I can hardly suppose that Mr. Vance lied about the assertion that British subjects were about to purchase it. He is now very ill and I cannot see him; but as soon as I can get hold of him, I shall give him my opinion about the publication of my letter.

Many thanks for your kind congratulations on my promotion; I hope that I may soon be able to thank you in person.

Believe me,

Very truly your's,

EDWD. THORNTON.

Private.

BRITISH LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, *May 31, 1881.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

Since I last wrote to you, Mr. Conkling and Mr. Platt, the two Senators from New York, who resigned their seats because the President appointed to the public offices in New York persons who were not entirely agreeable to them, have been canvassing among their friends with a view to their re-election. The very fact of their being obliged to canvass is a defeat for them; for they expected to be re-elected by acclamation and to prove to The President that their opposition to his appointments was at least supported by their constituents. But it is now becoming evident that they have made a grievous mistake, and that if they succeed in being re-elected, it will be with the greatest difficulty, and rather because the contrary might tend to break up the party and possibly to lead to the election of two Democrats to succeed them, than because Mr. Conkling's conduct is generally approved of.

General Grant too has taken up Conkling's cause and tho' he was in Mexico at the time, has telegraphed to his friends to support Conkling and is urging them to re-elect him and Mr. Platt,—not a very delicate proceeding on the part of a man who was himself President for eight years. However, that section of the Republican party seems to have declared open war against the President. As far as I can judge the latter seems to be supported by the majority of the people, in his determination to exercise his constitutional right of making appointments subject to their subsequent confirmation by the Senate.

Mr. Blaine told me two days ago that the President and himself had determined upon taking steps for raising the Mission to England to an Embassy, if they could induce Congress to consent to an increase of the salary, and that if they should have succeeded, it was The President's intention to have appointed General Grant as the first Ambassador to England. Now of course it would be out of the question; for Grant seems bent upon opposing the present Administration in every possible way.

You will do me a great favour if you could let me know when, more or less, you would wish me to leave Washington. I am quietly making my preparations and could soon be ready. The weather is getting very hot; and yet in the uncertainty of how long I may have to remain, it is hardly worth while to take a house in the country for my family, as I have been in the habit of doing; for whatever I may do, it would be cruel to subject them to such an ordeal as staying here through the summer. Until it is decided when I am to leave, I cannot attempt to secure Cabins on board any of the Steamers. They are all now so crowded that it may be impossible for me to obtain Cabins for a month or six weeks after you shall have instructed me when I am to take my leave of the President. I should therefore feel much obliged to you if you would cause your wishes upon this subject to be conveyed to me by Telegraph.

I have this moment received your kind Telegram which of course cancels all the latter part of this letter. It is now only a question of when I can get Cabins on board one of the Steamers, which I shall set about finding out at once.

Believe me,

Faithfully your's,

EDWD. THORNTON.

Private.

BRITISH LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, *June 14, 1881.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

The excitement caused by the resignation of the two Senators from New York has not yet ceased. They are doing their utmost to bring about their re-election, but as far as I can judge, with very little prospect of success. The mere fact of their having to make such efforts is an acknowledgment that they are defeated. They now feel so uncertain of what may happen that their object seems to be to stave off any election until the next legislature of the State of New York is chosen, in the hope that it may be more favourable to them than the present one. I really believe that they are again mistaken, and that a new Legislature from the State will be more decidedly opposed to the re-election of the two ex-Senators than the present one.

But although this would be a victory for the President and Mr. Blaine, I am not quite sure that there exists complete harmony in the Administration. Blaine is ambitious, arbitrary and even imperious, he is endeavouring to govern the President who chafes under the treatment, and as the latter is not a weak man, it may be that he will find it expedient one of these days to get rid of Blaine, who is himself in bad health and whom on that account I have been unable to see for several days past. Indeed I suspect that he is hiding himself because he is not in entire accord with the President, though he does not wish any one to know it.

If he should remain in office, I am afraid that he will be difficult to deal with. So far he has been pleasant enough with me; but he is not so with all of my colleagues. He has already the reputation of being determined to do something which shall distinguish his tenure of office, and that he will endeavour to raise some serious questions with some foreign Government. At this moment it would seem to be Spain that he wishes to attack, chiefly on account of some decisions which have recently been given by the Umpire of the Spanish and American Claims Commission, which are rather more favourable to the Spanish view of the question at issue than he wishes them to be. The claims arise out of wrongs done to Cubans, who however pretend to have been naturalized as American citizens. But I am convinced that unless Mr. Blaine is restrained by the President, he will lay hold of any plausible excuse to get up a quarrel with a foreign Power with a view to making political Capital for himself.

Mr. Blaine has not yet received any communication from Mr. Lowell in the sense of your Telegram of the 2d Inst., relating to the appointment of Mr. West as my successor. I mentioned it yesterday to his son, who told me that his father had not heard from Mr. Lowell upon the subject. But the appointment cannot but be agreeable to the President.

I hear from the Chinese Secretary of Legation, tho' confidentially, that the two Ministers who now represent China at Washington, will be recalled next Autumn, and will be replaced by a single Minister, Governour of a Province in China, though of what province he could not or would not tell me, and able to speak English, of which the present Chief Minister is entirely innocent.

I have found great difficulty in securing Cabins for the return of myself and my family to England, the steamers are all crowded; for there is more than a usual rush of Americans to Europe this season.

I believe however that I shall be able to obtain a passage for the 6th of July next and shall probably present myself to you on or about the 17th or 18th of that month.

I don't know what question relating to boundary there may be between us and Venezuela; but I heard incidentally a few days ago that the Venezuelan Chargé d'Affaires spoke about it to Mr. Blaine and expressed his hope that the United States would give to Venezuela the benefit of their support in the question, and that Mr. Blaine had answered that as long as he was in the State Department, he would do his utmost to prevent Great Britain from gaining a foot of ground upon this Continent.

Believe me,
Faithfully your's

Edwd. Thornton.

PART II

PART II

LETTERS FROM VICTOR DRUMMOND TO LORD GRANVILLE, JULY-NOVEMBER 1881

Victor Arthur Wellington Drummond (1833–1907), knighted in 1903, was British chargé d'affaires in Washington between the departure of Sir Edward Thornton and the arrival of Lionel Sackville-West. Drummond had entered the diplomatic service in 1852 as attaché to the British embassy in Paris. On two previous occasions, in 1877 and 1880, he had been British chargé in Washington. He was described by his contemporaries as genial, frank, and generally popular. In 1882 he married Elizabeth Lamson of New York. Drummond had the reputation of being a voluminous letter writer, and despite excellent family connections (the 5th Duke of Rutland was his maternal grandfather), he did not reach higher in the diplomatic service than the post of minister resident at the courts of Munich and Stuttgart, 1890–1903.[1]

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[1] See obituary in the London *Times,* March 18, 23, 27, 30, 1907, *Who's Who,* 1907, and *Letters of Mrs. James G. Blaine,* ed. by Harriet S. Blaine Beale (New York, 1908), I, 231 and *note.*

Private. BRITISH LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, *June* [*probably July*] *24th 81.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

In re Martin Ross, the British tar illegally tried & convicted by the U. S. Consular Court in Japan, I have forwarded to you the estimated expense which it would cost us to apply to the U. S. Courts. The amount appears to me to be small compared with the importance of the case, which Mr. Carlisle the Legal adviser to H. M. Legtn. considers is one of a novel kind, on this account & also on account of the possible "amour propre" of the Judges there can be no certainty of success, although the illegality of Ross' trial and conviction ought to render an application to the Courts successful.

A Diplomatic settlement would necessitate the demand by H. M. Govt. for the surrender of Ross, which might be refused. The only remaining modes of settlement are arbitration (to which Blaine is conscientiously opposed) and proceedings in the Courts.

Mr. Carlisle is of opinion that there is a strong chance and even probability of success.

The President had a relapse the day before yesterday, was better then worse, the Doctors after a consultation determined to cut through his back to the wound, this was successfully done, he is going on well since the discharge.[1]

I have obtained some important intelligence respecting Parnell's proposal to a certain Judge Crawford for the purchase of arms from the Winchester Arms Co. of New Haven, enclosing at the same time a Bill of Exchange for 70 to £75000 to be expended, this was in March last. The Judge appears to have refused Parnell's offers.[2] Judge C. says however that P. has engaged other persons whose names are given, I am now endeavouring to find out about these persons. The letters from Parnell, Lord George Montagu,[3] who had an interview with the Judge, tells me he had not with him but would bring them for copies to be made next week, he will not allow however copies of the addresses, as he is afraid of their being published.[4] I do not know how much credit to place in the Judge, but shall I hope be able to find out what truth there is with respect to the purchase of arms as proposed by Parnell, as also the history of the persons he names, as also whether the letters are really from Parnell. When I have everything in proper shape I shall write officially to you on the subject.

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[1] President Garfield had been shot by Charles Guiteau, a disappointed office-seeker, on July 2, 1881. He died from the effects of the wound on September 19, 1881.

[2] Parnell was in the United States January–March, 1880, and had addressed the house of representatives on February 2.

[3] George Francis Montagu (1855–1882), a son of the sixth Duke of Manchester, was third secretary of the British legation at Washington, 1881–1882.

[4] This sentence was marked in the original letter, and a minute appended by W. E. Forster, chief secretary for Ireland: "Is it possible to obtain the letters. We could identify Parnell's handwriting. 11/8/81. W. E. F."

The weather here on the Coast of New Hampshire is very fresh, and I have now almost completely recovered from an attack of sunstroke which quite prostrated me before I left Washington to come to our Summer quarters.

Believe me, My Lord,
Very truly yours,

VICTOR DRUMMOND.

Private. NORTHAMPTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE,
August 2, 1881.

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

You will see by my Despatches by this mail what I have done to obtain the assistance of the U. S. Govt. to prevent the Fenian Torpedo Boat getting off on a possible errand of destruction. The circumstantial evidence in proof of her ownership and intentions are clear, the difficulty however remains of obtaining the Legal Proof, this the U. S. Chief Detective of the Treasury Dept. with the assistance of the Detective of our Consul General in New York will now endeavour to discover.

The U. S. Govt. are not in the humour to stand any nonsense, and if proof is obtained, they are, I feel sure, prepared to act in the most friendly way in our interests.

I inclose for your information a copy of my Note to Mr. Blaine, which I trust will meet with your approval.[5]

I do not know what, if any, conversation has taken place between you and Mr. Lowell upon the matter, but imagine so.

The shipment of the Infernal Machines from Boston appears to me to be more a case for the U. S. Authorities to work out, than for our own.

Consul Edwards has discovered a Mr. Rogers, an instrumental maker in New York who made lately some clock work Machinery of the Kind mentioned in the seizure of the Machines at Liverpool, but Mr. Edwards is rather perplexed, he does not know how far H. M. Govt. wish him to move in the matter, as he, like myself deem it in the province of the Americans to unravel the mystery; I should be glad to receive Your Lorship's instructions upon this.

I go to New York tonight to see Consul Edwards.

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[5] See below, Drummond to Blaine, July 28, 1881.

I send next mail an important statement, if true, made by Judge Crawford of Newhaven Connecticut who shows that Parnell has been endeavouring or actually has purchased firearms here, the Judge was to have called at the Legation House at Washington last week, but like most of these informants he has not kept his word, he promised to bring Parnell's letters so that copies might be taken.

The President will probably be moved to the Soldiers Home near Washington in a few days, as his progress to convalescence is most gratifying.

Believe me, My Lord,
Very truly yours,
VICTOR DRUMMOND.

Copy, private and confidential.

NORTH HAMPTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE,
July 28, 1881.

DEAR MR. BLAINE,

I imagine that Mr. Lowell must have informed you of the anxiety caused to H. M's Govt. by the direct incitements to murder, incendiarism, and other outrages in England, which have for some time appeared in the Newspaper called the "United Irishman", edited by O'Donovan Rossa,[6] and published at New York, without mentioning other Irish Newspapers, as astrocious [*sic*], in similar language. I merely refer to this as showing the diabolical intentions of the Fenians; for, although having a great deal of bluster in them, as a means of robbing the poorer class of Irish in this Country, still these views of the Fenian Press and "Skirmishers" excite ill-balanced minds, and stimulate them to the crimes openly advocated on the part of the instigators, who declare that money is sent for the above objects to persons in England to aid in their accomplishment.

I have not been instructed by Earl Granville to say anything to you on the subject, unless some event should happen which it would be impossible for my duty to my country to overlook. An incident however has now arisen, which I will not bring officially to your attention, for the reason that, in doing so, it might cause some embarrassment to the U. S. Govt., knowing as I do how large the Irish element is in your Country, and its peculiarities in making a "hullabaloo". I therefore shall merely communicate to you in a private and friendly manner the facts of the case, which I wish your Government to be disposed to look upon in a Confidential light, and with, I trust, a feeling that I am not intruding too much in requesting aid in the case I am now bringing to your earnest attention.

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[6] O'Donovan Rossa had been active in the Fenian movement from its beginning, and had been sentenced to life imprisonment for his work in 1865. He won the Tipperary election in 1869 while still in prison, but the election was declared void. Rossa came to the United States in 1871 after being amnestied, and with other exiles formed the Irish Confederation and the Clan-na-Gael. He evolved the idea of a "Skirmishing Fund," which he publicized through the columns of the *Irish World*. A fund of $23,350 was collected in a few months and was presented to the Clan-na-Gael in trust on March 14, 1877, with the object of freeing Ireland by "desperate sacrifices, daring enterprises, and the strong hand." In 1880 he took up an independent position with the remnants of the old Fenian Brotherhood, and by 1882 was expelled from the Clan-na-Gael. His agents in England made several attempts to blow up public buildings in 1881–1882, using gunpowder rather than the dynamite that characterized the later campaign. He died in Ireland a few months before the Easter rising of 1916, and was buried with pomp and oratory as the last of the old Fenian leaders.

For some time, H. M's Consul Genl. at New York has been aware of the building of a Torpedo Boat, and from information which he was enabled to obtain, he was led to believe that it was being built for, and to be purchased by funds contributed by, the Fenians. A watch has therefore been kept to see what became of her when she should be built, and from Reports received, it appears that she was taken to the Morris Canal near Jersey City. On the 5th Inst. she had disappeared. Her builders, Delamater & Co., of New York, were applied to for her discovery, but they knew nothing of her movements. Means were then taken to find her, and at last she was discovered in a secluded spot in New York Bay, about 5 Miles from New York. The Boat was partially submerged, and almost hidden from view. From further information received, it appeared that this is presumably a fenian enterprise for the purpose of an attempt to blow up British War Vessels. Since the discovery of the present position of the Boat, she has been carefully watched by a person of confidence to see what further mystery was attached to her, and on last Monday a Telegram was sent to me from New York, stating that the Torpedo boat seemed in readiness to leave, and had been tested on Sunday last by John Breslin, a prominent Fenian, who was concerned a few years ago in the rescue of Fenians in Australia; he is associated with O'Donovan Rossa in his schemes.

I was then inclined to address you an unofficial communication requesting the aid of the U. S. Govt., but, as I wished to be thoroughly sure of her owners, and to be enabled to place all the circumstances relating to her movements and experimental trial before you, I waited for a detailed account of these. Having now received them, and the probabilities appearing so strong that this Boat is entirely in the hands of the Fenians, confirmed by the connection of Fenian Agents and sympathizers with the proceedings in reference to her, I now bring them to your notice, for although no special reference has been made to this particular boat in the pages of the "United Irishman" yet the threats of damage to H. M's Ships of War, as well as Merchant Vessels, by means of such weapons as the Boat in question are constantly being made by O'Donovan Rossa and his adherents, who would be restrained by no considerations in attempting to carry into effect their atrocious schemes. I annex an account of the experimental trial of the Boat.[7]

For the reasons given, I have to ask you that the United States Govt. will, having the intentions imputed to the Fenians by me brought to their notice, be good enough to afford to me their friendly assistance to frustrate the errand for which this Boat is intended, by instituting enquiries in order that at least the movements of the Boat and the actions of those who manage her may be watched by the U. S. Marshals, and that proper measures may be taken, if the U. S. Laws so permit, to prevent her departure.

There are other atrocious schemes I am aware of, contemplated by the Fenians, but they are not of a nature with which to trouble you at present.

You will see that the Torpedo appears to have most wonderful powers as a destructive machine; more so than any Boat yet invented.

The Torpedo Boat is lying near Fort Hamilton, at the mouth of New York Harbour, but information of the locality can be obtained from H. M's Acting Consul General, Mr. Pierrepont Edwards, at New York. She is painted of a lead colour, more readily to avoid detection.

I enclose the extract I find I omitted in my letter to you yesterday.

Believe me &c.,

Sd. VICTOR DRUMMOND.

Private. BREVOORT HOUSE, NEW YORK,
Aug. 25, 1881.

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

I have but a few minutes to spare before the Mail leaves, and I have been incessantly at work up to the last moment—in fact I have not time to send off all the business which I have on hand, so Yr L[ordship] must excuse me if I only write very shortly.

You will see in My Despatch of this date No. 254 that I have been in a difficulty as to the representations which you requested me to make for the detention of the Torpedo Boat, but I did my best under the circumstances & I may here state that I think when she moves from here under Arms or otherwise that her destination is Philadelphia, if so, Clipperton promises me to find means of obtaining her, if so desired by H. M. Govt. C. appears to me to be completely in the inside track, and I think it would be advisable to assist him in keeping his present excellent "advisers".

As long as England shows a disposition to befriend the Irish Tenants & Laborers in Ireland American public opinion will be favorably inclined towards us & against the Irish propaganda.

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[7] The account was given in a letter from Mr. Edwards, British consul in New York. The original has not been found.

I have not telegraphed to Y. L. respg. the President's condition, as there has been *no* real change for the better and I am sorry to say that I do not believe he can live longer than a few days, and this is the opinion of his best friends—of course a miracle may save him. I do not envy Vce. Presdt. Arthur in such a case. I cannot learn or guess who would then replace Blaine, who would be a great loss to us.

Very truly Yrs.

VICTOR DRUMMOND.

Private. BREVOORT HSE. N. Y.,
7 Septr. 1881.

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

My Representation for the detention of the Torpedo Boat was sent to Mr. Blaine on the 29th Ulto., & I saw him on the evening of the 31st, when he requested me to assure you that everything H. M. Govt. wished in this matter & any others concerning Fenians when there was sufficient proof, the U. S. Govt. were prepared to accede to, particularly now, when they were in the happy position of being backed up by the American people.

He urged upon me his desire that I should bring prominently to the attention of H. M. Govt. this strong feeling on the part of the American people & that shown by the respectable portion of the Press & their indignation with Irish schemes propounded. He was very earnest & showed plainly his own feelings in this sense.

He said if infernal machines were used and any Passenger ship with Americans on board was destroyed, the Irish would be exterminated here—that no Irishman's life would be safe. He considered however that the publicity given to these ideas in the Irish Press really showed, that the whole business was nonsense & nothing worse than Irish vaporing.

I am afraid it will be impossible to find out the authors of the transmission of the Infernal Machines or where they were put together. The Press generally is very favorable to the Land Bill[8] & some express their indignation that the agitation should continue.

Mr. Blaine mentioned to me confidentialy [*sic*] a short time ago that the President and the Cabinet intended to raise the U. S. Legtns. in London & Paris to the higher grade of Embassies—& he felt no doubt that with the proper men pointing out the necessity for such a proceding in Congress, that Body would give its consent: in which case wealthy men like Mr. Wm. Astor would be chosen to fill the Posts. There is a general feeling in this sense amongst all the respectable classes, and they feel quite indignant that the cause of Sir Edward Thornton's removal was on the grounds not only of his being considered the best Diplomatist to fill the Post as Amb. to Russia but also on the grounds that it was "*promotion*", and they ask whether Bn. & U. S. interests are not as great as those betwn. Gt. Bn. & Russia. I have no doubt therefore I shall live to see this Post an Embassy & if so, who knows? whether some day I may not find myself ambr., this doubtless would happen if Your Lordship should be in yr. present position.

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[8] The Irish Land Bill of 1881 embodied the principle of the "3 F's"—fair rent, fixity of tenure, and free sale. See John Morley, *The Life of William Ewart Gladstone* (New York, 1911), III, 53–57.

I do hope that you have recovered from your late severe attack and that you are enjoying the cool sea Breezes at Walmer. Here the Heat is intense.

Believe me,

Very faithfully Yrs.,

VICTOR DRUMMOND.

Private.

BRITISH LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, *October 18, 1881.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

I have only time to write a few lines before I send off the Legation Messenger with the Bag.

The respectable people here feel that the arrest of Parnell is well deserved,[9] but at the same time they say that as he was fast losing his influence, it would have been better that he should have died a natural death to the soothing strains of the satisfactory working of the Land Act. Whatever feelings the Americans have adverse to the arrest, will soon die out if he and his fellow Prisoners are well taken care of and made comfortable in Jail, and their Health considered.

The Irish here are very angry, and it is possible the Dynamite party may take heart and use their devilish inventions, when a good opportunity offers itself.

Mr. Savellon Brown the Chief Clerk in the State Department gave me a verbal informal invitation from Mr. Blaine to accompany him to Yorktown, but of course I refused on the grounds set forth in your Telegram to me he said, if you only will come you will find even a better reception than the French or Germans, I afterwards wrote a private letter to Mr. Blaine in the words inclosed [10]

I am expecting every day Mr. Archibald's Memorandum he proposed sending to me, showing the necessity for a Consular Convention.

I can find out nothing from my Colleagues as to whether any negotiations have taken place between the U. S. Govt. & the King of Hawaii. I do not believe there is anything of the kind.

Very truly yours,

VICTOR DRUMMOND.

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[9] Parnell was arrested October 13, 1881, in Dublin, and was held in jail until May 2, 1882.

[10] The hundredth anniversary of the battle of Yorktown was celebrated October 18–20, 1881. For the letter to Blaine, see below, Drummond to Blaine, Oct. 16.

Copy.

British Legation,
Washington, *16th Octr.* [*1881*].

Dear Mr. Blaine,

Savellon Brown gave me yr. amiable invitation to take the trip with you to Yorktown and any of the personnel of this Legtn. My very sincere thanks for it as I know you intended it as a most friendly token of regard for my Country, but of course it is hardly an occasion for the appearance of the British R. R., besides I really have a good deal of work to get through before sending off my fortnightly mail bag, on Tuesday night and am awaiting a mail Bag on Wednesday, but let me assure you, conscientiously, that we are in England, perfectly convinced that we have been caused no detriment by the Independence of the U. S., and that nothing but feelings of hearty good will are entertained by Englishmen towards the American nation, the proofs of which have been so apparent in the tributes of sympathy with it in this last terrible and sad visitation to the American people.

Personally if I had been here in an unofficial character & you had extended a similar invitation I might have been with you. I hope everything will pass off satisfactorily to give you an enjoyable excursion and fine spectacle.

V. *D.*

Private.

Washington, *Octr. 24, 1881.*

My Dear Lord Granville,

You will see how gracefully the President, old Mr. Winthrop & the French Minister & Mr. Blaine behaved towards My Queen and her people at the Yorktown Ceremonies.[11]

Mr. Blaine told me that when he read the Presdts. order for the Salute to the Bt. Flag, the whole mass of people rose to their feet and cheered & cheered again when the Queen's name was mentioned, he said it was true enthusiasm, and that when the British Flag was run up at the Fore [fort?] and the Salute fired the same enthusiasm existed. Everyone I meet speaks with pride of what was done on the occasion. I may mention that it was a poor man who gave the first idea to Mr. Blaine's son that a Salute of our Flag would be but a proper attention & to show the feeling of Americans towards us, this idea Mr. Blaine on its being mentioned to him by his son immediately seized upon & found the President quite delighted with the idea. Old Mr. Winthrop came purposely from Boston to make his speech as he explained to me on my thanking him for it to cement the friendly relations of our two Countries. Tonight there is a reception to the French & German Guests which I am asked to by Mr. Blaine and I shall therefore attend as it hardly comes within the Yorktown Ceremonies which are all over, many people I have heard say it was stupid having them at all.—General Grant received the French yesterday and just as if he was still President, he had a Lady for Interpreter a friend of mine who told me that General Boulanger[12] in replying to Grant's apology for not being able to speak French, said—Oh-mon Général, il est impossible d'avoir toutes les qualités, on which Grant subsided. Mr. Blaine is very anxious for West's arrival as he wishes to have the glorification of signing the Copyright Convention,[13] after he has done so he will retire from the Cabinet, the President requested him to remain to accomplish this as he had taken so much interest in it, who will be his successor I know not. Mr. Freylinghuysen is spoken of, he is rather in the Hamilton Fish syle [*sic*] who was not very friendly to England, but he is an old man and I hope he will refuse if asked—Mrs. Davis his daughter is a handsome & intriguing young married Lady and "*très lié* avec le Président actuel", accompanied him to Yorktown—Grant is here for two days and this means he is here for a purpose, of insisting on being heard in the matter.

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[11] A full account of the speeches and the celebration at Yorktown may be found in the New York *Tribune*, October 20, 1881; the French Minister was Maxime Outrey; Robert Charles Winthrop (1809–1894), president of the Massachusetts Historical Society, was the principal orator by invitation of Congress. Drummond refers particularly to the salute to the British flag, which Granville later acknowledged formally; see *U. S. Foreign Relations, 1881,* 562–563.

Aristarchi Bey is my informant as to Russia & the U. S. being intent on penetrating into Corea R.[ussia] using China & the U. S. Japan—he declared positively that Russia tôt ou tard means to have Corea for herself.

We shall soon know the truth of the Story of the interference of the U. S. Min. in Peru, for the Press generally condemn his conduct, the "N. Y. World" is always however full of gush about the duty of the U. S. Govt, but I pay no attention to it.[14]

If the Fenians attempt any nonsense we may always count on the U. S. Govt. to act in accordance with our wishes, where we can give substantial proofs of their villainous intentions or acts, in fact they would be most pleased to have the chance of crushing them.

I have had altogether a most interesting time and quite enough historical incidents to satisfy any Chargé d'affrs., I shall hand over to

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[12] Georges Ernest Jean Marie Boulanger (1837–1891), headed the French military mission sent to Yorktown at the invitation of the United States; the members of the mission were guests of the nation, October 5 to November 9. See especially R. I. Winnacker, "General Boulanger in America," *The Franco-American Review,* II, 161–181.

[13] The correspondence on the proposed Copyright Convention from April, 1879, to April, 1881, may be found in *P. P., 1881,* XCVIII, c. 2870. No convention was signed until 1891.

[14] General Hurlbut (see below, note 19), appointed American minister to Peru in June, 1881, had precipitately recognized the Calderon government, and on August 25, 1881, had sent to the Chilean commander in Peru a sharp note on the position of the United States in the war between Chile and Peru. See 47 Cong., 1 Sess., *Senate Ex. Doc.* No. 79, 516–517. The New York *World* favored "moral intervention," and on October 25, 1881, commended the return to a "firm, frank, and decided American policy" represented by this note.

West the Archives of the Legation with almost a clean List for him to start on.

Believe me, My Lord,
Very truly & faithfully Yrs.,
VICTOR DRUMMOND.

Private. WASHINGTON, *November 1st, 1881.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

I have to express my humble regret that I did not telegraph to you the fact of a Salute being rendered to the British Flag at Yorktown, but I thought that the news having been telegraphed direct to England from Yorktown several hours before we received the news in this City, it was hardly necessary to repeat what I felt, was already known to you. I gave thanks all round as R.[esident] M.[inister] of Gt. Bn. and explained to Mr. Blaine that I should inform you of the fact and the details in writing, which naturally prepared him for not receiving the thanks of H. M. Govt. immediately, however I feel now that I should have telegraphed to you, I trust, however, that it is *the* only wee mistake I have made this year.

In this Panama Canal business, there is no doubt that the U. S. are at present determined to carry out the Neutrality scheme for the World in general, it does not wish any Power to be responsible for this but itself.

I hear it again reported from a good source that Mr. Freylinghuysen [*sic*], of New Jersey State, is to step into Mr. Blaine's shoes, he is said to be a dried up, pompous, cold blooded man with small brains, little common sense and obstinate, so a Lady explains to me who knows him well and is an intimate friend of the family.

Mr. Blaine was much gratified with Your Lordships Telegram expressing the satisfaction of H. M. Government with the Salute given to our Flag at Yorktown, he told me one of the reasons for doing so was to show the Irish here, the true feelings of the American Govt. for England. He thought the proposal to confer the freedom of the City of Dublin on Parnell was one of the best Irish Bulls ever made, at the time Parnell was in prison there.

West will arrive here tomorrow or the next day, Thursday, most probably the latter day, as the weather has been frightful according to reports from Steamers just arrived, he is to be received by a Reception Committee of Philadelphian Citizens, the next day by the Mayor of Philadelphia at Independance [*sic*] Hall, Mr. Childs will give him a Banquet that night at which will be present the President and other Celebrities, in the Evening a Box at the principal theatre is to be offered, the next day a visit to the Park etc. in the Evening a Banquet at St. Georges Hall offered by all the British Societies of Philadelphia.

Next day the Pennsylvania Railway place a special car at his disposal to take him to Washington—Certainly Americans consider our Country worthy of respect.[15]

I have written in one of my Despatches today an account of a sudden demand for Confederate Bonds, these were so clumsily made that it is quite possible, as report says, that certain Connecticut Manufacturers are printing fresh ones off to supply the demand, and a sharp Yankee knows that there is no law that protects these Bonds from being counterfeited; it is not altogether impossible that a diplomatick question may arise out of this desire on the part of English speculators to obtain the Bonds, who, it is imagined, have some information respecting the possible distribution of the Confederate deposit in the Bk. of England prorata among the Bondholders, or that by proper Counsel and representation that end may be secured.

Everyone who could give any information respg. the oaths & affirmations required to be taken in the House of R. R. [*sic*] & the Senate was away from Washington until lately, I have had a great deal of bother in finding out anything about the matter, and have had recourse at last to Mr. Blaine, but I have found a flaw even in his statements, at any rate it [*sic*] does not agree with the printed rules which I have at last been enabled to obtain from the Clerk of the House of Representatives, I delay sending the report until I have it correct, I shall send it by Post by Mail Steamer leaving Saturday.[16]

Believe me, My Lord,

Very truly & faithfully yours,

VICTOR DRUMMOND.

Private. WASHINGTON, *Novr. 3, 1881.*

MY LORD,

The "White Star line" steamer leaves tomorrow, & I therefore avail myself of the chance to write a few lines.

Referring to my remarks in my letter of the 1st Inst., the N. Y. Tribune of this day says that "suspicion still survives that there was much confederate property in Europe at the close of the War which has never been accounted for and which Jefferson Davis' visits to Europe may have something to do with, but the new purchasers of Confederate Bonds may rest assured that if any such funds are found anywhere the U. S. Govt. will enforce it's own rights in the matter"—

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[15] For a newspaper account of West's reception at Philadelphia, see the New York *World,* November 4 and 5, 1881. George William Childs (1829–1894) was the publisher of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* from 1864 until his death; he often entertained the town's distinguished visitors.

[16] A request concerning oaths and affirmations evidently had been made in connection with parliament's problem of the Bradlaugh case, in which the house of commons denied iconoclast Charles Bradlaugh the right either to affirm or swear and thus refused to seat him, 1880–1885. Morley, *Gladstone,* III, 11–21, gives the details of the long controversy.

In re Chili-Peru. I see that exProvisional President Calderon says in his letter to Admiral Lynch after his Govt. ceased, in relation to future peace settlements.[17]

"We should be unable to attain this end if Peru could not pay Chili the expenses of the War, but I have the certainty and the means to pay a reasonable indemnity to be fixed by common accord or by arbitration."

It is therefore quite possible that Americans may have offered him a secret loan, on conditions favorable to their future commercial relations with Peru, and that if an arbitration shall be agreed upon Peru will insist upon its being the President of the United States. The U. S. mean to obtain a good foothold in Peru if possible.

The Peruvian Chargé in a conversation told me there was no chance for Peru unless a strong power stepped in and insisted on Chili making peace on reasonable terms, I did not ask him what that Power was; he added, the U. S. Minister has made every effort to accomplish an understanding between Peru & Chili whereas the English and French Ministers at Lima have been quite indifferent. I explained to him that everything that possibly could be done in the interests of peace had been tried by those gentlemen and that I was surprised he was not aware of it—he was so excited however that he paid no attention to what I said, after listening to the gushing little man I took my leave without any cherished hopes of meeting him again. I believe his sister married Jernynghame [*sic*] formerly our Minister to Peru, I hope for his sake that he saw but little of his Brother in Law.[18]

Today's paper states that the United States Govts. have directed, Genl. Hurlbut,[19] their Minr. in Peru to continue to recognize the Govt. of Ex-President Calderon as the legitimate Govt. of Peru, this if true is partially meant as a snub to Chili.

The "Evening Post" of last night has an excellent article on Blaine's instruction to Mr. Lowell & U. S. Ministers abroad in re Panama Canal.[20] It says: Blaine only mentions therein the Treaty of 1846 with New Granada but says nothing of the Clayton Bulwer Treaty of 1850, it shows that the 4. 5. & 6th Arts. of the Treaty of 1846 did not exclude N. G. [New Granada] from getting any other guarantees that she could, nor prevent other Powers from also promising that the Territory should be neutral—

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[17] Admiral Lynch had been placed in command of Chile's armed forces after the capture of Lima early in 1881, and had suppressed the Calderon government on September 28. Calderon's protest was summarized in the New York *World*, Oct. 26, 1881.

[18] G. S. Jerningham was British minister-resident in Peru, 1873–1874. The Peruvian representative in Washington, accredited October 13, 1881, was J. F. Elmore.

[19] Stephen Augustus Hurlbut (1815–1882), served in the Union army, 1861–1865, and became the first commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., 1866–1868; United States minister to Colombia, 1869–1872; congressman from Illinois, 1873–1877; minister to Peru from June, 1881, until his death at Lima, March 27, 1882. An investigation by the house of representatives into his conduct in Peru ended by exonerating him of charges of corruption; see 47 Cong., 1 Sess., *House Report* No. 1790.

[20] The reference is to Blaine's circular letter dated June 24, 1881, to which the British government had not yet replied in any way. 47 Cong., 1 Sess., *Senate Ex. Doc.* No. 194, 174–177. See Mary W. Williams, *Anglo-American Isthmian Diplomacy 1815–1915* (Washington, 1916), 276 *et seq.*

The article points out the strength of the Clayton Bulwer Treaty and particularly the 5th Article of that Treaty and the words therein "when completed." The Canal it says never has been dug and consequently at present the Treaty cannot be terminated in any way.

It says that Blaine's policy may be very good, but the foreign policy of this Country is a matter of written law and Treaty assented to & proclaimed by certain Departments of the Government and this fact is known just as well in Europe as here.

It goes on to say that if England or any other Foreign Govts. inquire how his statement of the position of the U. S. can be reconciled by the Provisions of the Treaty of 1850 he will have no answer to make.

I have just given a sketch of this reasonable & justly written article in Carl Schurtz's paper, which still remains faithful to us in the Irish Qn. as also the N. Y. Tribune.

Ben Butler (general) the famous has been interviewed and utters the scream of the American Eagle, he still bears no good feeling towards us.[21]

Mr. West not yet signalled. In haste,

Believe me My Lord,

Very truly & faithfully yours,

VICTOR DRUMMOND.

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[21] Benjamin Franklin Butler (1818–1893), military governor of New Orleans in 1862, had been roundly criticized by Palmerston for his famous Order No. 28, in which he declared that any woman who was contemptuous in word or gesture toward a Union solider should be "regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town plying her avocation." Palmerston's expression of indignant chivalry nearly caused a breach with the American minister to Great Britain; see H. C. F. Bell, *Lord Palmerston* (London, 1936), II, 316–317.

PART III

PART III

LETTERS FROM L. S. SACKVILLE-WEST TO LORD GRANVILLE, DECEMBER 1881–MARCH 1882

In November, 1881, the Hon. Lionel Sackville-West (1827–1908) took up his duties as British minister in Washington. He was afterwards knighted, and in 1888, upon the death of an older brother, he became Baron Sackville. West, to use the parental name, had been carefully trained for the diplomatic service first as a précis writer in the foreign office and later in subordinate positions in several European capitals. Before his appointment to Washington he had for nine years been minister to Argentine.

His term in Washington began with excitement and ended in a scandal. As a young man, West became infatuated with a beautiful Spanish dancer, Joséphine Duran de Ortéga. But she had a husband; since both were Roman Catholics divorce was out of the question, and the husband would not agree to any sort of arrangement whereby an annulment could have been secured. The result was that West and the beauteous Joséphine, commonly known as "Pepita," lived in an irregular union and had six children. Pepita died in 1871, shortly before West was sent to Buenos Aires; and the five children then living were disposed of in various ways. The eldest daughter, Victoria Josephine, aged nine, was sent with her two sisters to a convent in Paris. In 1881 young Victoria was taken out of the convent and introduced to her English relatives amongst whom were the father's sisters, the Duchess of Bedford and the Countess of Derby. The latter was very kind and made every effort to present the young waif at court.

West remained faithful to the memory of his lovely mistress and never married, but custom required that the stately British embassy in Washington should have a hostess. The choice fell upon the illegitimate, poorly educated eldest daughter. However, there were many complications: Miss West would have to be approved by the foreign secretary and Queen Victoria whose strictness in all matters pertaining to morals has become proverbial, and by the wife of the president of the United States. Aunt Bessie Bedford refused to have anything to do with her brother's bastard offspring, but Aunt Mary Derby was all kindness. It so happened that her husband, the 15th Earl of Derby, had been foreign secretary in the earlier Conservative government and was being wooed by the Liberals whom he ultimately joined.

Aunt Mary therefore found no difficulty in persuading Lord Granville that her niece was well qualified to do the honors at the embassy in Washington, and Granville got the queen's consent.

It was, however, more difficult in Washington where assurance of acceptance had to be obtained. Mrs. Garfield was agreeable, but her husband died before West arrived, and President Arthur was a widower. Consequently the wives of all the members of the cabinet had to be canvassed. Some hesitated; not until the rumor spread that Miss West had been presented to Queen Victoria was it possible to install her as hostess. Once there her success was complete. According to her grand-daughter, Miss West's suitors included President Arthur, an Indian chief, a great millionaire, and a host of younger and lesser lights.

With a flourish West entered Washington and amid much excitement he departed. In September, 1888, he was tricked by a letter from a bogus correspondent to indicate a preference for Cleveland over Harrison in the forthcoming presidential election. The letter, though marked "private" was published in the New York *Tribune*, October 22. West was completely bewildered, and injudicious interviews made matters worse. Before the end of the month he was handed his passport.

This "Murchison Letter" episode has given Lionel Sackville-West an unsavory reputation as a diplomatist, a reputation which seems ill-deserved. He acted with tact in the many nerve-wracking discussions caused by the behavior of Irish-Americans; and he handled rather skilfully the negotiations pertaining to the trans-isthmian canal and the North American fisheries. Lord Augustus Loftus under whom West served in Berlin has described him as "a genial companion . . . valuable and efficient." But the granddaughter believes that though he was perfectly honest and straightforward he was impractical and lazy. Upon first impression Mrs. Henry Adams put him down as "*very* dull—no conversation—and it seems to me a nullity," but ten months later she found his conversation brilliant. Indeed he was considered a romantic figure in Washington. The *Dictionary of National Biography* describes him as quiet, reserved, a man with unfailing good temper, "unaffected geniality of speech and good manner." [1]

The letter from James Russell Lowell which precedes those from West gives the setting for the situation which he found upon his arrival in Washington.

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[1] V. Sackville-West, *Pepita* (New York, 1937), 165–183; Mrs. Henry Adams, *Letters of*, pp. 343, 406; Lord Augustus Loftus, *The Diplomatic Reminiscences of*, Second Series (London, 1894), I, 374; obituary notice "Lord Sackville" in *The Times*, September 4, 1908; and article in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, second supplement, III, 247–249.

Private and Personal. [LONDON] *8th Dec. 1881.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

I have received a despatch relating to the treatment of the Jews in Russia & proposing some concert of action by the two Governments which I am directed to read to you.

I have also an important despatch about the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of 1850 with directions to convey to you the views of the President in my own manner & to furnish you with a Copy if you should desire it. I am inclined to think I shall conform most nearly with the wishes of the President by reading this despatch to you also. At any rate a Conference with you would help me to a decision as to what would be my most judicious course in the matter.

May I therefore ask of you the favour of an interview at your earliest convenience? I hear that you are to be in London for the Stanley meeting where I hope for the pleasure of hearing you speak. Perhaps, if you are not to be here earlier, we could arrange for a meeting on that day.[1]

With kindest regards to Lady Granville,

Always faithfully yours,

J. R. LOWELL.

Private. WASHINGTON, *19 Dec. 1881.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

The step taken by Mr. Blaine in publishing his note to Mr. Lowell on the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty has not tended to raise his reputation here as a diplomatist.[2] Although he told me he had written it he did not communicate it to me, and I have since found out that he read it to the French Minister. Every man in office in this country consults solely his own political future, and if a secretary of state sees his way to advancing his own interests in this respect by appealing to national prejudices he will do so regardless of the consequences. Such have been Mr. Blaine's motives in the present case. Although there are many people who find fault with his action in this matter he will I believe carry public opinion in his favour. His successor Mr. Frelinghuysen had not the reputation when he was in the Senate of being very friendly to England. The new Under Secretary Bancroft Davis who was many years ago in London and who went to Geneva with Evarts is perhaps more up to the business of the state Department than any one here. The Committee of the Senate on Foreign Affairs is well constituted and has several members on it well disposed to treat matters fairly.

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[1] The dispatch was Blaine to Lowell, November 19, 1881 (47 Cong., 1 Sess., *Senate Ex. Doc.* No. 194, 178–184). The interview took place on December 13, according to Lowell to Granville, December 20.

[2] The note of November 19, cited above, was published on December 16, just as Blaine went out of office.

Mr. Lowell will be glad of Blaine's resignation. They were not on very good terms.[3] Blaine will now "run" the next Presidential election and will most probably succeed.

Yrs. very truly,

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

Telegram from Mr. West. D. 21, R. night—DEC. [21, 1881].

Private—Your tel. of yesterday. Press with a few exceptions favourable to Note. No bad feeling manifested but may be produced by prolonged discussion of the question.

Note generally regarded as a party move on the part of the ex Secretary of State and precipitate publication of it blamed by many.

Public opinion not unduly excited.

[Endorsed.]

MR. WEST.
Tel. Rd. 21 Dec. 1881.

Private. WASHINGTON, *Dec.* [*28*] *1881.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

My answer to your telegram of the 20th was I believe correct as to the state of public opinion here at present on the Panama Canal question raised by Mr. Blaine in his last note. He was vexed at going out of office and took hold of the matter out of which he knew he could make political capital in the country for his own political ends. Both Frelinghuysen and Bancroft Davis (the new men) are of course reticent on the subject, for whatever they may think of the course pursued by Mr. Blaine, they are well aware that *he* has touched a national prejudice which *they* cannot disregard.

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[3] After Lowell had attended the Republican nominating convention in 1876, he reported himself "proud to say that it was New England that defeated the New England candidate." Shocked by "vulgarity of character and obtuseness of moral sense," Lowell felt that the nomination of Blaine for the presidency would have been a "national calamity." In 1884 he declared that the election of Cleveland had saved the nation from Blaine, which was enough to be thankful for. Charles Eliot Norton, ed., *Letters of James Russell Lowell* (New York, 1894), II, 171, 174, and 287.

The new men in the Cabinet are all of the "Grant" section of the Republican party and opposed to the Garfield Blaine section.[4] They now dominate, and jealously of the Ex-Secretary of State may possibly influence their policy in dealing with the embarrassment he has caused by the precipitate publication of the note. In fact it is generally regarded as a clever political "coup" on his part, while the irritation which it may cause on the other side of the Atlantic is not taken into account.

The question, therefore, will be treated by the Cabinet here not with regard to any actual necessity for a modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty but as regards any advantage they can derive from the discussion of the Monroe Doctrine as applied to it under present circumstances.

There are many important internal questions which both the Democratic and Republican parties shrink from handling but upon which they are more or less agreed, and the difficulty therefore is for them to find distinctive platforms for the next Presidential election. The Democrats elect for Civil Service Reform and it may be that the Republicans are preparing theirs by propounding the policy of sole supremacy over South America,—a policy which certainly is likely to be popular among the Constituencies.

I inclose an article from the "Nation" newspaper,[5] which bears out this view, and also a précis of a very curious conversation which the Turkish Minister here, Aristarchi Bey, had with Mr. Blaine respecting the contents of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty note. This précis is taken from the despatch to his Govt. which the Turkish Minister read to me, and left with me, and it will I think be found interesting.[6]

Believe me,

Yrs. very truly,

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

Private and confidential. WASHINGTON, *17 January 1882.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

Nothing has occurred during the last fortnight to indicate any intention on the part of the present Cabinet to foment irritation on the question of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Much of course will depend upon the nature of my instructions. Neither Mr. Freylinghuyen [*sic*] nor Mr. Bancroft Davis have alluded to the Blaine notes, and on my part I have refrained from comment on them.

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[4] By the end of 1881, the cabinet had been reorganized to include Frelinghuysen as secretary of state, Charles J. Folger of New York as secretary of the treasury, Benjamin Brewster of Pennsylvania as attorney general, and Timothy Howe of Wisconsin as postmaster general; in April, 1882, new men also were appointed to the departments of the navy and the interior, leaving Robert T. Lincoln, the secretary of war, the only hold-over from the Garfield cabinet.

[5] The *Nation,* December 22, 1881.

[6] A copy was found among the Granville Papers.

Bancroft Davis is really the Secretary of State, and I am fortunately well with him in every respect.

To give you an idea of how matters are managed here just now, I may tell you that Mr. Freylinghuysen [*sic*] owes his appointment to the great liking of the President for a married daughter of his, and it is this lady who pulls the wires. I mention this fact to you as strictly private. Nothing can be more satisfactory than my relations with all parties, and I hope no difficulties will arise.

Yrs. very truly,

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

Private.

BRITISH LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, *24 Jany. 1882.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

I have just time to tell you that I communicated your despatch on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty this afternoon to Mr. Frelinghuysen who was away at New York when I received it on the 20th inst. He was, as I expected he would be, very reserved, and I could draw from him no expression of opinion on its contents.[7]

Bancroft Davis whom I met last night was more satisfactory in his language, saying he hoped the despatch was not a ferocious one; that I should find Mr. Frelinghuysen conciliatory, and that public opinion here was decidedly against getting up a quarrel on the question. I am on the best possible terms with him and it is his interest to be so with me. More is to be done with him than any body else, & he is bitterly opposed to Blaine.

I will keep you informed of all that passes respecting your despatch

Yrs. very truly,

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

The EARL GRANVILLE, K. G.,
&c., &c., &c.

Private.

BRITISH LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, *31 Jany. 1882.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

My last interview with Mr. Frelinghuysen was decidedly satisfactory as you will have learnt from my telegram. The only thing he said which I did not put into my despatch was that he himself was desirous that the matter should be settled here, and that there should be no more writing, but that as no decision had as yet been taken he begged me not to make any proposal to you.

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[7] This dispatch was Granville to West, January 7, 1882, in reply to Blaine's note of November 19, 1881. Granville's answer to the later Blaine note of November 29 was dated January 14. Dual dispatches were necessary because Granville's reply on November 10, 1881, to the original Blaine note on the subject, dated June 24, 1881, did not reach Blaine until after he had sent the note of November 19. The six dispatches compose *P. P., 1882,* LXXX, c. 3110, and can be found in 47 Cong., 1 Sess., *Senate Ex. Doc.* No. 194, 174–203.

The day before I communicated your despatch I had occasion to send Howard to the State Department on business, and he saw Bancroft Davis who appears to have spoken to him in the sense of the inclosed Memorandum.[8] B. Davis is not a man to say a word without an object, and he evidently wished me to know in this manner what he thought.

The British bugbear in South America, however, will be kept going by Blaine.

I send you the inclosed cutting[9] containing two despatches from Lowell among the papers laid before Congress. I have no further news to send you by this mail.

Yrs. very truly,

L. S. Sackville West.

Memorandum by Henry Howard

When I went to the Dept. of State on the 27th instant I saw Mr. Bancroft Davis.

Without any allusion on my part to the policy of Mr. Blaine respecting the Panama Canal, Mr. Davis told me that, they (the present administration) intended to entirely reverse Mr. Blaine's policy with reference to the Isthmus and South America, that they had no fear of the British Bugbear in those parts, altho' the line they intended to take might cause some excitement in this country. He added that since reading Mr. Blaine's correspondence &c. he was convinced that the latter meant neither more nor less than the eventual annexation of Peru by the U. S., that annexation was not their policy, nor did the U. S. Govt. have the necessary machinery to govern an outlying colony, such as Peru would become in the event of its being annexed, in the same manner as we did India. The only remark I made was, that if the Press of the country could be taken as an expression of public opinion the latter was no longer favourable to Mr. Blaine's policy.

Henry Howard.

Jany. 30, 1882.

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[8] See below.

[9] Lowell to Blaine, December 15 and December 27, reporting that he had delivered Blaine's November dispatches on the Panama Canal to Granville. The papers laid before congress on January 27, 1882, were printed as 47 Cong., 1 Sess., *Senate Ex. Doc.* No. 78, pt. 1.

Private. WASHINGTON, *6th Febr. 1882.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

I received your telegram respecting the publication of papers for Parliament yesterday and as it was Sunday I wrote a private note to Mr. Frelinghuysen telling him that they would be published on Thursday next.[10] This evening I saw Bancroft Davis. He was in a most concilatory [*sic*] mood and said that it was not for them to complain of publication after what had happened. Mr. Frelinghuysen he told me would probably make some simultaneous publication but of a mild nature. He said they did not want any more writing but wished to let the matter rest for the present, and then settle it quietly. Congress had enough to do with the Chili correspondence and the difficulties it had created, and he seemed to think it was tired of what he called the "bunkum" character which Mr. Blaine had given to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty question. This may be so, but I know Mr. Blaine well, and he is not a man to be set aside so easily. Bancroft Davis has perhaps more "savoir faire" than he has, but he has not his determination, nor has he a political position at stake. It is for this reason that Mr. Blaine will not let the matter drop if he can help it, but will continue to do all he can to excite public opinion on it.

Yrs. very truly,

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

Private.

BRITISH LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, *7th March/82.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

Everybody here was indignant at the dastardly attempt on Her Majesty's life. It was known some time before I got your Telegram.[11]

The Emmett celebration was more ludicrous than anything else.[12] The Representatives who attend these meetings are obliged to do so on account of the Irish Vote and to make speeches which they do not hold to outside them, and they seem to think that we must understand that they are thus obliged to secure their elections and that they mean us no harm by countenancing such unseemly demonstrations. The fact is that no member of the House who depends for election on the Irish vote and there are many who do so depend shrinks from seeking to secure it at any price regardless of what they know to be the true interests of the country and the consequences which may result from doing so. Under these circumstances it is better perhaps to treat their proceedings with indifference and as arising from their peculiar political organisation.

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[10] The papers on the Panama Canal were laid before the house of commons on February 8. *P. P., 1882*, LXXX, c. 3110.

[11] At Windsor station on March 2, 1882, a man later judged insane fired a shot at Queen Victoria. See G. E. Buckle, ed., *The Letters of Queen Victoria*, 2nd ser. (New York, 1928), III, 265–267.

[12] The 105th anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet, an Irish patriot executed in 1803, was celebrated on March 4 at Cooper Institute in New York by the Clan-na-Gael and the Irish Volunteers, and in Brooklyn at a meeting presided over by Congressman William Robinson (see below, note 27).

I think that the refusal of Mr. Conkling to go to the Supreme Court will produce important party combinations but as long as external questions are not made the stalking horse for electioneering purposes, it does not much matter.[13]

There is so much intrigue and I may add corruption here in high places that it is difficult to "S'en tirer d'Affaires."

Believe Me,
very truly Yrs.,

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

Private. *21 March 1882.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

I have no news to give you.

Frelinghuysen seems determined to persevere in the non-intervention policy & is doing all he can to get out of the mess made by Blaine in Chili and Peru.

I have hope of settling the Extradition question, & perhaps copyright. Bancroft Davis is decidedly well disposed at present & I hope he may continue so.

There is an outcry against Lowell, but I do not think it will have any result.[14]

Yrs. very truly,

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

The EARL GRANVILLE, K. G.,
&c., &c., &c.

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[13] President Arthur's nomination of Conkling to the supreme court was confirmed by the senate, but on March 3 Conkling declined to accept the appointment. For the correspondence between Arthur and Conkling, see Alfred R. Conkling, *The Life and Letters of Roscoe Conkling* (New York, 1889), 676-677.

[14] Lowell's attitude on the question of the Irish suspects is revealed in the following letter:

Private and personal. *1st April 1882.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

There is nobody I had liefer as a personal friend on all accounts than you & I thank you for allowing me to change that name with you.

I am greatly obliged by the interest in me shown by your note & hasten to assure you that I shall do nothing rash. I can't ask to be recalled before I have been "gone for" by the monster meeting on Monday nor can I immediately after that catastrophe. If, after all, I should be dismissed for my course on the *Suspect* question, I should feel that I was serving a cause I hold dear & quite as vital to us as to you.

Always sincerely yours,

J. R. LOWELL.

Private.

BRITISH LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, *4th April 1882.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

My telegram of the 29th ult. respecting the Irish suspects[15] was the result of a long conversation with Bancroft Davis who called upon me in consequence of one which had been received from Lowell stating that you had said that he must not expect a favorable answer to his representations. He said he came to me privately to explain the position in which the President and Government might be placed by the action of Congress in this matter and that he trusted to the courtesy of Her Majesty's Government to avert it. He seemed to think that Lowell had not sufficiently insisted on or explained to you the peculiar circumstances under which Congress was thus forced to act,[16] and that Her Majesty's Govt. were in consequence treating his representations as American "bluster". I told him that he must remember that there was a public opinion in England as well as a Press neither of which were likely to be convinced of the necessity of concession to the United States on this question simply because Congress was tyrannised over by Irish voters nor were they likely to appreciate such an argument in it's favor. He frankly admitted this, and said that the President himself was appealing to Her Majesty's Govt. in the present case.

He said he should telegraph to Mr. Rothery,[17] (I think he said) with whom you were well acquainted, in this sense, and he then begged me to let you know what had passed.

I told him I could do no more than simply inform you in general terms of what he had said to me.

Upon the receipt of your telegram of the 2nd inst: I saw Mr. Frelinghuysen who read to me the one he had received from Lowell. It did not however contain the phrase "provided they can be informed that this (the settlement) is final" which according to your telegram must have been in the memorandum delivered by Mr. Forster[18] to Lowell. This seemed to me a strange omission, and I therefore thought it right to remark upon it, for if the settlement is not to be considered final, the whole question may be raised again any day. I much fear that

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[15] Not found among the Granville Papers.

[16] A house resolution on January 31, 1882, had called for detailed information on the arrest of American citizens in Ireland. Lowell transmitted the text to Granville, along with a formal notice, on February 24, and on March 4 requested early trials. After an interview with Granville, Lowell telegraphed on March 29 that the British reply would be unfavorable. *U. S. Foreign Relations, 1882,* 192–301; this includes a reprint of *P. P. 1882* LXXX, c. 3193, which carries the British correspondence through April, 1882.

[17] See note 44, letters from Thornton.

[18] W. E. Forster (1818–1886), M. P. 1861–1886, chief secretary for Ireland, 1880–May, 1882.

Lowell will be recalled and a New Yorker appointed. He is not a political man and his post is wanted for those who are.

Yrs. very truly,

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

Private.

BRITISH LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, *4 April/82.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

After I had finished my letter of this morning I saw Mr. Frelinghuysen who shewed me a communication which would be made to the Senate this afternoon stating the substance of Lowell's telegrams, & the satisfactory manner in which the negotiations were, as well as the conciliatory spirit with which they were being conducted.[19] The Cabinet seem to consider the N. York meeting a failure as far as the matter for which it called is concerned, & that it was more directed against them than [*sic*] anything else.[20]

Yrs. very truly,

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

Private.

BRITISH LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, *18 April/82.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

Mr. Frelinghuysen told me a few days ago that he was glad to hear that you had written a despatch respecting the Irish "suspects"[21] as it would place the whole matter in a proper light before the American public. There is really no sympathy with Irish agitation here, but as I have already explained members of Congress are driven by the influence which the Irish vote exercises to hold language which in reallity [*sic*] they are far from subscribing to.

Senator Voorhees[22] has however now made it clearly manifest that sympathy with Irish suspects in British dungeons is only a pretext for a violent attack on the part of the democratic party on the foreign policy of President Arthur and his present Cabinet which has been got up to damage them in public opinion, and Lowell is made the scapegoat.

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[19] Frelinghuysen's report summarizing the progress of the negotiations on the Irish suspects, which was sent to the senate, was published in the New York *Tribune,* April 6, 1882. Correspondence, March, 1881–April 1882, was sent to the house (47 Cong., 1 Sess., *House Ex. Doc.* No. 155, pt. 2).

[20] A mass meeting at Cooper Institute on April 3 denounced Lowell and demanded prompt release of the suspects; see the report in the New York *Tribune,* April 4, 1882.

[21] Granville to West, April 6, 1882, *P. P. 1882,* LXXX, c. 3193, 19–21 or *U. S. For. Rel., 1882,* 317–319.

[22] Daniel W. Voorhees (1827–1897), began the practice of law in 1851 in Indiana, and was elected from that state to the house of representatives, 1861–1866, 1869–1873; served in the senate, 1877–1897.

I have been told quite confidentially that Bancroft Davis is tired already of the State Department, and hopes that by shewing that Lowell mismanaged his communications with you, to get his post. I am unable however to say whether there is any truth in this report. Frelinghuysen is very cautious about speaking to me of Lowell's proceedings, although he told me what he had instructed him to say & upon which he must have acted.

Sincerely Yrs.

L. S. Sackville West.

Private.

British Legation,
Washington, *1st May 1882.*

Dear Lord Granville,

The scene which took place during Blaine's examination before the Committe on foreign Relations and of which I send you an account has taken attention off the "Irish suspects question." [23]

Bancroft Davis told me he regretted the interference in the Lamson case,[24] but the President has told me himself that he felt he could not do otherwise than he did, and that he was sure you would understand the position he was placed in. This is invariably what is said now when out-of-the-way or disagreeable things are done. It is always expected that we must understand that no offense is meant, and that such proceedings result from a peculiar political organisation. With a man like Blaine such a system of maintaining amicable relations would soon have become impossible. With Frelinghuysen, however, it is different, although he does not seem to see that in principle I am here to press the views of H. M. Govt. upon him, and not his views on H. M. Govt.

Yrs. very truly,

L. S. Sackville West.

Private.

British Legation,
Washington, *9 May 1882.*

Dear Lord Granville,

As you will have seen from the newspapers the horrible crime in Dublin is universally denounced here both by Press and Land-league but I cannot help fearing it may have been instigated on this side of the water.[25] I have been much interviewed by the Press, but I have said nothing more than what is contained in this newspaper paragraph, and always refuse to answer questions respecting party politics in England.

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[23] On April 27, 1881, sharp words passed between Blaine and Perry Belmont, a member of the house committee on foreign relations, during an investigation into Blaine's South American policy. Blaine compared Belmont to a "garbage boy" and Belmont retorted with "bully" and "coward." The proceedings are reported in detail in the New York *Tribune,* which defended Blaine; adverse comments are in the *Nation,* May 4, 1882. The official account may be found in 47 Cong., 1 Sess., *House Report* No. 1790.

[24] The United States intervened in the case of Dr. George H. Lamson, sentenced to death in London for the murder of his brother-in-law, by offering American evidence to show that Lamson was not sane at the time of his crime. After due consideration English law officers ordered that the sentence should stand, and Lamson was executed on April 28. *P. P. 1882,* LXXX, c. 3195, contains the Lowell-Granville correspondence on the case.

What Minister West says [a printed newspaper cutting]:

Mr. West, the British Minister here, has received no intelligence from London respecting the assassination of Lord Cavendish [*sic*] and Under Secretary Burke beyond a cable dispatch received today, which merely announced the fact. Mr West declined to express any opinion regarding the probable effect of the tragedy upon the policy of the government or the attitude of the opposition. He thinks the assassination the work of the Fenians, and that it was not concocted and consummated by Land Leaguers, who, of all others, would not be likely at this juncture to jeopardize the success of their cause by committing such an infamous crime. Up to a late hour last night Secretary Frelinghuysen had received no intelligence from Minister Lowell bearing on the assassination.

Yrs. very truly,

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

Private.

BRITISH LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, *16th May 1882.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

I inclose an article from the "Nation" newspaper of New York commentating on your despatch to me No. 94 of the 6th ultimo.[26]

I believe now that the Dublin crime was instigated on this side of the water by the irreconcilable or Fenian section of the Irish land league party here. The information which I sent respecting the man "Ryan" leads to this supposition. The party giving this information is quite disinterested, and came from a distance on purpose to communicate it to me. Frelinghuysen manifests the best disposition, but was rather taken aback by my communication respecting seditious publications. I suspect Lowell must have modified very much, in writing to Blaine of whom he was with reason afraid, your original representation in order to let the matter "slide", for neither Frelinghuysen nor Bancroft Davis were aware of the nature of it, and it was for this reason I thought it right to repeat to them in a friendly but decided manner what had passed. There is not a respectable American who does not regret the impunity which obtains for these seditious proceedings, under the Constitution, but the Govt. are really powerless to remedy the evil, while they see at the same time the danger of persistently ignoring international comity.

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[25] On May 6, 1882, Lord Frederick Cavendish, new chief secretary for Ireland, and T. H. Burke, permanent under-secretary, were stabbed to death in Phoenix Park. See the *Annual Register, 1882,* 62 *ff.*: J. L. Hammond, *Gladstone and the Irish Nation* (London and New York, 1938), ch. xvi.

[26] The reference is to Granville's dispatch on the Irish suspects, April 6, 1882, cited above, note 21. The *Nation's* comment was in the issue of May 11, following the publication of the dispatch in London.

The resolution which was introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Robinson & which I have sent you is generally ridiculed.[27]

Yrs. very truly.

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

Private.

BRITISH LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, *23rd May 1882.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

I cannot make out what the President's intentions are with regard to Lowell. It was reported that Frelinghuysen was to go to London, and was to be replaced by Conkling, but I do not think this likely. Entre nous Lowell's speeches have set the anti English party here against him, but he does not care for what is said of him.[28]

I foresee a complication with France about the Lesseps Canal which may perhaps bring up again the interoceanic communication question especially if Monsr. Roustan [29] makes himself disagreeable.

Yrs. very truly.

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

Private.

BRITISH LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, *30th May 1882.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

Frelinghuysen has not as yet said anything further to me respecting the seditious publications in the Press. He admitted, as you are aware, in conversation that there was substantial wrong, but I do not think he would do so in writing if an official communication were made on the subject.

It seems to me that the absence of all restraint over the Press under the Constitution can scarcely be accepted by a foreign Government as an excuse for the inaction of the Executive in a matter affecting international relations, but it is a very difficult question to deal with.[30]

Yrs. very truly.

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

The EARL GRANVILLE, K. G.,
&c., &c., &c.

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[27] The resolution for inquiry into the imprisonment of American citizens by Great Britain, with particular criticism of the Granville note of April 6, was introduced and referred to the committee on foreign affairs on May 15. For the text, see the *Congressional Record*, May 15, 1882, 3946. William E. Robinson (1814–1892), author of the resolution, had been born in Ireland, but came to the United States in 1836 and graduated from Yale in 1841; Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, 1844–1848; admitted to the bar of the state of New York, 1854; represented New York in congress, 1867–1869, 1881–1885, and was noted for an intense hatred of England.

[28] Lowell wrote to Granville, May 29, 1882: "I haven't *yet* been recalled & am rather elated than otherwise at the thought that I am important enough to be the subject or object of a petition with 100,000 signatures—a good many of 'em crosses, I suspect. I doubt if this ever happened to an American diplomat before!"

[29] Théodore Roustan was French minister to the United States, 1882–1890, and later minister to Spain.

[30] *P. P., 1882,* LXXX. C. 3194, contains Granville's dispatch to West, April 27, 1882, "respecting the publication in the United States of incitements to outrages in England."

Private. British Legation,
Washington, *26th June 1882.*

Dear Lord Granville,

Mr. Blaine with whom I have maintained the most friendly relations since his retirement from office, paid me a visit yesterday evidently for the purpose of calling my attention to the article in the New York Daily Tribune,[31] which I send you in my despatch No. 262. He said that he considered the position taken up by Mr. Frelinghuysen in his note to Mr. Lowell of the 8th of May quite untenable and calculated moreover to humiliate the United States Government, for, he said, suppose the British Govt. were now to express their willingness to abrogate the Clayton Bulwer treaty upon the condition of returning to the "status quo ante" we should find ourselves obliged to acquiesce in what we had already refused. Besides what right had Mr. Frelinghuysen to take upon himself the responsibility of writing such a note without consulting the Senate, which might refuse to endorse it. I concluded naturally that Mr. Blaine wrote the article in question himself. The note was I believe drawn up by Bancroft Davis in order to take the wind out of Blaine's sails, a course which I indicated to you some time ago might be pursued for political purposes.

Monsr. Roustan finds himself like a fish out of water here. He cannot speak a word of English.

Yrs. very truly.

L. S. Sackville West.

Private. British Legation,
Washington, *22 Aug. 1882.*

Dear Lord Granville,

I have explained in my official despatches the situation as regards Press prosecutions in this country for inciting to murder and outrage and the power of the federal Government to institute them. All eminent counsel are political men here, but I thought Evarts might have less bias than others. . . .

Yrs. very truly.

L. S. Sackville West.

The Earl Granville, K. G.
&c., &c., &c.

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[31] The *Tribune* on June 23, 1882, published an extensive editorial on the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, with the text of the treaty, provoked by Frelinghuysen's note of May 8, 1882, which had been submitted to the senate on June 6 (47 Cong., 1 Sess., *Senate Ex. Doc.* No. 78, pt. 3; *P. P., 1882,* LXXX, c. 3446, 1–9). Frelinghuysen's note was in reply to Granville's dispatches to West, January 7 and 14, 1882 (see above, note 7).

Private.

British Legation,
Washington, *14th Novr. 1882.*

Dear Lord Granville,

The result of the late elections has taken every one by surprise.[32] Even the democrats themselves are disconcerted at the emphatic condemnation of the system of fraud and corruption which has of late characterised the Administration, but which they would not have scrupled to have employed in the same manner had they been in power. The most encouraging feature of the contest is that respectable people who from disgust have hitherto kept aloof from politics came forward and carried the day. It may be hoped, therefore, that the next Congress will prove itself more mindful of the welfare of the masses than the last one did. The conduct of President Arthur in endeavouring to influence the elections in favor of his candidates can only be explained by his confidence in his ability to succeed with the system of political tyranny upon which his party has hitherto relied for ascendancy in Congress; but notwithstanding his astuteness he has deceived himself.

I do not think that the accession of the democratic party to power will in any way affect our relations. They (the democrats) will pander to the Irish vote as did the republicans, and the ebullitions of Messrs. Cox and Robinson will probably continue.[33] . . .

Yrs. very truly,

L. S. Sackville West.

Private.

British Legation,
Washington, *12 Dec. 1882.*

Dear Lord Granville,

Mr. Perry Belmont one of the NewYork democratic representatives called upon me yesterday and read to me a letter which his father had received from Baron N. Rothschild who stated that one of Her Majesty's Ministers had met him in the lobby of the House of Commons and had remarked to him with regard to the late prosecution of "John Devoy" at New York that his friend Belmont seemed to be doing all he could to assist O'Donovan Rossa; that he was informed that Mr. Belmont was desirous of being named Minister to London, and that if he was so named, Her Majesty's Government would refuse to receive a person who had thus abetted murder and outrage. Mr. Perry Belmont said that he was at a loss to understand this language, as in New York his father had been accused of being the paid Agent of the British Government in this prosecution.[34] He was he said anxious that it should be explained to Her Majesty's Government that the prosecution of "Devoy" was simply for libel in a newspaper; that the Fenians had been so incensed at it that they had actually poisoned some of his valuable horses in consequence, and that it had even endangered his re-election. He therefore would ask me to mention this matter quite privately to you as he was afraid that reports injurious to himself and his father had reached Her Majesty's Government which he wished to contradict.

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[32] A Democratic majority of 69 replaced Republican control in the house of representatives, and an even division of the senate was assured by Democratic victories in the state legislatures. Nine normally Republican states elected Democratic governors, most important of whom was Cleveland in New York. C. R. Lingley and A. R. Foley, *Since the Civil War* (3rd ed., New York, 1935), 175; E. P. Oberholtzer, *A History of the United States Since the Civil War* (New York, 1931), IV, 150–151.

[33] Samuel S. Cox (1824–1889), was a member of the house of representatives from Ohio, 1857–1865, and from New York, 1869–1889.

I told him I would do so although I was loth to trouble you with a letter on the subject.

Believe me,
Yrs. very truly,
L. S. Sackville West.

Private.

British Legation,
Washington, *5th February /83.*

Dear Lord Granville,

Lord Lorne's visit[35] was a decided success and has had a good effect as I have been assured by Mr. Frelinghuysen. The Speaker[36] proposed to me to suspend the sitting on the occasion of his coming to the House, but this I thought might give Robinson & Co. an opportunity of saying something disagreeable and creating a "scandale" so an informal reception was arranged which succeeded perfectly. The State Department tendered their good offices in the most courteous manner for furthering precautionary arrangements in conjunction with General Sherman and I have accordingly thanked them. I can assure you I was glad when the Princess was safe on board the "Dido" at Charleston.

Frelinghuysen is ill so I have not been able to communicate the Clayton Bulwer treaty note.[37] I do not think Congress will get through with the Tariff Bill.[38] The duties are reduced one day and raised the next while the protectionist lobbies have effectually prevented compromise. Both Democrats and Republicans want to let Congress expire without settling Revenue questions in order to have a whole year for forming political combinations in view of the next Presidential election, during which time they may be forgotten.

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[34] August Belmont (1816–1890), banker, sportsman, art patron, had been trained under the Rothschilds before coming to America in 1837. In 1882 he brought a suit for criminal libel against John Devoy, editor of *The Irish Nation,* and once a trustee of the Irish Skirmishing Fund. Devoy was jailed on December 4, 1882, for contempt of court in refusing to name the chief officer of the Irish Revolutionary Party, but was released three days later when the jury failed to agree on the libel suit.

[35] John Douglas Sutherland (1845–1914), Marquess of Lorne, later 9th Duke of Argyll, governor-general of Canada, 1878–1883; married in 1871 to H. R. H. Princess Louise (1843–1939), fourth daughter of Queen Victoria.

[36] Joseph Warren Keifer (1836–1932) of Springfield, Ohio, admitted to the bar, 1858; member of congress from Ohio, 1877–1885, speaker of the house, 1881–1883.

[37] Granville to West, December 30, 1882 (*P. P., 1882,* LXXX, c. 3446, 9–15) was in reply to Frelinghuysen's note of May 8, cited above, note 31.

[38] A tariff act was finally squeezed through during the closing hours of the session in March, 1883. See Oberholtzer, *op. cit.* IV. 154–158; F. W. Taussig, *The Tariff History of the United States* (7th ed., New York, 1923), ch. iv.

Yrs. very truly,

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

Private.

BRITISH LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, *13th March /83.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

As you will see from my official correspondence, the Sheridan Extradition case is causing great excitement.[39] I did not like to proceed further in it on account of the decided opinion of our legal adviser that the evidence in our possession was defective and insufficient until I had your distinct instructions.

Sheridan appears to court the proceedings against him, and if it is true that he has retained the notorious Ben Butler now Democratic Governor of Mass: as his counsel we shall have a "lively time" as the Yankees say. The State Department can keep nothing from the newspapers and the disclosure of the fact of the issue of the Warrant of arrest was probably made for the purpose of creating excitement by the person who drew it up and who is an Irishman with Irish sympathies.

The complete subserviency of the State Department to the Irish element in New York and the influence it will in this case exercise upon the decision of the Commissioner renders success extremely doubtful.

Yrs. very truly,

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

Private.

WASHINGTON, *3d April 1883.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

I send you a memorandum of a curious conversation which I have had with Mr. Blaine. I should doubt, however whether he would have held the same language had he been Secretary of State.

The newspapers have been much occupied about my note of the 17th March calling attention to the outrageous publications in New York.[40] They obtained information that I had made such a communication from the State Department. The following paragraph[41] is I believe pretty correct and from what I can learn an answer will be returned in this sense.

---

[39] Upon application of the British government, Frelinghuysen issued a warrant for the arrest of Patrick J. Sheridan, who was accused by an informer of having been actively engaged in the organization of the Assassination Society in Dublin, and of complicity in the Phoenix Park murders (see above, note 25). The warrant was given to West during the first week of March. It remained, however, for an American commissioner to decide whether Sheridan, if arrested under the warrant, was subject to extradition.

[40] This note was not published in either the American or the British State papers. The American press speculated, without being able to confirm the rumor, that a sharp note

It is fortunate that there is no Congress sitting.

The Fenians in New York are doing all they can to create fresh scares, and money is coming in again.

I am told that no Judge nor Jury could be found in New York who would convict an Irishman charged with instigating assassination in England. The real Americans regret very much this state of things, for they see in it future danger to themselves.

Yrs. very truly,

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

Memorandum of conversation with Mr. Blaine *April 1st, 1883.*

Referring to Mr. Frelinghuysen's note of the 1st [sic, 8th] of May last to Mr. Lowell respecting the Clayton-Bulwer-Treaty-question, Mr. Blaine asked me whether Her Majesty's Government had replied thereto, and whether I could tell him the nature of the reply, for he said he conceived that Mr. Frelinghuysen's communication merited a conclusive answer.[42]

I told Mr. Blaine that I was not at liberty to satisfy his curiosity, but that probably the papers would be laid before Parliament. He then remarked on the articles which had appeared in the newspapers respecting the note which I had addressed to Mr. Frelinghuysen on the subject of the incentives to murder and outrage which had lately been published in certain New York papers, and said that he thought it was time that something should be done. He went on to say that putting aside relations with other Countries it was a disgrace to permit the United States to be made the refuge for the scum of Europe, and he did not hesitate to affirm that Congress ought summarily to deal with the matter. Reverse the positions, he said, and what would the United States say to England?

There had been of late too much "demagogy" on the part of the Government in dealing with the Irish element in New York. It must not be forgotten that although it dominated the State and City of New York it was a foreign element and in no sense an American one, and that as such it might become a very dangerous one to American Institutions. He then alluded to the Extradition Controversy be-

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dealing with the *Irish World* had been delivered late in March. See especially the New York *Tribune*, March 24, and the *Nation*, March 29.

[41] This was a newspaper cutting entitled "The United States Government asked to check Ireland's Noisy Champions," from the Baltimore *Sun*, March 28.

[42] Frelinghuysen to Lowell, May 8, 1882, had been answered by Granville to West, December 30, 1882. *P. P., 1882*, LXXX, c. 3446, consists of these two dispatches.

tween Lord Derby and Mr. Fish[43] and said that he was always of opinion that the ground taken by the latter was untenable, for although the Treaty may have been silent on the question of the right to try a surrendered person for a crime other than that for which he was surrendered this silence seemed to imply that such a contingency was deemed impossible in the face of existing legislation on the subject.

The Silence of the Treaty therefore, ought not to have been interpreted in a contrary sense. He hoped the extradition question might be put on a proper footing. He then remarked on the visit of the Malagasy Envoys and the Treaty which had been concluded. He could not he said, understand why the United States Government should have given a kind of roving commission to Commodore Schufeldt [*sic*] for the purpose of finding out impossible Countries to make treaties with, and thus mixing themselves up with matters which did not concern them. Missionaries caused a great deal of trouble by their zeal in converting people who did not wish to be converted by Treaty arrangements.[44]

A Hindoo had been brought over to America, and after having declared himself ready "to go through with the Christian religion" said that he was of opinion, nevertheless, that the jugglers and Magicians in Burmah performed better miracles than those of the Christian religion.

The Missionary element exercised too much influence upon the Government and induced them to meddle in matters which did not concern them. He did not suppose the French would interfere with American Missionaries in Madagascar but this Treaty might cause them to do so, and thus a complication would ensue.

Private. WASHINGTON, *17th April 1883.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

Frelinghuysen's answer to my note calling his attention to the infamous publications in certain New York newspapers shews that the President is afraid of doing or saying anything to offend the Irish faction. The tone of the respectable press as you will have seen from the articles I have sent home has been good and all the Americans with whom I have conversed are unanimous in condemning the policy of making the United States a safe refuge for murderers and their accomplices.

---

[43] The extradition agreement between the United States and Great Britain, 1842–1889, was Article X of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty. There was a long controversy over interpretation, 1875–1876. See Allan Nevins, *Hamilton Fish, the Inner History of the Grant Administration* (New York, 1937), 870–871; *P. P., 1876,* LXXXII, c. 1482, c. 1526, c. 1528, c. 1529.

[44] A treaty of friendship and commerce with Madagascar was ratified and proclaimed in 1883; Malloy, *op. cit.*, I, 1061–1073. Commodore Robert W. Shufeldt (1822–1895), had begun the negotiations in 1879; Charles O. Paullin, *Diplomatic Negotiations of American Naval Officers, 1778–1883* (Baltimore, 1912), 353.

I send you an article from a Washington paper on the subject of Irish immigration.[45]

Frelinghuysen is quite capable of making some representation about the British Government importing starving Irish.

He and I are very good friends and all reports to the contrary are quite untrue.

Yrs. very truly,

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

Private. WASHINGTON, *5th June 1883.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

I saw Frelinghuysen this morning and communicated your despatch No. 102 to him. He did not make any remark upon it, as is his habit further than saying that he had always wished to avoid these discussions. Speaking generally he said that it was the game of the Irish faction to create an ill-feeling between the two Countries by raising questions of this sort, and he was most desirous that they should not succeed. He said that he only objected to the word "otherwise" friendly relations &c. in my note, because he thought that what H. M. Govt. had complained of had really never affected our amicable relations. As he was just going to the Cabinet Council we had no further conversation.[46]

He was in very good humour and joked me about having been taken so much care of by General Sherman.

Yrs. very truly,

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

Private.

BRITISH LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, *25th Dec. 1883.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

I am told that the Speaker would not appoint Mr. Cox Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations on account of his Irish proclivities. This is a good sign just at present. Mr. Hewitt came to me after he had proposed his resolution in order to explain why he had done so.[47] His explanation was that he represented a large Irish constituency & was forced to do something so he took the matter in hand and had thus prevented the violent language which Messrs. Cox & Robinson wished to employ.

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[45] This was entitled "Unfriendly Conduct of Great Britain," from the Washington *National Republican,* April 16, 1883.

[46] West's note is referred to above, West to Granville, April 3, 1883. Neither the note nor the dispatch in question appears to have been published. A later letter from West to Granville, April 15, 1884, indicates that Granville withheld publication of dispatches on this subject at the request of the United States government, which feared, according to West, that "if Congress got hold of the correspondence just now, the Irish Members would make political capital out of it and force Mr. Frelinghuysen to make a disagreeable answer."

Yrs. very truly,

L. S. Sackville West.

The Earl Granville, K. G.,
&c., &c., &c.

Private. Washington, *10 June 1884.*

Dear Lord Granville,

There is no doubt that if the nomination of Mr. Blaine results in his election to the Presidency in November next, our relations may become uneasy. Blaine is a personal friend of mine, and I know that he might become dangerous. However as he is not yet elected, I will not anticipate.

If he could carry New York by pandering to the Irish vote he would not scruple to do so, nor indeed would any other political leader with whom I am acquainted hesitate to take such a course. The following paragraph gives the situation.

> One of the Blaine men at Chicago claims that the Irish will vote for his candidate and gives these reasons: "There are other things which will make it certain that Blaine can carry New York by a sweeping majority. We have in New York perhaps two hundred and fifty thousand Irish votes. A large number of these, who are strongly religious, will go for Blaine because it is said that his ancestors were of their faith. Lastly, the dynamite wing of the Irish will go for him because they know he would resist British arrogance and pretension and protect American citizenship abroad." [48]

It must always be born in mind that the object of the Irish party here is to create ill feeling between the two countries, and they are delighted therefore at the announcement in the London papers that you are sending out a strong despatch on dynamite conspiracies.

Yrs. very truly,

L. S. Sackville West.

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[47] On December 10, 1883, congress adopted a resolution to secure delay of the execution of O'Donnell, whom the British had found guilty of the murder of the Irish informer Carey, until the president could determine whether O'Donnell was an American citizen and whether he had been legally convicted, if so. For the text of the resolution see *Congressional Record,* December 10, 1883, 80–81; the correspondence is contained in *P. P., 1884,* LXXXVII, c. 3835.

Abram Stevens Hewitt (1822-1903) had organized and managed the Cooper Union; was a member from New York in the house of representatives, 1875–1879, 1881–1887; mayor of New York, 1887–1888.

[48] Printed newspaper cutting.

Private. *8 July 1884.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

In connection with my official despatch I send you the following notice:

> ***Politics of the Joe Brady Club***
>
> This notice was posted on the door of Kessel's Hall, 475 Pearl street, last evening:
>
> "There will be no meeting of the Joe Brady Emergency Club to-night. All dynamiters who favor the election of James G. Blaine for President of the United States will meet here on next Tuesday night. Blaine is the true friend of the Irish."[49]

If Blaine is elected he will no doubt give us trouble but personally I prefer him to others.

Yrs. very truly,

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

EARL GRANVILLE, K. G.,
&c., &c., &c.

Private.

BRITISH LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, *9 Novr. 1884.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

Although Mr. Cleveland's election is generally conceded it is impossible to know what Mr. Blaine may do to invalidate it. He is not a man quietly to submit to defeat especially as he ran so near.

Enormous sums of money have been spent.

Vanderbildt it is said gave the democrats £30,000 and Levi Morton (Paris) was active in raising funds for the Republicans. The independent vote given to Cleveland carried the election, & I fancy President Arthur & the Stalwarts are not sorry. It is impossible to describe the bitterness of the two parties and the scandalous attacks on private character which have resulted therefrom.

Business of all kinds has been paralysed, and I do not anticipate that any legislation will be attempted during the next session of Congress.

Yrs. very truly,

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

Private.

BRITISH LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, *8 December /84.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

I hope you will be satisfied with my endeavours to carry out the instructions of Her Majesty's Government in the matter of the West Indian reciprocity agreement.[50]

---

[49] Printed newspaper cutting.

[50] A move for such an agreement had been initiated by Great Britain, but was dropped when satisfactory terms could not be worked out. The correspondence, including the draft agreement, is contained in *P. P., 1884–5*, LXXI, c. 4340.

I never expected to succeed in obtaining the abolition of the sugar duties and was encouraged by this concession to make the most of the liberal spirit manifested in dealing with the free lists. The great advantages obtained for the Colonies depend however upon the decision of Her Majesty's Government with regard to the "sine quâ non" conditions in Art. XIII. Should the Spanish, Mexican, Dominican and Salvador reciprocity treaties go into operation during this session of Congress, and we fail to take advantage of the proposal of the United States Government in respect to the West India trade, the British Colonies will indeed be left out in the cold. Lord Lansdowne[51] has written me much to this effect with regard to Canada in the event of the Spanish treaty coming into force and says "our people are very much alarmed at the prospect." He does not know as yet of the West India negotiation here. I have reason to believe that a reciprocity treaty with Canada could be easily negotiated if the proposal came from them. I am convinced that the amelioration of the trade between the United States and our Colonies can only be effected by such treaties, and indeed that its very existence now depends upon prompt action in this direction. The elaboration of the details of the project was ably conducted by Mr. Lubbock[52] while the only difficulty between Mr. Frelinghuysen and myself was the "sine quâ non" condition.

Yrs. very truly,

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

Private.

BRITISH LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, *8th Jany. 1885.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

Lord Lansdowne has written to me privately suggesting an extension if possible of the operation of the Fisheries clauses of the Treaty of Washington until the 1st of January 1886.[53]

I have seen Mr. Frelinghuysen and explained to him the situation as set forth by Lord Lansdowne and the importance of which he at once recognised saying that if I would write him a private letter in the sense of what I had told him he would immediately consult with the Committees on Foreign Relations on the subject. I therefore wrote him a letter copy of which I inclose[54] and informed Lord Lansdowne of the steps which I had taken. The Dominion Govt. are evidently reluctant to make any official proposal and seek to obtain that it should come from this side. This I think is a judicious course, and if I succeed with Mr. Frelinghuysen it may pave the way for coming to some informal understanding as to the eventual issue of the vexed fisheries question upon which it is very necessary at the present moment to avoid open discussion.

---

[51] Henry Charles Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice (1845–1927), 5th Marquis of Lansdowne, governor-general of Canada, 1883–1888; viceroy of India, 1888–1893; secretary of state for war, 1895–1900, and for foreign affairs, 1900–1905; leader of the Conservative opposition in the house of lords, 1906–1916.

[52] Nevile Lubbock (1839–1914) was chairman of the West Indian Committee in London. On December 31, 1884, Joseph Chamberlain telegraphed to Granville: "The whole negotiation has been a very embarrassing one & will strengthen the hands of the fair traders. I am sorry we allowed Mr. Lubbock any part in the matter. He is a rabid Protectionist & wd. sacrifice anything to his interests as a Sugar Planter in W. Indies." A minute by Edmond Fitzmaurice on this, January 3, 1885, noted: "Mr. Lubbock was accepted unwillingly and only in the place of a still more objectionable gentleman whom the C[olonial] O[ffice] pressed upon us."

[53] These clauses were to expire July 1, 1885.

Lord Lansdowne has asked me to come to Ottawa to see him and if you would authorise me to do so it would give me an opportunity of learning the views of the Dominion Govt. and thus perhaps facilitate the negotiation which must ere long be commenced.

Yrs. very truly,

L. S. Sackville West.

Copy Washington, *January 3rd, 1885.*

Dear Mr. Frelinghuyzen [*sic*],

It has been represented to me that the expiration of the Fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty of 1871, in July next is, unless some agreement is arrived at in the interim, likely to lead to much inconvenience.

When the time comes American ships will be actually engaged in fishing within the territorial waters of the Dominion. These vessels will no doubt have been fitted out for the season's fishing and have made all their usual arrangements for following it up, until its termination in the autumn.

If under these circumstances the Provincial or Municipal Authorities in Canada were to insist upon their strict rights and to compel such vessels on pain of seizure to desist from fishing, considerable hardship would be occasioned to the owners and a feeling of bitterness engendered on both sides. It seems to me that in order to avoid such possible complications it would be judicious for both Governments to come to an agreement under which the clauses might be in effect extended until the 1st of January 1886. If this were done the existing state of things would come to an end at a date between the fishery season of 1885 and that of 1886, and an abrupt transition at a moment when fishing operations were being carried on would be thus avoided.

I submit these considerations to you, because it seems to me a matter of great importance to prevent any such complications as above indicated from arising, and which might render the final adjustment of the fisheries question more difficult.

---

[54] See below, West to Frelinghuysen, January 3, 1885.

Sincerely yours,

(Sd.) L. WEST.

Private.

BRITISH LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, *26 Jany. 1885.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

Referring to my private letter of the 8th inst: I now enclose copy of a private letter which I have received from Mr. Frelinghuysen respecting the proposal for a postponement of the termination of the Fishery articles of the Treaty of Washington, I have communicated copy to Lord Lansdowne.

Yrs very truly,

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

Copy

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, *January 20, 1885.*

DEAR MR. WEST,

With reference to your note of the 3rd inst., proposing a postponement of the termination of the Fishery Articles of the Treaty of Washington of 1871, until the 1st of January 1886, I have now to inform you that after consultation upon the subject with leading Senators it is deemed impracticable at this late day to carry out your suggestions.

It is believed however that by a Presidential Proclamation, issued now to the effect that the Fishery Articles of the Treaty will expire on the 1st of July next, and that none of the privileges secured by that Treaty will any longer exist, and that American Fishermen are warned to govern themselves accordingly and to keep outside of the jurisdictional line of Her Majesty's territories much of the trouble which you anticipate will be avoided.[55]

Yours truly,

(Sd.) FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

BRITISH LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, *24 March 1885.*

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

Mr. Phelps the newly appointed Minister to London is considered to be one of the ablest lawyers in the United States.[56] He has been for many years a leading democratic politician in the State of Vermont, but as far as I am aware has not had any diplomatic experience.

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[55] West renewed his efforts in March, with the new administration. Bayard, the new secretary of state, on June 25 announced a diplomatic arrangement to extend the fishery provisions through the fishing season of 1885. *U. S. For. Rel.*, 1885, 460–469.

[56] Edward John Phelps (1822–1900), a Vermont lawyer who became Kent Professor of Law at Yale in 1881; minister at London, 1885–1889; United States counsel in the fur seal arbitration, 1893.

The New Cabinet has not as yet got itself into working order, & has been chiefly occupied with nominations to offices.

Mr. Bayard knows little about pending cases in his Department but as he has retained most of the old staff it does not much matter.[57]

Yrs. very truly,

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

The EARL GRANVILLE K. G.
&c., &c., &c.

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[57] Thomas Bayard, secretary of state, 1885–1889; see above, letters from Thornton, note 27.

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LIST OF MANUSCRIPT ACCESSIONS IN VARIOUS DEPOSITORIES IN THE UNITED STATES RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1940

Prepared by the Historical Records Survey

Compiled and Edited by

MARGARET S. ELIOT

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The list here presented is the result of the cooperation of contributing agencies of several different kinds. Twice, it will be recalled, the Library of Congress has put forth lists of manuscript material in depositories other than the Division of Manuscripts. In 1918 the Library published "A check list of collections of personal papers in historical societies, university and public libraries, and other learned institutions in the United States"; and in 1924 it issued a list of "Manuscripts in public and private collections in the United States."

Since the publication of the latter of these lists the activities of the Historical Records Survey under the guidance of Dr. Luther H. Evans and his successors have resulted in a series of Guides to Depositories of Manuscript Collections, Guides to Manuscript Collections and Calendars of Manuscript Collections which constitute one of the most valuable and important enterprises relating to manuscripts undertaken in this country. On the other hand the *American Historical Review*, and many other historical journals, regional or state, have published at intervals, sometimes quarterly, sometimes once a year, lists of notable acquisitions of manuscripts during the period selected by each respective journal. These lists, however, have of necessity been selective, covering only a few major repositories. Constructed without conference or cooperation, these reports, moreover, have involved no little repetition of the same data.

To the Sub-Committee on Manuscripts of the Committee on Historical Source Materials there was presented (*Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the year 1939*, p. 74), the suggestion that it might be a worthwhile enterprise for the Committee on Manuscripts to assemble, edit and publish a Report or Guide each year, containing a list descriptve of current manuscript accessions in this country. In addition to the immediate value of such annual reports the cumulative effect of such publications would soon become very great.

In the course of the year 1940 the machinery set up by the Historical Records Survey appeared to offer an excellent means for the sending out of questionnaires to all depositories and the compilation from the answers returned of such a list. Unfortunately, adequate answers were received from only twenty States and the District of Columbia. The work of compilation and editing was undertaken by

Mrs. Margaret Shelburne Eliot, formerly assistant archivist in charge of manuscript inventories of the Historical Records Survey, with the approval of Sargent B. Child, National Director of the Historical Records Survey. The questionnaires were prepared after thoughtful conference between the representatives of the several agencies already mentioned and were mimeographed through the kind offices of Dr. Herbert A. Kellar, Director of the McCormick Historical Association, and chairman of the General Committee on Historical Source Materials. The vicissitudes which in the last year have overtaken the Historical Records Survey and reduced the number of its workers have inevitably delayed the completion of this work, and in some aspects prevented it altogether, but through the indefatigable efforts of Mrs. Eliot, without which this publication could not have succeeded at all, the work was pushed on, edited and submitted to the Chief of the Division of Manuscripts for transmission to Professor W. H. Stephenson, Chairman of the Sub-Committee of the Committee on Historical Source Materials. With respect to the last phases of the work—the digesting of the material sent from Louisiana after the greater part of the data had been assembled by Mrs. Eliot, and the revision of the entire index to include this additional material—warm thanks are due to Miss Grace Gardner Griffin, of the staff of the Division of Manuscripts, who added this labor of love to many other duties.

Of the limitations of the work it is unnecessary to speak, for they are obvious. The important thing is that the effort has been made and has had some success; so that upon this experiment can be based a more reasoned opinion favorable or unfavorable as to the further prosecution of the idea—the publication of an annual list of manuscript acquisitions in the United States and the better planning of some new machinery for such publication.

In his preliminary report for the Experimental Division of Library Cooperation—"Memoranda on Library Cooperation" (1941), p. 50—Dr. Herbert A. Kellar looks forward to the establishment of a union list of manuscript material. Surely the continuation, with adequate staff and adequate financing, of such annual lists as that here published would be one important factor in making possible the larger objective presented by Dr. Kellar.

St. George L. Sioussat,
Chief, Division of Manuscripts,
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68. CANNON, Joseph Guerney (1836–1926), U. S. Congressman from Ill., Speaker of the House, 1901–11. Papers of Cannon's political career with bulk of the material, 1908–10. National legislation, building of Lincoln Memorial and House Office Bldg. in Washington, D. C. Short series of letters from Theodore Roosevelt, 1903–6. Approx. 5,000 pieces and 25 scrapbooks of newspaper clippings. Acc. and arr. Gift.
69. CRANDALL, Hiram C., 5th Iowa Inf. Co. I. Diary contains very full entries on siege of Vicksburg, battle of Chattanooga. life in camp; a few ms. maps. 1 vol. 835 pp. Acc. Gift.
70. FAHNESTOCK, Allen L., captain Co. I, 86th Ill. Inf. Battles of Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Kenesaw, Atlanta; life with the Army of the Cumberland. 1863-65. 1 vol. 260 pp. Acc. Purchase.
71. FLETCHER, John B., sergeant Co. A. 95th Ill. Inf. Life with the Union Army in Tennessee and during the siege of Vicksburg, May–July 1863. 1862–63. 1 vol. 100 pp. Acc. Purchase.
72. HAY, John (1838–1905) and John C. Nicolay (1838–1901). Mss., proof, and notes used in *Abraham Lincoln, a History* (N. Y., 1890); correspondence with the editors of *Century Magazine*. 1886–90; and incomplete file of corrected proof for installments of the *History* that appeared in *Century* 1887–89; typed copies of Lincoln letters, 1862–65. 5800 items. Acc. and arr. Upon accession, mss., notes and proof were arr. to correspond with volume and chapter of *Abraham Lincoln, a History*; correspondence was arr. chron. Gift. Supp. John Hay Coll., Lincoln Coll.
73. Hay, John (1838–1908). Essays written while at Brown University, and early poems; letters written by George F. Hammond, 1860–89 on Cleveland real estate; incomplete mss., 1860–1905, in hand of Henry Adams, used in preparation of *Letters and diaries of John Hay* (Washington, 1908). 1856–1905. Approx. 700 items, Arr. and acc. Supp.
74. LARWILL, Joseph H., (ca. 1790) pioneer, merchant and land speculator in Wayne Co., Ohio; soldier in War of 1812. Journal of a trip from Wooster, O. to Kentucky and Illinois. Jan. 3–Feb. 25, 1823. 1 vol. 20 pp. Acc. Purchase.
75. LINCOLN, Abraham. Letters and documents. 1837 (1860–65) 1865. 41 items. Cat. Purchase, 19; gift from Horner-Lincoln Collection, 20; dep. 1; transfer, 1. Supp.

Accession
No.

76. McCLERNAND, John Alexander (1812–1900). U. S. Congressman and Union soldier. Unpublished ms. biography of General.

77. MINER, Rev. N. W. Essays: Cured in answer to prayer (re faith cures in Belvidere and Oshkosh, Ill.); Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, a Vindication: Personal recollections of Abraham Lincoln (Trenton, N. J., 1881); revision of last named (da. Waterbury, Conn., 1882). Acc. Purchase. Supp. Lincoln Collection.

78. POWELL, William Henry, brevet Major General U. S. A., 1825–1904; commander 2nd cavalry, Shenandoah; collector Internal Revenue, 13th Ill. Dist. 1898–1904. Autobiography with emphasis on Civil War activities with the Army of West Virginia and the Army of the Shenandoah; political activities post war. Letters from Rutherford B. Hayes, William McKinley, Phil H. Sheridan, G. B. Cortelyou are laid in; printed pamphlets, 1825–99. 1 vol. 300 pp. plus pamphlets. Acc. and arr. Gift.

79. SHERMAN, Ellen (Boyle) (Mrs. William T.), (1825–68). Four letters to General H. E. Halleck regarding her husband and her brother, Charles Ewing. Feb.-June 1862. Acc. Purchase. Supp. William T. Sherman letters to Major Willard Warner, 1863–88.

80. SPRINGFIELD, ILL. Zoning and planning commission, a sub department of the Dept. of Public Affairs of Springfield, created by the mayor under Illinois, entitled "An act in relation to plan commission in cities, villages, and incorporated towns." Constitutions, by-laws, minutes, and correspondence. 1922–27. 1 vol. 200 pp. and a folder. Acc. and arr. Gift.

81. SPRINGFIELD, (ILL.). Credit clearing committee, a corporation for the exchange of credits, formed by business men in 1933, liquidated in 1937. Corporation, by-laws, and minutes of the committee, report of liquidation, miscellany, scrips, forms. 1 vol. 100 pp. and 2 folders. Acc. and arr. Gift.

JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY

82. NORTON & BLACKSTONE, general merchants, of Lockport, Ill. Journal and ledger accounts. 1845–48. 2 vols. Cat. Purchase.

83. Principes de fabrique, Lyons, France. Ca. 1848–56. A work on the fabrication of silk with sketches of patterns and samples of silk. 1 vol. 388 pp. Cat. Purchase.

84. Theorie de la fabrication des etoffes de soie, da. Lyons, France, 1855–60. Contains sketches of patterns. 1 vol. 305 pp. Cat. Purchase.

IOWA

Department of Iowa, Grand Army of the Republic Library, Des Moines

Accession No.

85. A. WINCHELL Post No. 327, Lyons, Ia. Charter. n. d. Cat. Gift.
86. C. L. MATTHIES Post No. 5, Burlington, Ia. Material relates to post, veterans, and histories: charter, quarter-masters ledger, 1905–27; 78 personal histories of veterans; biographical sketch of Brevet Maj. Gen. John Murry Cole; correspondence of Loren S. Tyler to F. J. Disque, 1855; roll of members, 1918–20; ledger of minutes of executive committee; letters of F. J. Disque, 1889; historical sketch of C. L. Matties; minute book, 1901; death roll C. L. MATTHIES Post 1915; applications for headstones; Memorial Day notebook with names and descriptions of comrades and location of burial, 1905–15; pension papers of George Morris; soldiers' relief notebook, map (ms.) of cemetery; letter of Henry J. Wakerly to W. W. Lilly on the reorganization of the post; program of G. A. R. day at Bluff Park, 1889; news clippings and a copy of the Burlington *Daily Hawkeye*, Mar. 19, 1889. 12 vols. and 100 pieces. Cat. Gift.
87. E. D. BAKER Post No. 80, Storm Lake, Ia. Minutes, 1923–24; receipt book; cash book. Cat. Gift.
88. G. W. NELSON Post No. 63, Hazelton, Ia. Charter and descriptive book. n. d. Cat. Gift.
89. GARFIELD Post No. 27, Red Oak, Ia. Roll of members. n. d. 1 vol. Cat. Gift.
90. HENRY SEIBERT Post No. 250, Wilton Jct., Ia. Charter; minute books, 1883–1907, 1908–20; commander's and adjutant's orders on treasury; quartermaster's reports; quartermaster's ledgers of receipts and disbursements; descriptive book. 6 vols. and 2 pieces. Cat. Gift.
91. J. C. TAYLOR Post No. 165, Algona, Ia. Minute book. 1894–1904. 1 vol. Cat. Gift.
92. J. L. BASHORE Post No. 122, Centerville, Ia. Charter; adjutant's orderbook, 1895–1907; adjutant quartermaster's record and roll of officers, 1895–1914; quartermaster's cash book and minutes, 1882–85, 1889–1904, 1901–5, 1905–1914, 1910–14 (*sic*); 1920–26, 3 descriptive books; burial record book; map of army position at Chattahoochee, 1864. 14 vols. and 4 pieces. Cat. Gift.

Accession
No.

93. JOHN B. HANCOX Post No. 314, Belle Plaine, Ia. Charter; cash book, 1895–97; minute books, 1892–1905, 1902–11, 1911–26; by-laws of the Post; quartermaster's record, 1888–95; Memorial Day programs, 1901–20; *Reminiscences*, by army association and his personal recollections of Gen. William T. Sherman, and other miscellaneous papers. 5 vols. and 20 pieces. Cat. Gift.
94. LEON Post No. 251, Leon, Ia. Charter. n. d. Cat. Gift.
95. McCRAY Post No. 27, Prairie City, Ia. Post Chapter; photograph of Richard L. McCray; correspondence, orders, discharge papers relating to David West. Letters were written by West during service in the Civil War, to Mason Adkins. 1854–57. 10 pieces. Cat. Gift.
96. MAXWELL Post No. 14, Stuart, Ia. Quartermaster's cash book, 1887–1903; quartermaster's ledger, 1879–84, 1887–1903. 3 vols. Cat. Gift.
97. OSCEOLA Post No. 173, Osceola, Ia. Descriptive book; minutes, 1898–1913, 1913–28; death roll reports, 1895–96; post adjutant's record; copy of Osceola *Sentinel*, Apr. 26, 1917; Iowa Census *Bulletin*, Nov. 2, 1905; report of Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home, 1899. 5 vols., and 4 pieces. Cat. Gift.
98. PRATT, Post No. 413, Keokuk, Ia. Charter; quartermaster's ledger and miscellaneous correspondence. n. d. 1 vol. and 10 pieces. Cat. Gift.
99. ROBBINS Post No. 267, Waverly, Ia. Charter. n. d. Cat. Gift.
100. ROBERT JACKSON Post No. 192, Corydon, Ia. Charter; adjutant reports; quartermaster's reports; minutes, 1889–1903, 1903–9; various application and transfer reports. 2 vols. and 10 pieces. Cat. Gift.
101. S. A. HURLBUT Post No. 82, Alta, Ia. Minutes, 1899–1912; receipt books; adjutant's reports. 2 vols. and 2 pieces. Cat. Gift.
102. S. S. DILLMAN Post No. 343, Toledo, Ia. Charter and record books, n. d. 2 vols. and 1 piece. Cat. Gift.
103. SAM RICE Post No. 6, Atlantic, Ia. Descriptive books; list of Civil War soldiers of Cass Co., Ia., index of residents; minutes, 1887–92, 1892–97, 1898–1906, 1906–15; ledgers, 1887–1907, 1900–1906; 2 vols. of quartermaster's receipts and disbursements, 1892–1901, 1906–38; post adjutant's record, 1890–92, 1895–99; 2 vols. of the adjutant's quarterly record and roll of officers, 1887–92; Sam Rice Memorial Day exercises, 1927, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1935; 3 vols. of messages and proclama-

Accession
No.

tions of Governors of Iowa, by B. F. Shambaugh; miscellany. 15 vols. and 20 pieces. Cat. Gift.

104. WASHINGTON Post No. 135. Adair, Ia. Charter. n. d. Cat. Gift.

UNIVERSITY OF IOWA LIBRARY, IOWA CITY

105. COREY, Paul. Manuscript of *Three Miles Square* (1938). 821 typed pp. Cat. Gift.

106. HUNT, Leigh (1784–1859), English author. Letter to Mrs. Orger. Nov. 19, 1851 (?) Cat. Purchase. Supp. Brewer Coll.

KANSAS

KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY, TOPEKA

107. GOODNOW, Isaac T. (1814–94), born in Whitington, Vt., state representative of Kansas; state superintendent of public instruction; land commissioner for Missouri, Kansas, and Texas R. R., aided in the sale of land granted to the State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas; a founder of Bluemont College, Manhattan. Letters; accounts of land sales; dairy, 1843–94, 42 vols.; church financial materials; a small quantity of the papers refer to railroads and politics, 1833–1901. 1576 items. Arr. Gift.

108. REMSBURG, George Jacob, of Porterville, California; born in Atchison Co., Kansas in 1871; newspaper man, student of archaeology, Indian lore, contributor to magazines, vice president of American Society of Curio Collectors. Papers, chiefly on archeological discoveries and curios; some material on people and events in Atchison County, on the Coronado expedition, and Bill Cody. 1891–1940. 1126 items. Arr. Gift.

109. RUPPENTHAL, Jacob C., of Russell, Kansas, secretary of the Kansas Judicial Council and former judge of the 23rd judicial district of Kansas. Legal papers. 1907–35. 1 box (3.5 x 10.5 x 15) Gift. Supp.

LOUISIANA*

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*See page 291 below. Owing to the fact that the report from Louisiana was not received until the preparation of this *List* had been completed, it has been found necessary to append the Louisiana section to the *List* instead of inserting it in its alphabetical order. The items, however, have been incorporated in the Index in their proper alphabetical order.

MAINE

Maine Historical Society Library, Portland

Accession No.

110. ALDEN, Jesse D., resident of Portland. General accounts. 1819–32. 1 vol. Cat. Gift.
111. ALLEN, Elizabeth Akers (1832–1907), poet and journalist. Four letters referring to "in-law troubles." Acc. Gift.
112. Auburn, Me. A. L. S. of Edward Little to William Garcelon, 1836; 2 deeds, 1840. Cat. Gift.
113. BAKER, Smith 3d (1836–1917), Congregational clergyman who served many Maine parishes. Ms. autobiography supplemented by newspaper clippings, letters, and certificates. Written from memory in early 20th c. 1 vol. 467 pp. Cat. Gift.
114. Church of the Good Shepard [*sic*]. Universalist, of Windham, Me. A paper written on the occasion of the centennial celebration of the church. 1940. Typed. Cat. Gift.
115. Cornish, Me., incorporated 1794. Selectmen's and assessors' books. 1794–1826. 2 vols. Cat. Gift.
116. First Congregational Church in Norway, Me. (town incorporated, 1797). A typed account of the history of the church taken from its records, 1804–1940. 4 pp. Cat. Gift.
117. First Free Will Baptist Society, of Hollis, Me. Church record book. 1840–41. 1 vol. Cat. Gift.
118. FROST, William (1747–?), Revolutionary soldier, jurist, prominent resident of York, Me. Legal papers, including deeds and notes on land transfers; County Treasurer Accounts with Constables, 2 vols., 1798–1808; Schedule of the Number of Record Books of Deeds and Indexes to each of them . . . taken by order of the Court. 1 vol. 1779–1816. 3 vols. and 50 pieces. Cat. Purchase.
119. Harpswell, Me., incorporated 1758. Two deeds: Gibbs to Orr, 1748; Jaques N. Orr, 1785. Cat. Gift.
120. HUSTON family, of Portland, Me. Genealogical data for 18th-20th c. 12 pp. typed. Cat. Gift. Supp. Huston family records.
121. JORDAN, Dominicus, of Falmouth [Portland, Me.], an early settler who owned a large estate at what is now Cape Elizabeth. Original receipt for Negro. Sept. 25, 1760. Cat. Purchase.
122. KING, William (1768–1852), first governor of Maine, resident of Bath, officer in War of 1812. A large collection of letters pertaining to political matters, principally relating to state affairs; many of significance with reference to the Democratic-

Accession
No.

Republican Party in Maine; many letters refer to his manifold business interests, shipping, lumber, trade, etc.; also concerns War of 1812. 1799–1829. Approx. 200 pieces. Acc. Gift. Supp. King papers.

123. KNIGHT, Nathaniel, partner of Col. Thomas Westbrook, in the mast industry in Portland; resident of Stroudwater. Account book of mast industry kept by Knight and by his grandson, John. 1728–1828. 1 vol. Cat. Gift.

124. LANE, Capt. Daniel, Revolutionary leader, of Buxton, Maine (1740–1811). Genealogical and biographical notes. Typed. Cat. Gift.

125. LONG, Daniel, of Bridgton, Me.; Jedediah, of Denmark, Me. and others. Legal papers and deeds. 1731–1876. 15 items. Cat. Gift.

126. McLAUGHLIN, William, of Scarborough, Me., collector of taxes in 1763. A warrant issued to him, Nov. 2, 1763. Cat. Gift.

127. MARRETT, James S. and his wife, Sarah T. Gorham; they were born in Standish in 1828; married, 1855; d. in Gorham. Family records torn from Bible. 2 pp. Cat. Gift.

128. MEANS, Col. James, of Stroudwater, Me. Account book and a volume of private papers, including muster rolls, indentures, deeds. 1785–1831. 2 vols. Cat. Gift.

129. Mercantile Library Association, a lyceum in Portland in 19th c. Letters of the secretary of the society. 1852–53. Cat. Gift.

130. PARSON Bradley's meetinghouse in Stroudwater. General church records. 1764–1895. 3 vols. Cat. Gift. Supp. Personal diaries of Parson Bradley.

131. PERLEY, John, of Bridgton, Maine. Apprentice agreement with John Wilkins and son, Emerson. Nov. 24, 1825 and Dec. 9, 1833. 3 items. Cat. Gift.

132. Portland, Maine (of which Westbrook and Stroudwater were parts). A volume of school records extracted from the original record: of Westbrook, School District No. 2, Deering, 1832–1858: of Stroudwater District No. 1 of Westbrook, 1829–78. Copied by L. B. Chapman. 2 vols. Cat. Gift.

133. Second Parish Church in Falmouth [Portland] [now known as Cape Elizabeth Church]. Petition concerning the Rev. Ephraim Clark, signed by Ezekiel Cashney and others. June 5, 1759. Cat. Supp. Falmouth (Portland) material. Treasurer's book, 1755–1800, "mayed by John Robinson, Jr." 1 vol. Gift.

Accession
No.

134. SEWALL, Kiah Bayley (b. 1807), his wife, Lucretia Day, and family. Resident of Bath, Me., lived in Mobile, Ala., after land speculation of 1836; descendant of Col. Dummer Sewall, of Bath. A miscellaneous group of papers on family affairs with frequent mention of local and national events. 1826–65. Approx. 200 pieces. Cat. Gift.

135. SHEAHAN, John Parris (1842–94), graduate of Bowdoin College; born in Dennysville. Civil War letters and diary. 1861–65. 50 letters. Cat. Gift.

136. SHEPLEY, George F., member of Maine Bar; ranking general in Civil War; military governor of Louisiana; son of Ethan Shepley. Original papers, letters, and appointments; a typed biography and list of his papers. 1820–69. 65 items. Cat. Gift.

137. Shipping accounts, presumably of a ship chandler. 1847–50. 1 vol. Cat. Gift.

138. SPARROW, Jonathan, of Stroudwater and Deering. Account books. 1804–11. 2 vols. Cat. Gift.

139. Stetson, Me., incorporated 1831. Copy of record of births and deaths and certificates of marriage. 1803–35. 1 vol. Acc. Gift.

140. Stroudwater Mill Dam Company. Record books, 1833–1902. 3 vols. Cat. Gift.

141. TATE, George, of Falmouth [Portland, Me.] Letter from St. Petersburg, Russia. Sept. 30, Oct. 1, 1816. Cat.

142. THRASHER, Ebenezer, of Cape Elizabeth, justice of the peace and surveyor; seaman. Day-book with surveyor's notes, 1839–49; docket book of justice of peace. Cape Elizabeth, 1800–1822; ms. book on navigation, 1821–43. 3 vols. Cat. Gift.

143. TOPPAN, Wigglesworth, a shoemaker of York, Me. who came from Newbury, Mass., in 1730 and died in 1781. His accounts. 1730–40. 1 vol. and approx. 100 pieces. Cat. Purchase.

144. Wells, Me., one of the oldest towns in York Co., settled in early 17th c. Miscellaneous group of semi-official town records; deeds, surveys, proprietors' papers, 1720–1845. Approx. 200 items. The name, Dr. Joseph Gilman, appears, and it is thought some of the papers may have belonged to him. Cat. Purchase.

145. Westbrook (once part of Portland), Me. Record of town officers, 1814–41; copy first valuation of the town, 1814; voting list for 1827 with list of taxpayers of Falmouth, 1735, and of Cape Elizabeth, 1735. Cat. Gift.

Accession
No.

146. WILLIS, Nathaniel Parker (1806–67), editor of Portland *Argus*, later moved to Boston, Mass. Five letters refer to difficulties of editing a Democratic-Republican paper in a Federalist city. 1805–7. Acc. Gift.

MARYLAND

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY, BALTIMORE

147. Account book of unknown, seems to be a record of real estate transactions possibly of Lancaster county, Pa. "One account is in the name of Mrs. Thad. Stevens, though the late Thaddeus Stevens (d. 1868) is said to have been unmarried." 1869–90. Cat. under *Meurer*, donors. 216 pp. Gift.

148. Beamer papers, so-called because they contain more of the letters of Henry Beamer than of any other one person. The collection is miscellaneous in character and no description can be given at this time. Since they were the gifts of Mrs. Norman James (Margie McGill), possibly they are the papers of her family. They consist of letters, deeds, wills, administration accounts, insurance policies, correspondence of St. John's (Episcopal) Church of Washington, D. C. Approx. 150 items. Acc. under *James*.

149. BERKLEY, Henry J. (1860–1940), physician, historian of Maryland. Twenty-eight maps of colonial parishes, hundreds, manors, especially in southern Maryland. n. d. Acc. Gift.

150. BOMBAUGH, C. C. (1828–1906), physician and author, of Maryland, noted as collector of bits of curious information; author, *Gleanings for the Curious from the Harvest Fields of Literature.* Two Harvard diplomas and certificate of membership in the Maryland Historical Society. Cat. Gift. Supp.

151. BOOTH, Edwin (1833–93), actor. A. L. S. to a Mr. Young. 1876. 3 pp. Acc. Gift.

152. DALRYMPLE, Edwin A. (1818–81), Protestant Episcopal clergyman and school teacher in Virginia and Maryland. Commonplace book contains list of pupils, notes on Indian language and, chiefly, notes of sermons heard and theology read. 1842–55. 1 vol. Cat. Gift.

153. Everhart's School, public school no. 2, election district no. 3, Frederick Co., Md. school register. 1874–81. Acc. Purchase.

154. FOOKS, Levin S., seafaring man from the Eastern Shore who moved to Baltimore in 1868 or 1869. Pass to go to City Point, Va., signed by James N. North. Words "and return" scratched out. Aug. 15, 1864. Ptd. form filled in. Acc. Gift.

Accession
No.

155. Receipt for contribution from Fooks to testimonial to Gov. T. H. Hicks, of Maryland, 1858–62.

156. GILMOR, Robert (1774–1848) son of Robert Gilmor (1737–1822). Private memoranda relating to the affairs of Robert Gilmor, n. d. 1 vol. 125 pp.. (est.) Acc. Gift. Supp.

157. HAYWARD family, of Somerset County, Md. Two bonds for performance; 15 deeds to land in Somerset County. 1712 (1721–1810) 1866. Acc. Gift.

158. KENNEDY, John P. (1795–1870), Maryland author and statesman. A. L. S. to Campbell Morfit. May 11, 1857. Gift.

159. Land transfers in Baltimore and Baltimore Co., 1799–1883. 18 deeds. Acc. Gift.

160. LATROBE, John Hazelhurst Boneval (1803-91), lawyer, inventor, African colonizer. A volume of letters and sketches on travel in the South (U. S.). Aug. 1832–June 1835, 350 pp. (est.) The book has been printed, not published. L. C. no. 22–159. Gift. Supp.

161. LEE, Corbin, Baltimore merchant, member of the Maryland House of Delegates, married Eleanor Addison. A. L. S. to Robert and Samuel Purviance on business. Aug. 9, 1766. Acc. Gift.

162. LUCAS, Mary E. (Roberts) (Mrs. William F.), of Baltimore, Md. Autograph album with verses written by friends at Mt. St. Joseph's, Emmittsburg, Md. 1841–42. Cat. Gift.

163. Maryland State Lottery. Cash accounts with the names of purchasers or agents. Feb. 25, 1830–Nov. 22, 1834. 1 vol. 200 pp. Acc. Purchase. The society has a box of miscellaneous lottery material. "On lotteries generally see American Historical Association *Annual* Report, 1893; Md. Hist. *Mag.* vol. VI, pp. 25, 26."

164. MIDDLETON, Ann, of Annapolis, Md., may have been a merchant. A. L. S. to Robert and Samuel Purviance concerning an overcharge. July 21, 1772. Acc. Gift.

165. OWINGS family, of Maryland, especially of Anne Arundel Co. Births, deaths and marriages of the Owings and related families, copied from family Bibles. Acc.

166. PAGE, Sam[ue]l, Revolutionary merchant of Salem, Mass., captain in army, member of (Mass.) legislature. A. L. S. to Robert and Samuel Purviance on shipping between Salem, Baltimore and France. Written on two dates, Nov. 26, Dec. 3, 1782. Acc. Gift.

Accession
No.

167. PERRYMAN, Charles W. and Michael, of Harford Co., Md., genealogist, member of (Md.) state senate, historian. Harford Co., Land records, genealogy, location of Baltimore Co., courthouse. 1678–1908. Approx. 150 items. Acc. Gift.

168. POLLARD, William, presumably a Philadelphia merchant, A. L. S. to Samuel and Robert Purviance on schooling for his son and on arrival of privateer and its prize. June 11, 1779. Acc. Gift.

169. QUYNN, William (ca. 1760–84), of Annapolis, Md., medical student; and his father, Allen. A. L. S. of Alexander Innes to Allen Quynn with account of his son's death. The letters relate to student life and work in Philadelphia, Pa., and Edinburgh, Scotland. 1782, 1784. 66 pp. Cat. Gift. Pub. in *Md. Hist. Mag.* vol. XXXI, pp. 181–215, Sept. 1936.

170. RANDALL, D[udley] A. Diary with comments on weather and daily happenings; the price of gold is given for every day. 1871–91. 5 vols. Acc. Purchase.

171. SMITH family, of Calvert Co., Md. from 1760. Descent traced from Sir John Somerset, second son of Henry, marquis of Worcester. 25 typed pages. Acc. Gift. In genealogical file under *Dorsay.*

172. SPEAR, Robert, seems to have been a New Haven (Conn.) merchant whose interest kept him traveling in Maryland, especially on the Eastern Shore, during 1858–66. Business operations, especially relating to the sale of lumber; attitude of population on the (Civil) war; family matters. March 1858 (Aug. 1861–Sept. 1862) Apr. 1866. 17 letters. Acc. Purchase.

173. THOMPSON, George, grocer in Williamsport, Md. Grocery accounts with purchases and prices. 1883–89. 1 vol. Acc. under Wolfe, donor.

174. WALLACE, Henry A., Vice President of the United States. Letter of acknowledgment to Cecil Calvert. June 1923. Acc. Gift.

175. WARING, James, physician in Lower Maryland in middle of 19 c. Physicians accounts with names of patients, ailments, remedies prescribed. 1832–54. 2 vols. Acc. Purchase.

176. WILLIAMS and GREENWAY families, prominent in Baltimore, Md., genealogical records of the families. 8 large (14 x 17) portfolios. Acc. Gift.

MASSACHUSETTS

ANDOVER NEWTON THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY, NEWTON CENTER

Accession
No.

177. ABBOT, Samuel (1732–1812). A large chest of business papers of Abbot and Co., wholesalers in Boston 1750–1800. Journals, inventories, ledgers, correspondence with European agents. Ca. 1748–1812. Listed roughly. Dep.

BEVERLY HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY, BEVERLY

178. BOYDEN, Albert, brother of Roland Boyden, unofficial representative of United States in Europe; Austrian Relief, etc. Letters on medals and citations from European governments, etc. 1919–31. 5 pieces. Listed. Gift.
179. KILHAM family in America. Typed. 9 pp. Listed. Gift.
180. Revolutionary War. Enlistment record of Beverly Seacoast Company. Nov. 25, 1776. Listed. Gift.

BOSTON ATHENAEUM LIBRARY

181. ALEXANDER, Lucia Gray (Sweet), mother of Francesca Alexander, Italian author. Diary with notes and clippings laid in. 1856. Cat. Purchase.
182. BANCROFT, Robert Hale (b. 1843) and Ellen (b. 1838). Letter to Eleanor and Elizabeth Bancroft, daughters, a history of Hale farm, Beverly, 1903. Typed. 48 pp. Cat. Gift.
183. BOLTON, Charles Knowles, former librarian of the Boston Athenaeum. Sunday teas at Round Hill Place in Shirley, 1933–38; Social life in a New England village, a diary. 1 vol. Cat. Gift.
184. ——— Workers with Line and Color in New England, 1620–1870, biographical notices of artists and art craftsmen born before 1845. 1 vol. Supplements three earlier vols., given by the author in 1939. Cat.
185. GRANT, Elizabeth Whyte, aunt of Judge Robert Grant of Boston, Mass. Journal of tour in Europe, 1866–67. 3 vols. Cat. Purchase.
186. GRAY, Samuel Lancaster. Reminiscences of the Boston Art Club and notes on art. Ca. 1885. 1 vol. Cat. Purchase.
187. PIFER, Betsy, student, Shirley (Mass.); the economic and cultural growth of a New England village. 1720–1939. Manifold typed. 71 pp. Cat. Gift.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

Accession
No.

188. ALCOTT, Louisa May (1832–88), American author. A. L. S. Boston, January 26. n. d. Purchase.
189. ALDRICH, Thomas Bailey (1836–1907), American author. Letters to Frank Dempster Sherman. 1880–1906. 37 pieces. Purchase.
190. Antiphonarium continens ad usum ordinis Cisterciensis. Lombardy. 1474–75. Cat. Purchase.
191. BRYANT, William Cullen (1794–1878), American poet. Letter to J. K. Tefft, autograph collector on manuscript of Martin Luther and Melanchthon. June 27, 1843. Purchase.
192. BURRITT, Elihu (1810–79), consul at Birmingham, England. Letters to "Friend Adams" on publication, lectures, and items appearing in the *ADVOCATE.* 1847–67. 9 pieces. Purchase.
193. *Catherine Augusta*, brig. Passenger statement, signed. Plymouth, England. Sept. 21, 1811. Purchase.
194. CHARLES V. Letter. May 14, 1528. Purchase.
195. CONYERS, Sir Blackiston, of Quebec. A. L. S. Sept. 19, 1759. Purchase.
196. CULLEN, Thomas, of Dover, England. Letter to Charles Montague. Aug. 14, 1689. 4 pp. Purchase.
197. DICKENS, Charles (1812–70), English author. Letters to Southwood Smith, Samuel R. Stacey, E. F. Saville, Dr. Wilson, William J. Eastwick, and a broker. 1840–56. 6 pieces. Purchase.
198. EMERSON, Ralph Waldo (1803–82), American poet and philosopher, of Concord, Mass. Letter to John Stuart Mill. May 6, 1865. Purchase.
199. EVERETT, Edward (1794–1865), orator and statesman, of Cambridge, Mass. Letter to R. H. Wilde, Feb. 20, 1843; letter to Messrs. Stultz Co., Mar. 20, 1849. Purchase.
200. FEW, William (1748–1828), Georgian member of Constitutional Convention of 1787, Whig Leader, member of Congress. Letter to General Benjamin Lincoln from Richmond Co., Ga. Dec. 23, 1779. Purchase.
201. FIELDS, James T., of Boston. A. L. S. Dec. 15, 19, 1875. 2 pieces. Purchase.
202. FLAUBERT, Gustave (1821–80), French novelist. Letter [Sept. 22, 1846]. Purchase.
203. GALTON, Francis (1822–1911), English scientist. Letter. Quedley, Heslemere. Sept. 23, 1907. Purchase.

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204. GERRY, Elbridge (1744–1814), Signer of the Declaration of Independence, Representative from Massachusetts to U. S. Congress in 1789; Governor of Massachusetts, 1810–12; Vice President of the United States, 1813–14. Letter to Benjamin Crowninshield, Washington, D. C., Nov. 15, 1814. Purchase.
205. GISSING, George (1857–1903), English author. Letters. 1885–1897. 17 pieces. Purchase.
206. GLOVER, John (1732–1804), American soldier. Letter to General Lincoln from Marblehead, Mass. Dec. 11, 1777. Purchase.
207. HAMILTON, Alexander (1757–1804), American statesman. Letter to Gov. George Mathews, of Georgia, from Philadelphia, Pa. Aug. 18, 1794. Purchase.
208. HANLON-LEES. Theatrical material: 16 water color sketches. 2 manuscripts of business for Superba and Fantasma; 10 typescripts; 36 formal photographs; 2 scrapbooks of clippings; miscellaneous items. n. d. 66 items. Purchase.
209. HAYNE, Paul Hamilton (1830–86), poet of Augusta, Ga. Letters and ms., The Shadow of Death. 1876–78. 16 pieces. Purchase.
210. HIGGINSON, Thomas Wentworth (1823–1911), author, advocate for antislavery cause, woman suffrage; U. S. Congressman. Letters, 1854–1908. 55 pieces. Purchase.
211. Hours. Franco-Flemish. 15th c. Purchase.
212. Hours. French. 15th c. Purchase.
213. JOYCE, James, Irish author. Letter from Trieste, Italy, to Mr. Pinker. 1920–21. 3 pieces. Purchase.
214. LANG, Andrew (1844–1912). English author. Letter to Mrs. Bell. n. d. Purchase.
215. LEE, Henry (1756–1818), "Light Horse Harry," hero of the Revolution; member of Continental Congress; Governor of Virginia; U. S. Congressman. A. L. S. Dec. 26, 1796. Purchase.
216. LYTTON, Edward Bulwer- (1831–91), English author and diplomat. Letter to William Kent. 1851–73. 135 pieces. Purchase.
217. McKAY, Gordon, of Lawrence, Mass. A. L. S. Aug. 2, 1833. Purchase.
218. MOODY, John, of Boston, Mass. Two A. L. S. to Lord Sutherland. Aug. 8, 1709; Oct. 20, 1709. Purchase.
219. MORSE, Augustus, colonel U. S. Army in the Civil War. Civil War papers and letters from Henry Wilson, Gov. John A. Andrew, Gen. Benjamin Butler, Augustus W. Bradford. 14 items. Cat. Purchase.

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220. NEKANNEUSSEE, Indian sachem, Nantucket, Mass. Transcript of deed of Nekanneussee, said to be in the hand of Experience Mayhew, cousin of the colonial minister. Jan. 9, 1668. Cat. Purchase.
221. NIZĀMĪ, Khamsah. Persian ms. 16th c. Purchase.
222. Ordinaciones de la Cofadrio del Officio de los libraros. Saragossa. Late 16th or early 17th c. Purchase.
223. PAGE, Walter Hines (1855–1918), editor of *ATLANTIC MONTHLY*, ambassador to England. 1913–18. Letter. Feb. 2, 1896. Purchase.
224. PARKER, Theodore (1810–60). Unitarian clergyman. Letters. 1827–58. 79 pieces. Purchase.
225. Priest in prayer. Miniature on ms. leaf. Flemish. 15th c. Purchase.
226. Psalter with Beatus, Netherlands, 13th c. Cat. Purchase.
227. Psaltorium cum Antiphonis. Northern Italy. Ca. 1470–80. Cat. Purchase.
228. REED, Joseph (1741–85), president of the Pennsylvania Convention of 1775, aide-de-camp to Washington, president of the Pennsylvania Executive Council, 1778–81. Letter to Capt. Joseph Stiles. Mar. 11, 1779. Purchase.
229. Romulus and Remus. Miniature on ms. leaf. French. 15th c. Purchase.
230. RUSKIN, John (1819–1900), English author. Letter to Ogden A. Rood. Oxford, March 25, 1872. Purchase.
231. SHIRLEY, William (1693–1771), royal governor of Massachusetts. Letter to Henry Pelham. Jan. 20, 1745; Sept. 13, 1748. 2 pieces. Purchase.
232. SOUTHEY, Robert (1774–1843), English poet. Letters to John May. 1798–1806. 6 pieces. Purchase.
233. SWINBURNE, Algernon Charles (1837–1909), English poet. Letter. n. d. Purchase.
234. SYMONDS, John Addington (1840–93), English author. Letters to Swinburne. 1872–82. 6 pieces. Purchase.
235. VARLET, Dominique Marie. Letters from North America. 1713–1718. 16 pieces. Purchase.
236. WINTHROP, Robert C. (1809–94), descendant of Governor Winthrop, graduate of Harvard University, 1828; Speaker of the House, 1847–49. Letter describing the Boston fire. Nov. 20, 1872. Purchase.
237. WOLFE, James (1727–59), British general. Order book kept by Capt. John Alcock. 1759–62.

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238. YARD, Robert, of Whitehall. Letters to William Blathwayte, enclosures. 19 drafts of replies. 1699–1700. 87 pieces. Purchase.

DIOCESAN LIBRARY, BOSTON

239. All Saint's Church, Dorchester, and Henry M. Snell (1829–1895), lay reader of that church. Sermons by Snell; report of Sunday School archives and report of the treasurer; licenses to act as lay reader granted to Snell by Bishop Benjamin H. Paddock. 1875–96. 31 items. Arr. Gift. Supp.
240. BASS, Edward (1726–1803), first Bishop of Massachusetts. Sermon. 1757. Gift. Supp.
241. Bishop's Committee (Diocese of Massachusetts). Minutes, votes and general business of the committee. 1925–31. 1 vol. Gift. Supp.
242. BROOKS, Phillips (1835–93), bishop of diocese of Massachusetts. Two letters to: Mrs. Thayer, Miss McIntosh. They relate to a fair to be held at St. James' Church and a paper sent to him for criticism. 1890, 1892. Gift. Supp.
243. CAREY, N. P., pastor of St. John's Church, Beverly Farms, Mass. Lecture on confirmation. 1901. Gift. Supp.
244. CHANDLER, Thomas B., of Elizabeth, N. J., Samuel Phillips, of Rowley, Mass. Sermons by Chandler, 1752–72; a page of a sermon by Phillips, 1866. 8 items. Gift.
245. Christ Church, Needham, Mass. and St. Ansgarius's Church (Swedish Episcopal). Subscription list for building fund for use of Christ Church; history of St. Ansgarius's Church; agreement between Capt. Michael Power and Josiah P. Creery to build a house; copies of 2 letters from Mercy Bass to the Rt. Rev. Alexander Viets Griswold. 1811–93. 5 items. Gift. Supp.
246. Church of the Advent, Boston, Mass. Historical sketches. 1844–81. Typed. Gift. Supp.
247. Church of the Holy Name, Swampscott, Mass. Order of service at laying of corner-stone, June 24, 1893, with historical sketch of the church, 1891–93. 1893. Typed copy. Gift. Supp.
248. Church of Our Saviour, Somerset Centre, Mass. Historical sketch of church. n. d. Gift. Supp.
249. Churches. Historical sketches and reports of parish activities of 30 churches of the diocese of Massachusetts. 1940. 30 items. Gift. Supp.
250. Dakota League. Article on religious work among the Indians. 1933. Gift. Supp.

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251. Foreign Committee of the Massachusetts Branch of the Women's Auxiliary, accounts of treasurers. 1878–82 and 1903–8. 2 vols. Gift. Supp.
252. GLOVER, Abby R. Autographs, including those of many bishops. 1893–1920. 1 vol. Gift.
253. Grace Church, New Bedford, Mass. Reports on activities. 1937, 1938. 2 pieces. Typed. Gift. Supp.
254. GRISWOLD, Alexander Viets (Apr. 22, 1766–Feb. 15, 1842), bishop of Eastern diocese. Correspondence with other bishops and persons prominent in the Episcopal Church. 1806–58. 125 pieces. Arr. Purchase. Supp.
255. JACKSON, Edgar Allen. Letters. Sept. 1860–Apr. 15, 1863. Gift.
256. JENKS, William Alfred, pastor of St. Luke's Church, Chelsea, Mass. Eighty-eight sermons and approx. 500 post cards with autographs of clergy. 1846–50. Arr. Gift. Supp.
257. LLOYD, ARTHUR SELDEN (1857–1936), bishop, president of Board of Missions, 1911–19. Sermon preached at consecration of the Rev. W. H. Overs, bishop of Liberia. 1919. Typed. Gift. Supp.
258. Massachusetts, diocese of. Letters and clippings on the so called "Forged Pastoral Episode." 1897. 36 items. Gift. Supp.
259. Chronological and alphabetical list of preachers before the conventions of the (Massachusetts) diocese, 1791–1904. Gift. Supp.
260. PADDOCK, Benjamin H. (1828–91), bishop of diocese of Massachusetts. Correspondence between the bishop and Mrs. Isabelle Morgan, of Cambridge, Mass., on the subject of a scholarship in China, sponsored by Bishop Boone of Shanghai. 1878. 6 items. Gift. Supp.
261. PARKER, Samuel (1744–1804), bishop of the diocese of Massachusetts. Letter to Samuel Peters, of London, England, with comments on new constitution formed by the Federal government, which had been submitted to a committee chosen from each state; gives news of their friends. 1785. Gift. Supp.
262. ROBERTS, W. D. Article on Phillips Brooks, Vanishing Influences. n. d. Gift. Supp.
263. St. John's Church, Framingham, Mass. Constitutions of church and deeds of church property. 1861–71. 7 items. Gift. Supp.
264. St. Luke's Parish, Linden (Malden), Mass. History of the parish, by Mrs. Rhoda F. Cheney. 1888. 1 vol. Gift. Supp.

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265. St. Matthew's Church, So. Boston, Mass. List of contributors to centennial fund; letter of recommendation written by Bishop G. W. Doane, of New Jersey, for Lawrence Kellett. Miscellaneous receipts and letters concern the centennial fund; autographs of prominent church men and well-known New Englanders. 1851–1916. Hdw. and typed. Approx. 250 items. Arr. Gift.

266. St. Peter's Church, Salem, Mass. Description of old silver in the church. n. d. Gift. Supp.

267. Names of teachers and pupils in the Sunday School. 1859–1864. 1 vol. Gift. Supp.

268. St. Stephen's Church, Boston, Mass. Historical sketch of church, by Ethel C. Longfellow. 1927. Typed. Gift. Supp.

269. SLATTERY, C. L. (1867–1930), bishop of diocese of Massachusetts. Six letters by W. H. Owen and Bishop William Lawrence, 1917–23. Gift. Supp.

270. SMITH, Francis, Dr. Johnson of Connecticut, L. D. Chandler and unknown. Sermons, letters, poetry, catalogue of books. 1739–1887. 7 items. Gift. Supp.

271. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Typed copies of records concern the history and development of the Church of England in America. Copies by the Rev. Philips Kierstead. 1722–39; 1746–65. 70 items. Gift. Supp.

272. TURNER, Helen, secretary of the Diocese of Massachusetts. List of parishes whose current expenses are under $2,000. 1894. 1 vol. Gift. Supp.

Essex Institute Library, Salem

273. ADAMS, Josiah, of Byfield, Massachusetts, clerk, quartermaster, and adjutant in the American army during the Revolution. Orderly book, Winter Hill, Jan. 1, 1776–March 31, 1776; Journal kept on march from Prospect Hill to New York City, Apr. 1, 1776–Oct. 2, 1776; ms. of 1778; 18 letters, Sept. 6, 1775–Dec. 1776; and 14 other items. n. d. Acc. Supp.

274. Andover, South Parish. Tax list of east part of parish. 1792. Acc.

275. BARKER, Charles A., member of the 23d Massachusetts Reg't. during the Civil War. Letters written during the war. Acc.

276. BEAN family. Records. n. d. Acc.

277. BUXTON, Mary Jane, of Danvers (Peabody). Diaries, letters, copy-books, circulars, tickets, books, and pamphlets of the Buxton family. n. d. Acc.

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278. CHOATE, Abby P. (Mrs. George F.), b. in Bradford, Mass. in 1832; married, Oct. 20, 1859, to George Francis Choate, Judge of Probate and Insolvency for Essex Co., treasurer, Newburyport Railroad before its absorption by the Boston and Maine. Diaries. 1867–1905. 16 vols. Acc.
279. CRAIG. Letters and copy of a broadside, BLOODY BUTCHERY. n. d. Acc.
280. CUSHING, Caleb (1800–1879), statesman, born in Salisbury, Mass.; Hannah Flagg Gould (1789–1865), poetess; Mary Abigail Dodge (1833–96), author, (*pseud.*, Gail Hamilton) b. in Hamilton, Mass., youngest child of James Dodge and Hannah Stanwood Dodge; Gloucester church. Letters and a document relating to the church. n. d. Acc.
281. CUSHING family, of Newburyport. Four account books. n. d. Acc. Supp.
282. CUTLER, Manasseh (1742–1823), Congregational clergyman, botanist, b. in Killingly, Conn., descendant of John Cutler who settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1634. Letter written by Cutler to the Rev. Dr. Hitchcock relating to the failure of the Penobscot expedition. 1799. Acc.
283. Danvers, Mass., Village Bank, est. 1836 through the efforts of Elias Putnam and other leading shoe manufacturers; located at Elm and Maple Sts.; it was later known as the First National Bank of Danvers, and, in 1904, under a new charter, it became Danvers National Bank. A bill for $357 against M. J. Ruckner, sent to W. B. Tinsley, of Savannah, Ga. for collection; "it is a scarce item of bills collected by northern banks after the Civil War was declared."
284. DOLE, Richard, Jr., of Rowley, Mass. Account book. 1706–1719. Acc.
285. FOWLER, Ezekiel, of Salem, Mass., blacksmith. Ledger. 1747–1776. Acc.
286. FRYE'S Aqueduct, one of several small individual enterprises simultaneously undertaken for supplying a small portion of the inhabitants bordering on Danvers, with water by means of an aqueduct; for instance, a fountain was built and logs were laid down in 1796 to supply Frye's Tavern and the inhabitants in the immediate neighborhood. It was incorporated under the name, Proprietors of Frye's Aqueduct, in 1807, but was operated several years earlier by private individuals. The aqueduct was situated in the "Horse Pasture." Papers. 1799. Acc.

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287. GLADSTONE, William E. (1809–98), English statesman; D. K. Hitchcock; George Peabody (1795–1869), New York, Philadelphia, London banker and philanthropist. Letter from Gladstone to Hitchcock regarding a statue of George Peabody. London, Mar. 30, 1870.
288. HALE, John, of Boxford. Danvers, Mass. tax lists, highway tax, 1756. Records of Bailey School District, Andover, 1813–65. John Hale papers, 1860. John Perley estate and miscellaneous papers. 1822. Acc.
289. HAMILTON, Gail, *pseud.* of Mary Abigail Dodge. Two letters. n. d. Acc. Supp.
290. Handwriting, specimen of sixth grade pupil in Lynn, Mass. school. 1897. Acc.
291. Hose Company #2, Salem, Mass. Records, fire alarms. 1869–95. Acc.
292. KIMBALL, Benjamin, of Haverhill, Mass., shoe manufacturer. Account book, ledger of his shoe business. 1793–1832. Acc.
293. KING, Daniel, of Salem, Mass. Photostat of his account book, 1864; photostat of map of Salem, 1795. (Originals in American Antiquarian Society.) Acc.
294. LARCOM, Lucy (1824–93), poetess, of Beverly, Mass. Six letters. n. d. Acc.
295. LORD, Otis P. (1812–84), jurist and legislator, b. in Ipswich, Mass.; Adams family, of Byfield, Mass. Commonplace book of Otis P. Lord, notes taken at Amherst College, 1829, 1831; Adams family deeds and Bible records, etc., record of produce sold in 1779. Acc.
296. Miscellaneous material, genealogy. Photostat. and original. n. d. Acc.
297. Newbury and Newburyport, Mass. proprietors' records of pasture lands. 1799–1841. 1 vol. Acc.
298. Newburyport, Mass. Customs records. Acc. Supp.
299. PEARSON'S Mills, Byfield, Mass., the first fulling mill in America, set up by John Pearson in 1644 on Mill River, a branch of Rowley River, near the grist mill of Philip Nelson, established two or three years before. Seven ledgers and daybooks. 1837–77. Acc.
300. PHIPPEN, Joshua. Concerto for piano and orchestra. n. d. Acc.
301. PICKMAN family and Col. Benjamin Pickman particularly. Prominent in Salem's life and history. Colonel Pickman was born in Salem, Sept. 30, 1763; graduated from Harvard, 1784;

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merchant, represented Salem in the Massachusetts Legislature, 1800; state senator, 1802–5; U. S. Congress, 1809–11; president of board of directors, Cambridge Theological School; d. Aug. 16, 1843. Genealogical material used by George F. Dow in compiling PICKMAN FAMILY; also, original copy of the record of houses made by Colonel Pickman in 1793 and printed in Vol. VI of the Essex Institute *Historical Collections.* Correspondence of Theodore F. Dwight. Acc.

302. POOR, Daniel, of Danvers (1789–1855), Congregational missionary to India, youngest of twelve children of Joseph and Mary Abbott Poor, of Danvers. Four letters. n. d. Acc.

303. RUSSELL, Ezekiel, printer, and his brothers, Joseph and Benjamin, of Salem; Joseph Hovey, of Danvers. Seven letters of the Russell brothers from Salem, Newport, Portsmouth, Boston; a lease of Ezekiel's house and printing office in Salem to Joseph Hovey. 1788. Acc.

304. Salem churches. Chronological charts. n. d. Acc.

305. Salem Club. Original charter members with signatures. ca. 1893. Acc.

306. Salem pest-house; Episcopal Church of Salem. List of persons who had smallpox in Salem pesthouse, 1773; list of persons inoculated at Salem, 1792; list of privateers port of Salem, 1812–13; list of privateers' prizes; census of North Salem, 1809. Original list of subscribers to building St. Peters' Episcopal Church at Salem, 1731; list of exports, town of Salem, 1750; tax document, selectmen of Salem, 1689; list of vessels sailing from Salem, 1799–1801, with names of masters and destinations; survey of Salem Harbor (3 documents, 18th c.); census of Salem, 1780. 13 items. Acc.

307. SALTONSTALL, Nathaniel, Harvard College, 1859; settled in Haverhill, Mass. on land still known as "Saltonstall Seat", conveyed to him by his father-in-law, the Rev. John Ward, first minister of Haverhill. Four ledgers and daybooks. n. d. Acc.

308. WALSH, Michael (1815–59), politician and editor, b. near Cork, Ireland; Joseph Story (1799–1845), jurist, b. Marblehead, Mass. Letter introducing Walsh, of Waterford, Ireland, to a merchant in Newfoundland; letter of President Willard of Harvard College announcing Walsh's M. A. degree and a draft of the note of acceptance. Three silhouettes: Michael Walsh, his daughter, Nancy, and her husband, John Henry Bartlett; two of Walsh's commonplace books. Presentation copy of

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Joseph Story's Phi Beta Kappa discourse, 1826. Walsh's arithmetic, 1828 ed., presentation copy to Capt. Joseph. Guest; map of Ireland showing Walsh's birthplace in Tipperary (indicated by a pin-prick). Indenture relating to publication of arithmetic, 1828. Acc.

309. WARD, Frederick Townsend, soldier, adventurer, leader of the "Ever-Victorious Army" in the Chinese Taiping rebellion; b. in Salem, Mass., son of Elizabeth Colburn (Spencer) and Frederick Gamaliel Ward, a ship's master and later, ship broker and merchant. Copies of documents obtained from records of the American consulate at Shanghai, relating to Ward. n. d. Acc.

310. WHITTIER, John G. (1807–92), poet, abolitionist, b. in Haverhill, Mass. Stanza of poetry. n. d. Supp.

311. WOODBERY, Isaac F. Ms. arithmetic copy book. 1802. Acc.

312. WOODWELL, William H. (Sept. 9, 1844–1926). Diaries kept during pastorates in Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Florida. Supp.

FORBES LIBRARY, NORTHAMPTON

313. Autograph Collection additions: autographed books; letters. Gift.

314. BRIDGEMAN Collection. Related to work among the Zulus of Natal at the Umzumbe Missionary station, 90 miles from Durban, under the American Board of Foreign Missions. Extracts from personal letters to Ruth Cowles, granddaughter of the Rev. Henry M. Bridgeman; biography of Ruth Cowles. Gift. Supp.

315. BULL, Thomas, descendants of original proprietor of Hartford, Conn. Gift.

316. COOLIDGE, Calvin, President of the United States. Material collected by Dr. Claude M. Fuess while writing *Calvin Coolidge, the Man from Vermont.* Boston, (Little Brown and Co., 1940). ca. 1890–1939. Copies of letters, and documents; photographs, clippings, drawings. 502 pieces. Gift. Supp.

317. DEAN, Charles J., Mills on Mill River. Gift.

318. Genealogical data relating to the Clarke family, to John M. Ely of the Ely family, of Northampton (Mass.) to Thomas Ford, early Northampton settler; to John Frink, Northampton resident; to Richard Graves, of Sunderland, Mass.; to the Holton family. Includes photographs. Gift.

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319. Hampshire Association of Churches and Ministers, minutes. Gift.
320. Lyman, Dr. Jonathan Huntington. Biographical sketch by Clifford Lyman. Gift.
321. Tombstone inscriptions of cemeteries in Southampton, Mass., 1738–1940. Comp. by Mrs. Max Lederer, Jr. Gift.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES, CAMBRIDGE

FOGG ART MUSEUM LIBRARY

322. Persian MSS. Nasta'leg script: two folios, illuminated, 16th c., 212 x 120 m; two leaves, 16th–17th c., 345 x 230 m.; folio, 16th c., 370 x 240 m.; folio, 16th c., 340 x 215 m.; folio with gold-sprinkled margin, early 16th c., 305 x 197 m.; 1 leaf, 16th–17th c. Cat. Gift. Supp.
323. Quran, Persian Ms., Thuluth script, of 16th c. 2 leaves, 320 x 216 m. Cat. Gift.

GRAY HERBARIUM LIBRARY

324. ENGLEMANN [George] (1809–84), botanist. Papers and letters pertaining to the beginning of the Missouri Botanical Garden, letters to Henry Shaw and Dr. Trelease. Ca. 1833. 1 package. Cat. Gift.
325. TOPPING, D. Leroy, botanist. Lists of his collection of fauna. Narrative of his trip to Kina Balu, British North Borneo, in 1915. 1916. 1 vol. Cat. Gift.

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY, WIDENER LIBRARY

326. ALCOTT, Louisa M. (1832–88), American author; and Bronson Alcott, her father. Letters, poems, fragments. Purchase.
327. ALESSANDRO, Vita di, VI pontefice. 18th c. Listed. Purchase.
328. Armenian Church. Service book of Liturgical rules with . . . chants of the Armenian Apostolic Church. Cat. Purchase.
329. BRIGGS, Fletcher, author. Lessing's Private Life as Represented in his correspondence; Motive of Transfiguration in Modern German Poetry. 2 items. 1902. Typed. Cat. Gift.
330. CHAPMAN, John Jay, American author. Letters to M. W. Winslow with 4 letters of E. C. Stedman. 1 box. Listed. Gift.
331. CURTIS, George William (1824–92). Letters and travel diary. 1842–92. 1 box. Cat. Gift.

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332. DIX, Dorothea L. (1802–87), teacher, humanitarian. Memorials, biographical material, papers on insane, and 4 bundles of printed matter. 1 box. Listed. Gift.

333. ELSHOLTZ, J. S. Anthropometry, four compositions and three notebooks. 1878. Cat. Gift.

334. FRANCE, Anatole (1844–1924), author. Ms. page 290 of L'île des pengouins. Listed. Purchase.

335. FRANCOEUR, L. B., astronomer. Ms. on practical astronomy. 1834. Cat. Purchase.

336. GREEK Church. Τρια διον. Fragment of 30 leaves. 12th c. Cat. Purchase.

337. HAWTHORNE, Nathaniel (1804–64), author. Letter to J. T. Fields.

338. HOLMAN, Louis A. (1866–1939), writer, illustrator. Notebooks on Keats. 19 vols. Cat. Gift.

339. HUGGANUM Literary Society. Constitution, rules, with names of members and reports. 1862. 1 box. Cat. Purchase.

340. HUMBOLDT, Alexander (1769–1859), German naturalist, author, traveler. Letters to E. A. Rassmassler. 1852–58. Cat. Transferred from Baker Library, Harvard Business School.

341. LIVINGSTON, Luther Samuel. Correspondence addressed to him by collectors and dealers of books and manuscripts. 4 items. Cat. Gift.

342. MASON, Francis Van Wyck, American author. Ms. of *Stars on the Sea.* Typed. Cat. Gift.

343. Ms. of Three Harbours. Cat. Gift.

344. MEADOWS, Sir Philip (1626–1718), English diplomat. Memorial . . . in behalf of reformed protestants in Silesia. 1709. Listed. Purchase.

345. MILES, Henry, of Monkton. Papers, including letters to anti-slavery journals. Ca. 1830–80. 2 boxes. Purchase.

346. MINTON, W. W. A description of mss. Latin in the Harvard College library. n. d. Cat. Gift.

347. MITFORD, Mary Russell (1787–1855), English writer. Letters to J. T. Field.

348. MOORE, Jacob B. (1797–1853), journalist. Correspondence and papers. 4 vols. Cat. Gift.

349. PAGE, Walter Hines (1913–18), editor of *Atlantic Monthly.* Ambassador to Great Britain. Letters, papers in two files (American and English); diaries and embassy books, 1913–18; scrapbooks, speeches, magazine articles, invitations, programs, photographs. 1913–18. The correspondence with President Wilson is photostat. Approx. 105 boxes, 33 vols., 3 portfolios. Cat. Gift.

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350. PHILLIPS Ms. 9235, poetical commonplace books. 17th c. Cat. Purchase.
351. PHYSICK, Philip Syng (1768–1837), father of American Surgery. Lecture notes taken by an unknown student on a course in surgery given by Physick and Dr. Caspar Wistar at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School. Ca. 1805–8. Cat. Purchase. (In Medical School Library.)
352. RIKER, James (1822–89), historian. Miscellaneous notes relating to his work *Harlem*. 1 box. Gift.
353. ROBINSON, Edwin Arlington. American poet. Letters to L. V. Ledoux. Cat. Gift.
354. ——— Letters to Laura E. Richards. 1905–34. Approx. 200. Cat. Gift.
355. ROOSEVELT, Theodore (1858–1919). Notes for speech at the dinner of the Civil Service Reform Association, Boston. 1889–90. Cat. Purchase.
356. SIDDONS, Sarah (1755–1831), English actress. Recollections of life of Sarah Kemble Siddons, written by herself at the age of 75, and entirely in her own hand. 1830. Cat. Purchase.
357. SP[ENSER], Ed[mund] (1552–99), English poet. Complaints cont. sundrie small poems. 1591. Cat. Gift.
358. VIGANI, John Francis (1650?–1712), English chemist. A course of Chymistry under Vigani. 1707. Listed. Purchase.
359. WOODBERRY, George Edward, author and literary critic. Letters to Lewis Chase. Cat. Purchase.
360. ——— Letters to J. C. Neibart and T. W. Higginson. Cat. Purchase.
361. WOOLLEY, Eliza, author. Ms., 1st of 12th Month. 1806. Cat. Exch.

Massachusettes Historical Society Library, Boston

362. CRANCH, Richard and William, Letters. 1783–1832.
363. ENDICOTT, William C. (1826–1900), Correspondence chiefly during period when he was Secretary of War in Cleveland's first cabinet.
364. MANN, Horace. Correspondence between Mann and Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe. 1842–59.
365. PAINE, Robert Treat. Papers of the Signer.
366. ROOSEVELT, Theodore. Letters to George Lyman.
367. SCOLLAY family papers.
368. WALKER, Amasa (1799–1875). Manuscripts.

Accession No.

New England Baptist Library

369. First Baptist Church, Charlestown, Mass. Minutes, votes, reports and organization minutes within the church and various committees; copies of letters on church matters. Sept. 3, 1826–Sept. 15, 1844. 1 vol. Gift. Supp.

Old Colony Historical Society Library, Taunton

370. COLLINS, William. Family data. n. d. 7 items. Cat. Gift.
371. TISDALE, Mrs. Henry. Genealogy. n. d. Approx. 50 items. Cat. Gift.

Shepard Historical Society Library of First Church, Cambridge

372. CALKINS, Raymond, pastor of First Church, Cambridge, Mass. History of church during Calkins' pastorate, with autobiographical sketch of author, 1912–40. 1 vol. Gift. Supp.

MICHIGAN

Detroit Public Library, Burton Historical Collection

373. Alden and Antrim counties. Records. (Class. ser.) 1840–1940. 1 vol. and 1 pamphlet. Mimeo. Cat. Gift. Supp.
374. ANSLEY family genealogy (class ser.). Mimeo. 23 pp. Cat. Gift. Supp. printed material.
375. BABCOCK, Samuel S., father of Myrtle E. B. Have the public or individuals a right to fish in the Detroit River without the consent of the adjacent property owners? 1887. 1 p. Hdw. copy. Cat. Gift.
376. BECKWITH, George, Adjt. Gen. of the British army. Evacuation of forts at Ontario, Niagara, Miami, Detroit, Michilimackinac June 1, 1796. 2 pp. Neg. photostat. Cat. Gift. Supp.
377. BERRY, John A. (1825–91), family of Detroit. Two school report cards and two Happy New Year cards and 1 button. 1870–97. Cat. Gift. Supp.
378. BROWN, Henry L. and Susan A., of Adrian, Michigan. Family papers. 1859–70. 1 folder. Cat. Purchase. Supp.
379. CAMPAU family, early French family of Detroit. Personal papers and mercantile accounts. 1804–50. 1 folder. Cat. Purchase. Supp.
380. CANADA, Upper, early settlements in. Reproductions from series Occasional Papers, California State Library (Sutro Branch). (class. ser.) 95 pp. Mimeo. Not accessible.

Accession
No.

381. CASS AVE. M. E. Church societies: records of Woman's Aid Society. M. E. Church, Detroit; Woman's Foreign Miss. Soc. M. E. Church, Detroit. (class. ser.) 1917–27; 1924–40, 2 vols. Cat. Gift. Supp.

382. COLLINS family genealogy (class. ser.), 1892. 33 pp. Cat. Gift.

383. COOK, Cordelia W. and Nancy Davis. Diaries of domestic life in Michigan. 1852–53 and 1862–65. 2 vols. Cat. Gift. Supp.

384. CUTTS family, of Maine. Family papers. 1799–1852. 1 wallet. Cat. Gift.

385. DAVIS, Jefferson, President of the Confederacy. Extension of his furlough. 1832. Neg. photstat. Cat. Gift.

386. Detroit Fire Dept. records. 1831–61. 1 vol. Gift. Supp.

387. Detroit, report about founding; the fur trade and political conditions in New France. Contemporary account. 11 pp. Cat. Purchase. Found by Maggs Bros. in "a collection of papers from the archives of Michel Begon . . . intendant of Canada." Supp.

388. DIEDERICH Family, of Detroit, German, importers and wholesale dealers in wines and liquors. Family letters. 1866–1907 n. d. 33 pieces. Cat. Gift. Supp.

389. DONNELLY family, genealogy, 1800–1914. (Class. ser.) Mimeo. Cat. Gift. Supp.

390. DYAR, Clara, of Detroit. Biographical sketch of Julia Edmunds (Maynard) Dyar. n. d. 6 pp. Cat. Gift.

391. EWELL, Philander, of Macomb Co., Mich. Family and business papers. 1830–60 and n. d. 95 items. Cat. Supp.

392. First Baptist Church, Detroit, records. May 1939–Apr. 1940. (class. ser.) Typed. Cat. Gift. Supp.

393. Fort Dearborn Memorial Commission, excerpts from journal of proceedings of City Council, Chicago. Broadcast, Mar. 9, 1940. Dec. 1939–Mar. 1940. (class. ser.) Mimeo. 3 nos. Acc. Not available. Gift.

394. Genealogical records. (class. ser.) 1700–1900. 1 vol. Cat. Gift from Daughters of American Revolution, Ezra Parker Chapter, Royal Oak, Mich.

395. Gravestone inscriptions from various counties in New York State. (class. ser.) Typed. 10 vols. Purchase.

396. HAMTRAMCK, John Francis, First American commandant of Detroit, 1756–1803. History of Detroit and personal affairs. 1795–1808. Photost. 6 letters. Cat. Exchange. Supp.

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397. HARRISON, William Henry (1773–1841). War of 1812. 1812–15. 18 sheets neg. photost. Cat. Exch. Supp.
398. HEIDGERD family genealogy. (class. series). 1840–1940. 23 pp. Mimeo. Cat. Gift.
399. Highland Park, Mich., history, from 1835. (class. ser.) Mimeo. 1 vol. and 8 pp. supplement. Cat. Gift.
400. Historic Landmarks. (class. ser.) Hull House, Detroit, first brick house built by Governor Hull, 1807. 2 pp. Mimeo. Cat. Gift.
401. Hypatia Club records. (class. ser.). 1898–1916. 4 vols. and miscellany. Cat. Gift. Supp.
402. KAST family genealogy. (class. ser.). 1741–1922. 8 pp. Typed. Cat. Gift.
403. KENT CO., Mich. records. (class. ser.): marriage indexes; birth records, 1870–74; land records (supp.) 1870–74. Typed tr. 4 vols. Cat. Gift. Supp.
404. LARWILL, Joseph P., first lieutenant, 2nd Regt. Artillery, Ohio Vols. Diary kept during military service, 1812–13; muster roll and 34 miscellaneous items on same subject. 1812–23. Cat. Purchase. Supp.
405. LAURENT, Charles, Michigan citizen. Land purchase certificate. 1839. Cat. Gift. Supp.
406. LIND, Jenny and Christine Nilsson, opera singers. Two letters on music. 1876. Cat. Gift.
407. LOOMIS, James W. and Arthur P., of Ionia Co., Mich. Letters, 1840–1909; diary of James W., 1873, 1878, 2 vols.; letter books of Arthur P., 1896–1910, 4 vols. (typed). Materials relate to family affairs, farming, road building, Michigan politics. Cat. Gift. Supp.
408. McMATH, Mrs. Francis C. Memories given at the opening of Newberry house. 1940. 15 pp. Neg. photost. Cat. Gift.
409. MACOMB, William and Alexander, and William Edgar, early Detroit merchants. Business records. 1774–1814. 3 vols. Cat. Purchase. Supp.
410. Methodism in Isabella Co., Mich., 1634–1935. Typed. 1 vol. Cat. Gift.
411. Michigan Lumber industry, 1850–86. A thesis by candidate for Ph.D. degree. 1 vol. Typed. Cat. Gift.
412. MISENER family, genealogy. (Class series). 1740–1931. 16 pp. Mimeo. Gift. Supp.
413. MONTGOMERY family 1813–1940. (Class ser.). 2 pieces. Mimeo. Cat. Gift.

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414. MOORE family genealogy. (Class. ser.) 1799–1939. 2 pieces. Cat. Gift. Supp.
415. MURPHY, Frank, Justice U. S. Supreme Court. Two "wallets" of political papers. 1930? and Jan.–June 1931. Mimeo. Cat. Gift.
416. Nankin and Livonia townships, Wayne Co., Mich. Contract book, public school. 1886–1900. 1 vol. Cat. Gift. Supp.
417. NAVARRE family, of Monroe, Mich., early French settlers. Letters and record books of the family, especially Francis (1763–1826), and on Michigan in French, British and Territorial periods. 1780–1924. 1 box and 3 vols. Cat. Purchase. Supp.
418. Noble Order of the Knights of the Garter, 1348–1728. Typed. 32 pp. Gift. (Class. ser.) not accessible.
419. OWEN family genealogy, 1622–99; Feb. 1940. 7 pp. (pamphlet); 1 p. (typed); 2 pieces (multigraphed). Cat. Gift. Supp. (Class. series).
420. PARMELLEE family genealogy 1570–1868. (Class series). 3 pieces. Photographs from mss. Cat. Gift. Supp.
421. PARRY, G. G., of Allegheny City, Pa. Personal diary. 1868. 1 vol. Cat. Gift.
422. Prismatic club of Detroit. Poem for anniversary of the club, "The Rime of the Four Companions." Jan. 8, 1874. Typed. 34 pp. Cat. Gift. Supp.
423. RICE, Justine and Mary, and Washington Throop, of Michigan. Deed for land in Michigan. 1938. Cat. Gift. Supp.
424. ROBERTSON, John (1814–87). War with Mexico, Civil War, personal affairs. 1837–63. 15 letters. Cat. Purchase. Supp.
425. RUEHLE, John V., of Detroit. Civil War diary. 1863–65. Copy. 1 vol. Purchase. Cat. Supp.
426. SCHOOLCRAFT, James L. and Bela Chapman, of Chippewa Co., Mich. Appointment as commissioner for estate of Samuel B. Griswold, of Chippewa Co. Nov. 5, 1830. Photo. rep. Cat. Gift.
427. SNYDER Co., Mich. Probate and Orphans' court records, abstracts. 1772–1855. 1 vol. Typed. Cat. Gift. (Class. series).
428. TAYLOR, Orla B., of Detroit, president of Detroit Historical Society. Paper of Silas Farmer (1839–1902), Detroit historiographer, prepared and read by Orla B. Taylor on the occasion of the planting of a memorial tree by the society,

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on the grounds of the Detroit Public Library in honor of Farmer, December 1939. 11 typed pages. Cat. Gift. Supp.

429. U. S. Daughters of 1812, history of the Gen. Isaac Shelby Chapter 1908–17. (Class. ser.) 16 pp. Cat. Gift.

430. Virginia Colonial Abstracts, Vol. IV, King and Queen Co. Records concerning 18th c. persons. 1800? (Class. ser.) Mimeo. 1 vol. Cat. Supp. Purchase.

431. Vital records: List of deaths from Otsego *Herald* and *Western Advertiser*, 1795–1875, 3 vols. . . . marriages 1795–1875, 3 vols.; Schoharie Co., N. Y., wills, 3 vols.; . . . deaths from New York *Evening Post*. 1831–35, 3 vols. (Class series). Typed. Acc. Purchase. Not available. Supp.

Copies of and from town records. Penobscot, Maine, 1787–1892. 4 groups. Mimeo. Purchase. Cat.

432. Vital Statistics; county records: church and cemetery records; genealogy; biographical sketches, etc. of Michigan interest. 1828–1930. Typed transcripts. 21 items. Part cat. and part shelved. Supp.

433. VOORHEES, Henry F., Michigan agent for New York land speculators. Land speculation and farm produce in Cass and Berrian counties Mich. 1848–65. 1 vol. Cat. Purchase Supp.

434. WHEELER, John C. Ms. on conditions in Michigan. 1844. Cat. Purchase. Supp.

435. WILLIAMS family, of Michigan, especially John R. and Gershom Mott Williams (1857–1923). John R., graduate of West Point, soldier in U. S. Army. Gershom Mott, Bishop of the Marquette diocese of the Episcopal Church, Biography of John R. and Gershom M., missions, travel in France. Episcopal Church, poems, Church of Holy Trinity, Paris. 1870–1923 Originals and copies. 6 vols. and miscellaneous pieces. Cat. Gift. Supp.

436. WILLIAMS, Thomas, soldier, and his father, John R. (1782–1854), Detroit mayor and merchant, a soldier. 1837–50. 6 pieces and 4 photographs. Cat. Gift. Supp.

437. WITHERELL, James (1759–1836), judge and secretary of Michigan Territory; and B. F. H., his son (1798–1867). Early history of Detroit and the Lacey and Witherell families. 1808–1924. Original mss. and copies. 1 folder. Cat. Gift. Supp.

438. WOOD, Thomas J. (1843–94). Ancestry from 1635–1894 (Class. ser.) Mimeo. 84 pp. Cat. Gift.

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439. WOODWORTH family. (Class series). Genealogy, 1750–1823. 1 vol. Mimeo. Cat. Purchase.

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis Public Library

440. Autographs representing letters and notes written by persons of either local or national prominence; one group of twenty-five letters includes autographs of such persons as Mark Twain, Bill Nye, Eugene Field, and others; a letter signed by Ignatius Donnelly, Nov. 23, 1889. Approx. 500 pieces. Arr. Gift. Supp.

441. BLISS, J. A., teacher of music at McPhail School of Music, Minneapolis, Minn. Miniature variations on an American air, op. 13, no. 1. When Johnny Comes Marching Home; Sha-won-da-see (The South Wind), op. 11, no. 2. n. d. Cat. Gift.

Minnesota Historical Society Library, St. Paul

442. CHUTE, Richard (b. Cincinnati, O., 1820; d. Chicago, 1893), a pioneer settler in Minneapolis, he took his family to St. Anthony in 1854; was connected with fur trading. Subjects in his papers include fur trading in the company of W. G. and G. W. Ewing, of Indianapolis; genealogy of the Chute family; activities while a member of the Minneapolis Board of Trade; affiliation of William Y. Chute with the Young Men's Christian Association in Minneapolis. Supp.

443. COLLIER, Charles Augustus. Passport issued to him for travel in France. Instead of his picture there is a detailed description of his appearance. Feb. 22, 1837. Gift.

444. DENSMORE, Benjamin (1831–1913), a pioneer resident of Goodhue County, Minn. Journal of expedition from St. Paul to the Otter Trail region, in 1857; letter and copy of discharge papers. Gift. Supp. Densmore papers.

445. DODD, William B. (1811–62), born in New Jersey and went to Minnesota about 1851; one of the founders of St. Peter, Minn., he was killed at New Ulm, Minn. during the Sioux outbreak. Three letters from Gov. Willis A. Gorman; appeal by citizens of Mankato and South Bend asking Dodd to help them organize for protection; minutes of St. Peter Guards. 1854–63. 9 items. Cat. Purchase.

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446. First Methodist Church of St. Paul, formerly Market Street station of the Methodist Church. Marriage, baptismal, and membership reports; quarterly conference minutes; detailed report of a Minnesota State Sunday School convention held in 1859; Sunday School record book including list of members of the Pacific Hose Company, organized in 1857. 1857–1906. 4 vols. Cat. Gift.

447. MENDENHALL, Richard J. (1828–1906) and his wife. He was a Quaker, born in Jamestown, N. C., and died in Minneapolis; went to Minnesota in 1856 and engaged in banking. Diary tells of his arrival in Minneapolis, surveying in Sauk and Red valleys, and in southern Minnesota, land investments for southern and eastern patrons, panic of 1857, pioneering; Quaker meetings, etc. 1856–61. Additional mss. include manumission papers of a Negro woman and affidavit. Gift.

448. Minnesota School of Missions, founded in 1907 as the Minnetonka Summer School of Missions, now embraces a membership of women from eight denominations, Constitution, by-laws, minutes, financial reports, news items. The material relates chiefly to the organization's sponsorship of an interdenominational summer school of missionary education held at Lake Minnetonka and in various Twin City churches. 1907–34. 4 vols. and 1 box. Cat. Gift.

449. Norwegians. Figures compiled for the number of Norwegians in every township in Minnesota; data based on ms. schedules of U. S. Census. 1860–70. 20 pp. Filmslides, photographs from original loaned for that purpose.

450. PARMALEE, Philander and Francis M. Crosby. (1830–1910). Crosby was born in Vermont and went to Hastings, Minn. in 1858 where he was a lawyer and judge of the first district. Correspondence, tax receipts, investments in Minnesota. 1855–69. 26 pieces. Gift.

451. PIKE, Robert, Jr., member of the Rollingstone Colony in Winona, Minn., taught school. Diary, 1851–58, contains such information on the colony; articles of agreement of Rollingstone Industrial Association, 1854; school register; daily weather reports; articles of organization, 1860; and resolutions relating to Commonwealth Homestead Association. Gift.

452. RICE, Henry M. (1816–94), U. S. Senator; born in Waitsfield, Vt., migrated to Fort Snelling, 1839; agent of Chouteau Fur Company; assisted in Indian treaties. Letters give information on Joseph Renville, Sylvanus E. Lowry, Indian trade in Minnesota, politics, development of Minnesota railroads and

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steamboat lines, personal matters. ca. 1848–53. 1 reel filmslides. Purchase.

453. ROLLINS, Irvin, settled in Wabasha County, Minnesota, in 1854. Diary with account of pioneer life, writer's activities as town official, genealogical data on Keith and Rollins families. 1848–79. 16 vols. Filmslides.

454. RUSSELL, Jeremiah (1809–85), and J. H. Coates. Russell was born in Eaton, New York, and migrated to Fort Snelling in 1837; in 1848, he settled near Sauk Rapids and took charge of store for trading with Indians; representative in first territorial legislature; established Sauk Rapids *Frontierman*, 1855. Records kept while conducting Indian trading store; lists of subscribers to the *Frontierman;* biographical sketch of Russell; assessor's records of Sauk Rapids, 1874; J. H. Coates papers including records of Minnesota Farmers' Exchange. ca. 1849–50, 1874, 1904–10. 8 vols. Gift.

455. SMITH, George W., settled in Minnesota about 1857. Letters tell of land speculation in Minnesota and mention other matters of local interest. 1857, 1858. 3 pieces. Cat. Gift.

456. THORNE, Norrish and Co., later Norrish and Siebem. John F. Norrish settled in Hastings, Minn., in 1858; member of legislature and surveyor-general of Minnesota. John L. Thorne, early banker and mayor of Hastings. General store records of company, Hastings; ledgers, journals, accounts due, store inventories. 1860–92. 6 vols. Cat. Gift.

457. WASHBURN, Algernon S., banker in Hallowell, Me. Letters to him by William D. Washburn, of Minnesota; Elihu B. Washburn, of Illinois; Israel, Jr., of Maine, and others. 1850's–82. Approx. 116 items. Cat. Purchase.

458. WILLIAMSON, Thomas S. (1800–1879), Presbyterian missionary, born in Union District, South Carolina; died at St. Peter, Minnesota; went to Minnesota as a missionary to the Sioux in 1835. Manuscripts by him in the Dakota language and an article on the American Indians; article prepared by Andrew W. Williamson from notes collected by his father, Thomas S.; reminiscences of Thomas C. Williamson, another son of Thomas S. Gift.

459. Account book with information on Lac qui Parle mission with accounts of an Indian boarding school, records of collections for the mission church, specifications and a record of expenditures for farm buildings; post office records at Lac qui Parle, 1853–60. 1853–69. 1 vol. Purchase.

Rice County Historical Society

BUCKHAM MEMORIAL LIBRARY, FARIBAULT

Accession No.

460. CHRISTOPHER, Mrs. Anna Lovering of Claremont, N. H., daughter of pioneers who migrated to Minnesota from Vermont in 1863 when she was a child. Title: A Pioneer Reminiscence, story of journey as a child, life in Faribault (Minn.) in 1862 and 1863, Bishop Whipple, diphtheria epidemic, etc. Typed. 5 pp. Acc. Gift.
461. Faribault (Minn.) Woolen Mills Company and the Klemer family history, 1865–1940. Typed. 10 pp. Acc. Gift.
462. SWANSON, A. J., photographer of Faribault, Minn. Diaries. 1882–1917. Acc. Gift.
463. THEOPOLD, F. A., merchant of Faribault, Minn., left Germany in 1850. Biographical sketch, The Native's Return. Typed. 20 pp. Acc. Gift.

MISSOURI

Missouri Historical Society Library, St. Louis

464. ACKERMAN, Richard D., Dec. 19, 1862, at Alexandria, Va., was with Dwyer's Zouaves, Co. K; 5th Regt., N. Y. S. V.; wounded in second battle of Bull Run. Letters to his parents, New Brunswick, N. J., while serving in Civil War. 1816–62. 111 letters. Acc. Gift.
465. ALLEN, Beverly, lawyer and citizen of St. Louis; (born Richmond, Va., Aug. 15, 1800; d. N. Y. C. Sept. 10, 1845.) Accounts book, Jan. 6, 1846–Sept. 11, 1869. Supp.
466. BOLDUC, C. C., descendant of early settler of St. Genevieve, Mo. Account book. May 19, 1859–Aug. 11, 1862. 1 vol. Cat. Gift. Supp. St. Genevieve Coll.
467. BRIDGE, Hudson E., Sr. (May 17, 1810–Feb. 25, 1875), manufacturer from Columbus, O.; he went to Springfield, Ill., and, in connection with Jewett, Matther, and Lamb inaugurated the manufacture of plows. In 1837, came to St. Louis with Hale and Reyburn and laid foundation for the Empire Stove Works, later Bridge & Bro., later Bridge & Beach. Personal letters, receipts for railroad stock, business correspondence and papers. 1817–73. Approx. 5,000 items. Gift. Supp. Collection of early business life of St. Louis. Valuable for information on activity of Bridge with the Pacific RR. of Missouri.

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No.

468. BRYAN, William Scott (1866–1940), pioneer, editor, publisher, author; descendant of Daniel Boone. Miscellaneous papers concern his experiences and relate to St. Charles, Wentzville, Daniel Boone, politics, etc., 1934–40. 70 items. Indexed. Gift. Supp. St. Charles Coll.

469. ——— Personal letters of Mr. Bryan and members of his family, 1817–87 cover the entire collection of family and subject. 69 pieces. Supp. St. Charles Coll.

470. BYRNE, Mrs. Flora, b. Baltimore and moved to Clark Co., Mo., about 1840. 21 A. L. S. to Mrs. Charles Mayer of Baltimore describe her life at Byrnham Wood. 1842–53. Cat. Gift. Supp. Missouri history.

471. CHOUTEAU, Auguste (Sept. 17, 1749–Feb. 24, 1829), one of the founders of St. Louis; fur trader; judge, court of Common Pleas; first president bank of Missouri, 1817. Account with Joseph Montague, blacksmith, 1822–25; account with unknown. 2 items. Gift. Supp. St. Louis fur trade records.

472. CISSELL, Joseph, of Perry Co., Mo. Certificate of title to land, entered at Jackson, Mo., Apr. 10, 1843. Cat. Gift. Supp. Miscellaneous land papers.

473. COLLET, Oscar W. (Aug. 4, 1821–1906?), secretary, Missouri Historical Society. A. L. S. to John Gilmary Shea discussing Penalosa Expedition with Bandelier; lengthy discussion and criticism and probable location of Quivira. Aug. 26, 1882. Cat. Purchase. Supp. Collet and John Gilmary Shea papers.

474. Democratic and Liberal party election ticket; candidates: Horace Greeley, President and B. Gratz Brown, Vice-president 1872. Printed. Cat. Gift. Supp. Missouri history, political papers, and election ballots.

475. EMMONS, Benjamin L., head of Emmons Abstract Co., descendant of pioneer family which settled in St. Charles. Miscellaneous material concerns history of St. Charles and its inhabitants; also personal correspondence, 1797–1940. 23 items. Mostly in French and Spanish. Arr. and acc. Gift. Supp. St. Charles Coll.

476. FITZPATRICK, Thomas (1799–1854), Indian agent, member Ashley's second expedition up the Missouri River in 1823; in 1830, helped form the Rocky Mt. Fur Co.; served as guide to Fremont's second expedition; guided Kearney's army of the West to Santa Fé. Photost. of his tombstone in Congressional cemetery, Wash. D. C.

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477. GERMAN Evangelical Protestant Church, first church organizanized in St. Louis, Oct. 15, 1840, known as "The German Evangelical Church of the West." Two mss., vols. written in German, 1859–88. Cat. Gift. Supp. related church material.

478. KEARNEY, Stephen W. (b. Newark, N. J. Aug. 30, 1793; d. St. Louis, Oct. 31, 1848). A. L. S. to C. F. Ruff, message of President and opinions of members of Congress indicate a regiment may be raised for protection of Oregon pioneers, etc. Dec. 29, 1845. Acc. Purchase. Supp. Letters and documents relating to Mexican War and conquest of California.

479. KUHL, Jacob, sailor on Admiral Dewey's flagship at battle of Manilla Bay. Record and service of U. S. S. *Isla de Luzon*. 1940. 4 typed pages. Gift. Supp. Spanish-American War material.

480. LAMOTTE, Joseph H. Four A. L. S. concerning Mexican War, battle of Monterey; power of attorney, Eliza Graham Frost to him. Sept. 25, 1846–May 13, 1863. Cat. Gift. Supp. Mexican War papers.

481. MARSH, Mrs. L. Letter of a Weber to Mrs. Eugene Marsh describes building of Grant's cabin and the transactions through which land passed before it came to Weber Nursery Co. Typed. 1920. Cat. Gift. Supp. U. S. Grant papers.

482. MENARD, Pierre (b. 1767 in Canada; d. Kaskaskia, Ill., 1844); member fur-trading firm, Chouteau, Menard and Vallé; Indian agent; first lieut. Governor of Illinois. His will. Apr. 24, 1844. Photost. Cat. Gift. Supp. Kaskaskia papers.

483. SNELLING, Col. Josiah (1782–1828), served in War of 1812, established Fort St. Anthony, near St. Paul. John E. Wool (1784–1864), served in War of 1812, Mexican War, largely responsible for victory at Buena Vista, in Civil War commanded Dept. of Virginia. Henry Atkinson (1782–1842), commanded Yellowstone expedition in 1819; Indian fighter. Letters, chiefly to Colonel Snelling; correspondence of John E. Wool and Henry Atkinson. Mention is made of such subjects as Fort Crawford, Fort Edwards, Fort St. Anthony, Indian troubles, regular army, 1816–27. 25 pieces. Cat. Purchase. Supp. Misc. army papers; Indian material.

484. United States. Immigration papers: copy of bill to restrict use of arms by aliens: blank form used in national registration of aliens, 1940. Cat. Gift. Supp. Miscellaneous material on immigration and aliens.

485. VON VERSON, Mrs. Alice B. Estates envelope. n. d. Cat. Gift.

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486. WILLIAMS, Caleb, justice of the peace in Warrenton, Mo., 1832–33. Justice of peace docket. 1 vol. Cat. Gift. Supp. legal records of Missouri.

NEBRASKA

Nebraska State Historical Society Library, Lincoln

487. Autograph and letter collection, papers of former president of Board of Regents, University of Nebraska, founder of Lincoln General Hospital. 1884–1912. 36 pieces. Cat. Gift.
488. BARTEN, W. H. (1870–1938), business man, trader, and Wild West show contractor for Pine Ridge, South Dakota Indians. Accounts, bills, Indian contracts, letters. Most of the correspondence is directed to or from J. C. Miller, owner of 101 Ranch Wild West Show, Bliss, Oklahoma. 1905–24. 115 pieces. Cat. Gift.
489. Court House and Jail Rocks. Description and history of the two rocks, half-mile west of Bridgeport, Nebraska. 1940. 3 typed pp. Cat. Gift.
490. Democratic National Convention of 1912. (Baltimore, Md.), by I. J. Dunn, lawyer of Omaha, Nebraska, delegate-at-large. Copy of letter addressed to Mr. T. C. Allen, of Lincoln, Neb., describing convention and especially the attitude of William Jennings Bryan. 7 pp. Cat. Gift. Supp. Bryan mss.
491. Early Settlers of Lincoln and Lancaster County. 56 pp. Typed. Cat. Prepared by the Nebraska State Historical Society. Supp. Lincoln [Neb.] mss.
492. ELDREDGE, Henry Grosvenor. Letters sent to Eldredge while he lived at Winnebago agency, by friends in Connecticut. 1867–68. 14 pieces. Cat. Gift. Supp. Winnebago mss.
493. Famous Nebraska Blizzards, a collection of letters, assembled by the Society, from pioneers, which followed the organization of the Greater Nebraska Blizzard Club, Feb. 12, 1940. The letters describe experiences during blizzards of 1873 and 1888. 43 pieces. Cat. Gift. Supp. mss. relating to Nebraska blizzards.
494. HARDEN, Edward Randolph (1813–84), lawyer, of the State of Georgia; appointed judge of the Supreme Court of Nebraska in 1854–56. Copies of letters written from Bellevue and Nebraska City, while judge, to members of his family in Georgia; frontier experiences. 38 pp. Gift.

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495. History of School District No. 31 Palisade (Hitchcock County), Neb., 1884–89. 1940. 2 typed pp. Cat. Gift. Supp. Hitchcock County mss.

496. History of Methodist Church in Holt County, Neb., by Rev. Leo D. Carpenter, pastor of Methodist Church, Page, Neb. History of life of first pastor, Rev. Bartley Blain (1852–1918) and of organization of Methodist Church in Holt County, Neb. 1910. 15 typed pp. Cat. Gift. Supp. Holt Co. mss.

497. Indians-Sioux-Messiah Craze. Excerpts from House Executive documents on the Sioux uprising, 1890–91. 1940. 200 typed pp. Cat. Prep. by Society. Supp.

498. Indians-Sioux. Material compiled from R. G. Thwaites, *Early Western Travels*. 1940. 200 typed pp. Cat. Prepared by the Society. Supp.

499. Judiciary-District Court, Dodge County, Neb. Address before Old Settlers' Association of Dodge Co., Neb. Feb. 14, 1940, on early Nebraska and the judiciary. 1940. 13 pp. Cat. Gift.

500. Lancaster County, Neb., history. 1940. 50 typed pp. Cat. Gift.

501. Memories of Early Day Nebraska and Lincoln. Personal reminiscences, written in answer to novel *Capital City*, by Marie Sandoz. 1940. 33 pp. Cat. Gift.

502. MUELLER, Jacob (b. Worms, So. Germany 1840; d. Nebraska, 1920). Life story of a pioneer settler, biography by Mueller's granddaughter, Ruth Miller, written while a student of American history at State Teachers' College, Chadron, Neb., 1939–40. 38 typed pp. Cat. Gift. Supp. Pioneer manuscripts.

503. Native Sons and Daughters Contest 1940. Eighteen essays submitted in annual contest. They deal with early school experiences: Early School Experiences; Discipline in District 41; The Burchard School; A School Child in the Blizzard of '88; etc. Aver. 6 pp. Cat. Supp.

504. Nebraska City Churches. Early history. 1940. 27 typed pp. Cat. Gift. Supp. material on Nebraska City.

505. Nebraska State Historical Society, speeches made before annual meeting in 1940. Covers presentation and addresses. 1940. 15 items. 100 typed pp. Cat. Gift.

506. PAXSON, Joseph A. Diary written at Winnebago Agency, 1869–70, with introduction and notes by Dr. J. L. Sellers, of the Department of History, University of Nebraska, Lincoln. Dr. Paxson was physician at the reservation; his diary records life of both Indians and whites. Original is in the Wisconsin Historical Society. Typed copy. 126 pp. Cat. Gift.

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507. REED, Alli, of Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Revised 20th Century Plan, a discussion of the monetary system. 1940. 148 typed pp. Cat. Gift.

508. Richardson County (Neb.) Justice Court. Original case papers of William Trammell, justice of peace and probate judge for Archer Township. 1855–58. Docs. in 36 cases. Cat. Gift.

509. RICHMOND, Henry C. (b. 1870). Biography, story of political experiences of a Nebraska politician. 1940. 15 typed pp. Photograph of Richmond attached. Cat. Gift.

510. RITCHIE, William, delegate to Democratic National Convention, 1912. Attitude of William Jennings Bryan at the Baltimore Convention of 1912. 1940. 2 pp. Cat. Gift.

511. SHELDON, Addison E., secretary and superintendent, Nebraska Historical Society. Addresses and articles: The Place of Richardson County in Nebraska History, Falls City, Neb., Feb. 27, 1940. 19 pp. Fort Sedgwick on the Frontier, dedication of monument on site of the fort near Julesberg, Colorado. May 19, 1940. 5 pp. English Speaking World in the World War, Lincoln Knife and Fork Club. Nov. 28, 1940. 10 pp. Corporation Contribution to Nebraska State General Fund. 4 pp. The Custer Fight, a review of the book by E. A. Brininstool. 1 p. Archeology. Foreword for the Archeology issue of *Nebraska History*, Vol. 20, No. 2. 4 pp. Blizzard of 1888. Jan. 12, 1940 meeting of survivors. 3 pp. Foreword for *Guide to Depositories of Manuscript Collections in the United States: Nebraska*, comp. by the Nebraska Historical Records Survey. Cat. Gift. Speeches of Dr. Sheldon.

512. Sioux Indians. Abstract of United States House and Senate documents dealing with the history, customs of the Sioux, 1836–1912. 1940. 1,000 pp. Cat. Prep. by the Society.

513. SUTTON, E. H., of Benkleman, Neb. Battle of Beecher Island, a speech before the Beecher Island Battle Memorial Association at Wray, Colo., Sept. 22, 1940. Entitled, As the Indian Knows Beecher Island, describes relations of Indians and army scouts before the battle and furnishes a description of the battle. 1940. 27 typed pp. Cat. Gift.

514. Wagon Roads. Research data on early emigration and historic trails. 1940. Typed and carbon copy. 64 pp. Cat. Prepared by the Society.

515. Woman Suffrage in Nebraska. An article, prepared at the request of the executive news editor, The Associated Press, New York City; also 3 pp. research material, prepared by the Society. 1940. 10 pp. Cat. Gift.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE LIBRARY, HANOVER

Accession No.

516. BARTLETT, Ichabod, member of New Hampshire Legislature, 1819-20. Letters on personal matters. 1816–34. 40 pieces. Cat. Purchase.
517. BRIDGEMAN, Laura (1829–89), blind, deaf-mute. Letter to her mother, May 29, 1850. Cat. Purchase.
518. DUNBAR, David, surveyor-general of His Majesty's Woods and lieutenant governor of New Hampshire. Transcripts of letters and petitions for redress for costs of work done in New England by Dunbar. 1742. 10 pp. Cat. Purchase. Supp.
519. HILL, Isaac (1788–1851) Concord, N. H. publisher, U. S. senator, governor of New Hampshire. Paper on manufacture of silk, n. d.; paper on roads in Franconia Notch (White Mts.), n. d. Letter on boundaries of Connecticut river, 1837. Cat. Purchase.
520. PIERCE, Maris Bryant, Seneca chief, lawyer. Photostat of volume on Indian affairs by member of committee sent to Washington as delegate from Buffalo (N. Y.) Creek reservation. 1840–73. 39 pp. Cat. Purchase.
521. Rockingham Academy, Hampton Falls, N. H., supported by the Portsmouth Baptist Association. Minutes of trustees' meetings. Oct. 1833–Oct. 11, 1856. 1 vol. Cat. Purchase.
522. State Industrial School, Manchester, N. H. Register of inmates of House of Reformation with house number, age, date of commitment, offence, term, address, discharge or escape. 1858–69. Purchase.
523. WATSON, Samuel Edmiston, lieutenant of marines in War of 1812, d. 1847. Journal of a journey made with Rev. Charles Burroughs through New England and Lower Canada. June 8–July 9, 1818. 36 pp. Cat. Purchase.

NEW HAMPSHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY, CONCORD

524. Auburn (N. H.) First Congregational Society. Records. 1887–1940. Acc. Deposit.
525. BARTLETT, Josiah, physician, statesman, signer of Declaration of Independence. Accounts Books. 1764–90. Acc. Loan.
526. BARTLETT, Mary and Josiah (*q. v.*). Typed copies of letters. 1775–78.
527. Democratic meetings, record of, Keene, N. H. 1868–76. Acc. Purchase.
528. Democratic ward caucus, Keene, N. H., 1874–77. Acc. Purchase.

Accession
No.

529. Equal Snf. [Suffrage?] Association records. Acc. Gift.
530. Exeter, N. H., cemetery inscriptions. A typed compilation, by Elizabeth K. Folsom. 1940. Acc.
531. IRELAND, Jonathan. Diary. Acc. Gift.
532. Laconia, N. H., newspaper records, deaths. Typed list. Acc.
533. Moultonboro, N. H. Non-resident valuation and taxes, 1833. Acc. Gift.
534. MUDGETT family. Typed. 1940. Acc. Gift.
535. PATTEN, Matthew. An index to his diary, by Louise P. Bosworth. Acc. Gift.
536. United Church of Antrim, N. H. Records. 1826. Typed copy. Acc. Gift.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, DURHAM

HAMILTON SMITH LIBRARY

537. HUNNEWELL, J. M. Ticknor Family in America. 1 vol. Microf. Acc. Purchase.
538. Theses by candidates for degrees of M. A. and M. S. at University of New Hampshire. 1940. 44 items.

NEW JERSEY

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY, NEWARK

(Material available to members only)

539. Amendments to the "Act to promote progress of usual arts." Dec. 20, 1782. Copy. Gift.
540. BALDWIN, Boyce, Conklin, Denton, Morris, Pownall, Roe, Trimmer, Webb. Wildman families, compilation of genealogies. Gift.
541. BERRY, John, and Thomas Fordham. Indenture. Gift.
542. BRAYEXE family. Genealogical notes. Gift.
543. COBB family. Genealogical notes. Gift.
544. CONDIT family. Genealogy and its 1916 revision. Gift.
545. CRANE, Stephen. Deed to his son, Joseph. Dec. 9, 1709. Gift.
546. JACKSON, Edgar Allen. Letters. Sept. 1860–Apr. 15, 1863. Gift.
547. RUNYON, Dunn, Drake families, of New Jersey, by Cass K. Shelby. Gift.
548. SHENK, Captain, of Middlesex County, New Jersey. His ancestors and descendants. Gift.

Accession
No.

549. Second River Church, now known as First Reformed Church of Belleville, N. J. Baptism, membership, death records. 1909. Gift.

550. VAIL and Randolph families. Bible records. Gift.

551. Van BUSKIRK and Lesler families. Compilation of records of the genealogies, by G. and C. C. Van Buskirk. Gift.

552. VAN WINKLE, Spear, Stager, Chappel families. Bible records. Gift.

553. WERTENBAKER, Thomas Jefferson, historian. Thesis. The Development of a Social Historian: Thomas Jefferson Wertenbaker. Gift.

554. WINANS, Samuel Ross. Genealogical data and correspondence of the late Samuel Ross Winans, of Princeton University, sorted, collected, and indexed, by Paul G. Benton, of Washington, D. C. Gift.

555. WOOD, Thomas Jefferson, descendant of Edmund Wood, of Yorkshire, England. Genealogy, comp. by Charles C. Gardner. Gift.

The accessions of the Society are listed in its publication, *Quarterly Proceedings.*

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, PRINCETON

556. AGNEW, Daniel, steward of Nassau Hall, Princeton University. Bond witnessed by J. N. Simpson. 1788. Cat.

557. ALEXANDER, James, Princeton 1860, member, board of trustees. Letter to Charles E. Green. Aug. 10, 1893. Cat. Purchase.

558. ALEXANDER, Stephen, professor of astronomy and mathematics, Princeon, 1833–77. Letter to John T. Nixon regarding observatory equipment. Dec. 29, 1876. Cat. Purchase.

559. Two letters to Prof. Benjamin F. Joslin. Jan. 3, 1827; June 16, 1831. Cat. Purchase.

560. BELL, Alexander Graham, inventor and educator. Letter to F. Prentice Abbot in connection with genealogical record office. Aug. 27, 1919. Cat. Gift.

561. BOND, Henry M. Letters to Walker about his life in army camp. 1862. 2 pieces. Cat. Gift.

562. BOSTWICK, David, minister of the Presbyterian Church, New York; honorary degree, Princeton 1756. Two letters to his brother from New York, regarding subscription in Princeton for various publications. Mar. 12, 1759; Mar. 22, 1759. Photost. Cat. Gift.

Accession
No.

563. BRACKETT, Cyrus T., professor of physics, Princeton, 1873. Letter to Charles E. Green on lighting the library. Jan. 29, 1892. Cat. Purchase.

564. ——— Letter on establishing course for degree of Electrical Engineer. April 17, 1889. Cat. Purchase.

565. BROWN, Isaac Van Arsdale, Presbyterian clergyman, founder of Lawrenceville School, New Jersey, trustee Princeton College and Princeton Seminary. Letter to Jesse Hunt on progress of his son and general conditions in Trenton. 1813. Cat. Gift.

566. BRUNOW, R. E. Letter from Charles Chanelle giving permission to build a viaduct. Feb. 22, 1896. Cat.

567. BUCHAN, David Stewart Erskin. Letter on publication of Buchan's book. July 22, 1785. Cat. Gift.

568. BURKE, Edmund. Letter compares addressee's book with his own work. July 22, 1799. Cat. Gift.

569. BURR, Aaron, president of Princeton College, 1748–57; Presbyterian minister. Letter to Mrs. Williams regarding subscriptions to the college. Mar. 6, 1723 (?). Photost. Cat. Gift.

570. ——— Letter to a friend, asking him to preach. Oct. 26, 1746. Photost. Cat. Gift.

571. BURR, Esther, dau. of Jonathan Edwards and wife of Aaron Burr, president of Princeton College. Letter to Mr. Livingston regarding payment of an account. Nov. 17, 1757. Photost. Cat. Gift.

572. BUTLER, Howard Crosby, Princeton, 1892. Letters deal with activities of students during World War. 1917. 37 pieces. Cat. Gift.

573. CAMERON, Henry C., professor of Greek, Princeton, 1855; Presbyterian minister; Princeton, 1847. Letter to Henry W. Green on plans and suggestions for the new library. Mar. 4, 1871. Cat. Purchase.

574. CAMPBELL, Thomas, poet. Autograph copy of his letter to J. Millar on translation of poetry. Sept. 1811. Cat. Gift.

575. CARNAHAN, James, Presbyterian minister, president of College of New Jersey (Princeton University) 1823–54; trustee and president of Theological Seminary, 1854–59. Note authorizes degree for Theodore Little. 1838. Cat.

576. ——— Letter to Robert Lenox Banks thanking him for giving the university the Bible and Psalms of the Presbyterian Church. April 6, 1848. Cat. Gift.

Accession
No.

577. Civil Service Reform Association papers. Letter and other manuscripts taken from the files of the association. 1881–96. 1,833 items. Cat. Purchase.

578. COLLINS papers. Letter to V. Lansing Collins, author, assistant professor of modern languages, Princeton University, 1906–12; reference librarian, 1896–1906. From: Joseph F. Tuttle, Wilberforce Eames, William Nelson, George Parker Winship, A. L. Frothingham, Jr., Allen Marquand, Elbert Hubbard, Harper & Bros., Charles Scribner & Sons, B. J. McPherson, William R. Ware, H. K. Palmer, H. M. Lydenberg, G. P. Putnam & Sons. Page proofs. 1898–1900. 21 pieces. Cat. Gift.

579. CONROW, Wilford, Princeton, 1901, artist. Birthday greetings from his classmates in Chicago. 1930–31. Cat. Gift.

580. CRITCHLOW, Frank L., Princeton, 1896. Letter to V. Lansing Collins, Nov. 13, 1899. Cat. Gift.

581. DAVIES, Samuel, president of Princeton, 1759–61, minister. newspaper clipping regarding a sermon of Davies, n. d. Photost. Cat. Gift.

582. ——— Letter from Hanover to Mrs. Doddridge telling of a safe journey taken by him. Apr. 28, 1755. Photost. Cat. Gift.

583. DODGE, Mary Mapes, writer, editor of *St. Nicholas.* Letter to "Arthur." Nov. 23, 1890. Cat.

584. DUCHÉ, Jacob, D. D., rector of Christ Church and St. Peter's, Philadelphia, Pa. Copy of letter to George Washington; he tries to persuade Washington to cease fighting against England. Oct. 8, 1777. Cat. Purchase.

585. DUFFIELD, John T., Princeton 1841; tutor and registrar at Princeton; professor of mathematics. Letter to Henry W. Green on plans for a new library. Nov. 2, 1871. Cat. Purchase.

586. ——— Letter to Robert Lenox Banks asking for contributions to pay for the bust of the Reverend John Maclean. May 2, 1874. Cat. Gift.

587. ——— Letter to Robert Lenox Banks advising him that a triennial catalogue is being sent him. Nov. 24, 1885. Cat. Gift.

588. DUNCANNON. Letter to the Duchess of Kent, mother of Queen Victoria, regarding the advisability of her appearing in public with her daughter. Mar. 4, 1839. Typed and photost. copies. Cat. Gift.

Accession
No.

589. Edison General Electric Co. Bid for lighting library of Princeton Library; also letter from C. P. (?) Brackett to Charles E. Green on that subject. Apr. 14, 1891; Jan. 29, 1892.

590. EDWARDS, Jonathan, minister; president, College of New Jersey (Princeton), Feb. 16, 1758–Mar. 28, 1758. Letters to Moses Lyman warning him not to preach as he is not a clergyman. 1743. Copy. Cat. Gift.

591. ELLMAKER, Elias, Princeton 1801. Letters to his father, Nathaniel. 1801. 23 pieces. Cat. Gift.

592. FINLEY, Samuel, president of Princeton, 1761–66; published sermons and treatises, 1741–57. Letter from Nottingham introducing students for admission to the college. Apr. 26, 1759. Photost. Cat. Gift.

593. ——— Letter from Princeton to father of a student. Nov. 9, 1763. Photost. Cat. Gift.

594. ——— Letter from Princeton. Dec. 6, 1763. Photost. Cat. Gift.

595. FISH, Peter, Princeton 1774. Letter from Nassau Hall, Princeton, N. J., to his nephew, on requirements for college entrance. Mar. 20, 1776. Photost. Cat. Gift.

596. FORD, Worthington C. Letter. Feb. 4, 1901. Cat. Gift.

597. FRANKLIN, Benj. Report of surveyors to him on a strip of land on Alleghany River. Oct. 10, 1787. Cat. Purchase.

598. ——— Letter to the Reverend Dr. Witherspoon advising him not to send solicitors for the college to collect money in Europe. Apr. 5, 1784. Photost. Cat. Gift.

599. FRENCH, Edwin Davis. Letter notifies J. H. Buck of change of address; letter to Buck on his work. 1896, 1905. Cat. Gift.

600. GARRETT, John W., Princeton 1895. Letter to V. Lansing Collins from Cimarron, N. M. Sept. 7, 1898. Cat. Gift.

601. GREEN, Ashbel, president of College of New Jersey, 1812–22; professor of mathematics, 1785–87; chaplain to Congress, 1782–1800. Letter to Rev. Jedediah Morse introduces Nathaniel Todd. 1783. Cat. Gift.

602. GREEN, Charles E., Princeton, 1860. Member of board of trustees, Princeton. Letter from H. M. Alexander. Aug. 1, 1885. Cat. Purchase.

603. ——— Letter from Stephen Alexander, May 4, 1877. Cat. Purchase.

604. ——— Letter from C. L. Blair. Nov. 25, 1896. Cat. Purchase.

Accession
No.

605. ——— Letter from C. J. Bruckett. Oct. 24, 1894. Cat. Purchase.
606. ——— Letter from Arnold Guyot. May 12, 1880. Cat. Purchase.
607. ——— Letter from Arnold Guyot. Dec. 6, 1882. Cat. Purchase.
608. ——— Letter to Charles McMillan, Mar. 13, 1878. Cat. Purchase.
609. ——— Letter to Charles McMillan. June 21, 1880. Cat. Purchase.
610. ——— Letter from Charles McMillan. Sept. 11, 1884. Cat. Purchase.
611. ——— Letter from Charles McMillan. Nov. 17, 1884. Cat. Purchase.
612. ——— Letter from W. F. Magie. Feb. 6, 1894. Cat. Purchase.
613. ——— Letter from J. O. Murray. Jan. 5, 1888. Cat. Purchase.
614. ——— Letter from S. A. Stralter. May 15, 1850. Cat. Purchase.
615. ——— Letter from Frederic Vinton. Mar. 9, 1880. Cat. Purchase.
616. ——— Letter from Frederic Vinton. Mar. 24, 1880. Cat. Purchase.
617. ——— Letter from Frederic Vinton. Mar. 25, 1880. Cat. Purchase.
618. ——— Letter from Frederic Vinton. July 21, 1881. Cat. Purchase.
619. ——— Letter from Frederic Vinton. Oct. 21, 1881. Cat. Purchase.
620. ——— Endowment Fund Report (Princeton) May 23, 1896. Cat. Purchase.
621. GREEN, Henry W., lawyer, chancellor of New Jersey; Justice of New Jersey Supreme Court; trustee of Princeton University and Theological Seminary. Letter from H. M. Alexander. July 8, 1864. Cat. Purchase.
622. ——— Letter from H. M. Alexander. Mar. 22, 1871. Cat. Purchase.
623. ——— Letter from L. H. Atwater. Jan. 31, 1871. Cat. Purchase.
624. ——— Letter from R. S. Field. Dec. 24, 1855. Cat. Purchase.

Accession
No.

625. ——— Letter from John F. Hageman. July 16, 1862. Cat. Purchase.

626. ——— Letter from M. R. Hooper, Aug. 18, [1858]. Cat. Purchase.

627. ——— Letter from M. R. Hooper. Aug. 21, 1858. Cat. Purchase.

628. ——— Letter from M. R. Hooper. Dec. 16, 1858. Cat. Purchase.

629. ——— Letter from George B. Pass. Apr. 25, 1871. Cat. Purchase.

630. ——— Letter from Charles W. Sheilds. Apr. 6, 1871. Cat. Purchase.

631. ——— Letter from James C. Welling. Mar. 8, 1871. Cat. Purchase.

632. GREEN, John C. Letter to Caleb S. Green on subject of gift of money for professor's chair in the Green School of Science. Nov. 10, 1874. Cat. Purchase.

633. GUYOT, Arnold H. Swiss writer on physical geography, trustee and professor of geology, Princeton University, 1858–64. Letters and miscellaneous papers. 1928. 16 pieces. Cat. Gift.

634. ——— Letter regarding article on Tell. 1876. Cat. Gift.

635. HAMILTON, Alexander, Secretary of Treasury. Letter to John Lillie. Jan. 31, 1799. Cat. Gift.

636. HART, John, Signer of Declaration of Independence, and William Hart. Certificate of appointment as coroner of Pennsylvania, 1778 and deed for land, Apr. 9, 1795. Cat. Gift.

637. HENRY, J. Bayard, Princeton 1876; trustee Princeton University. Letter to Charles E. Green on the liquor question and students at Princeton. Nov. 13, 1897. Cat. Purchase.

638. HIBBEN, John G., president Princeton University, 1912–32. Letter to Edward G. Herendeen regarding tickets to the Triangle show. May 7, 1919. Cat. Gift.

639. HOCKLEY, Richard. Letter from Philadelphia, Pa., to person he "wants to be governor the next year." Nov. 14, 1755. Photost. Cat. Gift.

640. HOWE, Edgar Watson, proprietor and editor of the Daily Globe, Atchison, Kansas. Letter to Mr. Dewar on "A Story of a Country Town." 1937. Cat. Purchase.

641. HUDSON CO., New Jersey, Bar Association. Resolution on death of James B. Vredenburgh. 1915. Cat. Gift.

Accession
No.

642. HUNT, Robert Morris, distinguished American architect; architect for Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C. and Lenox Library, N. Y. Letter to Caleb S. Green presenting bill for services on proposed laboratory for Princeton. Oct. 17, 1884. Cat. Purchase.

643. IRVING, Washington, author. Introduction to the Legend of Prince Ahmed. n. d. Cat. Gift.

644. JOUSSERD, Gen. Albert. Letter to C. C. Cratty. Oct. 24, 1881. Cat. Gift.

645. KEATS, John, English poet. Papers relating to him. n. d. Cat.

646. LIBBEY, William, trustee of Princeton University, 1877–95; professor of physical geography. Two letters to General Stryker regarding order for cots and blankets for arsenal. June 4, 1897; June 8, 1897. Cat. Purchase.

647. LITTLE, Theodore. Princeton, 1838. Diploma of Clio. 1838. Cat. Gift.

648. MACLOSKIE, George. Princeton, 1893. Electrical engineer. Letter to Mr. Phillips on meetings of freshmen classes in biology. 1889. Cat. Gift.

649. McCOSH, James, professor of logic and mathematics in Belfast Ire., author, president of Princeton, 1868–88. Letter to Henry W. Green on hazing. Apr. 24, 1869. Cat. Purchase.

650. ——— Letter to Chancellor Green. Apr. 28, 1869. Cat. Purchase.

651. ——— Letter to B. C. Gregory refusing membership on New Jersey Council of Education. July 16, 1887. Cat. Purchase.

652. ——— Suggestions of Additions to and Improvements in the Teaching Staff of Princeton College. 1868. Cat. Gift.

653. ——— Letters to John C. Green thanking him for his gift to the University [Princeton]. January 4, 1875; June 1, 1878. Cat. Purchase.

654. ——— Suggestions and Additions . . . in Teaching Staff . . . A. D. S. 1868. Cat. Purchase.

655. ——— Letter to Chas. E. Green on buying new books for the library. May 30, 1878. Cat. Purchase.

656. ——— Letters to Chancellor Green on plans for library.

657. ——— Letters to Chancellor Green on plans for Dickinson and the library. Jan. 21, 1869–Apr. 26, 1869. 6 pieces. Cat. Purchase.

Accession
No.

658. ——— Letter to Robert L. Banks introducing the *New Princeton Review* and asking for a subscription to it. Dec. 1, 1885. Cat. Gift.
659. ——— Letter to Chancellor Green asks for copy of query previously sent. Feb. 24, 1871. Cat. Purchase.
660. MacLEAN, John, president of Princeton University, 1854–68; professor of chemistry. Letter to Ashbel Green. 1807. Cat. Gift.
661. ——— Letter regarding Montgomery R. Harper. Aug. 2, 1858. Cat. Purchase.
662. ——— Letter to Robert Lenox Banks. Jan. 24, 1883. Cat. Gift.
663. McKINLEY, William. President of the United States, 1897–1901. Acknowledgement. Cat. Feb. 5, 1883. Gift.
664. McMILLAN, Charles, professor Civil Engineering and Applied Mathematics, Princeton 1875. Letter to Chas. E. Green with plan for establishment of course in Civil Engineering. Mar. 8, 1878. Cat. Purchase.
665. ——— On purchase of equipment. Nov. 23, 1877. Cat. Purchase.
666. McMURTREY, John. Official certificate of the New Jersey Militia, signed by Mahlon Dickerson. June 22, 1816. Cat.
667. MARQUAND, Allan, professor of archeology and history of art from 1883. Princeton. Letter to Dr. Lancey. 1877. Cat. Gift.
668. MINTO, Mary, wife of Walter Minto, Scottish mathematician and professor of mathematics at Princeton, 1787–96. Manumission for slave girl. Aug. 14, 1823. Cat. Purchase.
669. MINTO, Walter. Diary, Massachusetts to Georgia; South Carolina marriage license. 1787–1807. Cat. Purchase.
670. Biographical sketch with genealogical notes. 1787. Cat. Purchase.
671. MOODY, Dwight Lyman, lay-preacher, active in missionary work in America and Great Britain. Letter to J. C. Gray asking for contribution to Northfield schools. Jan. 10, 1894. Cat. Gift.
672. MORRIS, Samuel. Letter to the Reverend Mr. Halsey on state of religion. Mar. 22, 1764. Photost. Cat. Gift.
673. MORSE, Daniel B. C. Letter to his mother from U. S. School of Military Aeronautics at Princeton. Oct. 20, 1917. Cat. Gift.
674. Mount Athos Byzantine ms. 10th c. Cat. Gift.

Accession
No.

675. MUNROE, Dana Carleton, professor of history, Princeton, 1915. Letter to Conklin regarding books received at auction. Dec. 25, 1916. Cat.

676. MURRAY, James O., dean of the faculty, professor of the English language, Princeton. Letter to James Alexander on housing students. Aug. 4, 1893. Cat. Purchase.

677. NELSON, William, New Jersey lawyer, historian, U. S. Commissioner, 1902–14. Letter with information requested by V. Lansing Collins in connection with the New Jersey Historical Society. May 31, 1898–Oct. 26, 1899. 6 pieces. Cat. Gift.

678. OSBORN, Edwin C., treasurer, Princeton, 1885–1901. Letter to Charles E. Green asking for increase in his and Henry Duffield's salaries. Oct. 11, 1890. Cat. Purchase.

679. ——— Regarding attendance at Princeton, 1893–95. Oct. 20, 1894. Cat. Purchase.

680. ——— Letter to Charles E. Green on the proposal by Mr. Prentice for new college dormitory. Jan. 22, 1894. Cat. Purchase.

681. ——— Letter to Charles E. Green on appropriation for Latin seminar. May 23, 1895. Cat. Purchase.

682. ——— Regarding professors paid from School of Philosophy fund. Nov. 6, 1890. Cat. Purchase.

683. ——— Regarding original investment of the Elizabeth Foundation. Feb. 18, 1891. Cat. Purchase.

684. ——— Also, to Charles E. Green with minutes from *President's Reports*. Feb. 1885, and June 1885. Oct. 28, 1893. Cat. Purchase.

685. PACKARD, William A., professor of Latin and Literature and Science of Language, Princeton, 1870. Letter to Henry W. Green on ideas for building the new library. Mar. 7, 1871. Cat. Purchase.

686. PATTON, Francis L., president of Princeton, 1888–1902; professor in Theological Seminary, Princeton, 1881–88. Letter to B. C. Gregory. May 27, 1889. Cat. Purchase.

687. PEMBERTON, Ebenezer, teacher, tutor at Princeton University and Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. Letter to the Reverend Mr. Bellamy regarding Jonathan Edwards in Princeton. Apr. 9, 1750. Photost. Cat. Gift.

688. PENN, Thomas. Letter from London regarding collections for the College (Princeton) in London. May 10, 1760. Photost. Cat. Gift.

689. PERRY, Bliss, professor of English, Williams College, 1886–1893, professor at Princeton, 1893–1900; professor of English Literature at Harvard, 1907. Letters to V. Lansing Collins. n. d. 2 pieces. Cat. Gift.

690. PETERS, Richard, clergyman; rector of Christ Church and St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1762–65. Letter to the Reverend Mr. Smith, a recommendation. Dec. 2, 1762. Photost. Cat. Gift.

691. PIERSON family, of New Jersey, prominent in medicine. Deeds, bonds, mortgages, plans, receipts, etc. 1713–1925. 140 items. Cat. Gift.

692. PIERSON, Isaac, president of Medical Society of New Jersey; member of the 20th and 21st Congress. Letter to his sons with advice and a letter to one son on a debate in Congress. 1814, 1828. Photost. Cat. Gift.

693. PRENTICE, William K., Princeton, 1892; professor of Greek at Princeton. Two letters to V. Lansing Collins from Germany. Sept. 27, 1898; May 11, 1899. Cat. Gift.

694. *Princeton University.* Inauguration expense account. June 20, 1888. Cat. Purchase.

695. ——— Resolutions put before the Faculty Library Committee for adoption. In hand of H. B. Cornwall. Feb. 1, 1883. Cat. Purchase.

696. ——— Proposal of the Edison General Electric Co. for lighting library and a letter from C. P. Brackett to Charles E. Green on that subject. Apr. 14, 1891; Jan. 29, 1892. Cat. Purchase.

697. Princeton Water Co. Prospectus and announcement of the plan to form a company. Report of meeting and estimates for the supply of water. Report of the company. May 1881–Nov. 1881.

698. PUMPYEA, Peter. Diploma from Princeton University. 1863. Cat. Gift.

699. REES, Evan. Copy of his will in which a sum is bequeathed to the trustees of the College of New Jersey. Sept. 20, 1747. Cat. Purchase.

700. REPPLIER, Agnes, writer. Personal letters to Mrs. Wilson Farrand. 1911–17. Cat. Gift.

701. REYNOLDS, John V., Princeton graduate. Letter to his aunt while a student. Jan. 23, 1836. Typed copy. Cat. Gift.

702. RICHARDSON, Ernest C., honorary degree, Princeton 1898; former consultant, Library of Congress. Letter to V. Lansing Collins from Oxford, England. July 25, 1898. Cat. Gift.

703. ——— Letter to Charles E. Green on the expense of lighting library. May 26, 1897. Cat. Purchase.

Accession
No.

704. RIEMAN, Charles E., Baltimore, Md., banker; Princeton, 1892. Letter to Thomas Irvin on business and personal matters. 1901. Cat. Gift.

705. ROOSEVELT, Franklin D., President of the United States. Letter to Julian Boyd. Nov. 21, 1940. Cat. Gift.

706. SANBORN, Franklin Benjamin, journalist. Autograph copy of his letter to Mr. Bowles asking for an appointment. May 23, 1876. Cat. Purchase. Printed in *Personality of Emerson.*

707. SHELLEY, George M., Princeton 1866. Letter to John Sherrill arranging for exchange of pictures among classmates. Apr. 23, 1868. Cat. Gift.

708. SHURTLEFF, Nathaniel B., M. D., antiquary of Boston, Mass. Letter to Edward Everett introducing Miss D. B. Bates. Aug. 17, 1858. Cat. Gift.

709. SINCLAIR, Upton, author. Letter to Julian P. Boyd, librarian of Princeton University Library. Sept. 11, 1940. Cat. Gift.

710. SKELTON, Walter Minto, Princeton, 1825. Journal of journey from Princeton to western Pennsylvania by route of the Hudson and Erie Canal. Nov. 1826. Cat. Purchase.

711. Slavery and anti-slavery items from the Gribbel Collection. N. d. 9 items. Cat. Purchase.

712. SLOANE, W. M., professor of history, Princeton University, 1876–96, author. A. L. S. to Professor W. B. Scott on the history department's organization in the graduate school. 1920. Cat. Gift.

713. SMITH, Samuel Stanhope, president of the College of New Jersey, 1798–1812; teacher of moral philosophy; writer. Letter regarding employment of a steward for the College. 1769. Cat. Purchase.

714. ——— Letter to William Murray thanking him for gift of medals and coins presented to Princeton. 1769. Cat. Gift.

715. SMITH, Will. Letters from London to the Reverend Mr. Peters about collections and subscriptions which Smith is trying to raise. Feb. 28, 1762–Feb. 12, 1763. 6 pieces. Photost. Cat. Gift.

716. SMITH, Sidney S. Letters to V. Lansing Collins on the engraving of Washington he was making for Collins. 1907. Cat. Gift.

717. SPOFFORD, Mrs. Harriet P., author. Letter to DeWolfe Fisher and Co., ordering books. 1897. Cat.

Accession
No.

718. STEWART, George B., trustee and graduate of Princeton 1876. Letter to Charles E. Green on question of liquor as regards Princeton students and serving them with liquor in the grill at Princeton Inn. Nov. 17, 1897. Cat. Purchase.
719. STEWART, Henry Clay, Jr., Princeton 1884. Letters to his parents while attending college, 1882–84. 73 pieces. Cat. Gift.
720. STRYKER, William S., Princeton, 1858. Letters to V. Lansing Collins. June 4, 1898–Nov. 29, 1899. 3 items. Cat. Gift.
721. STUART, R. L. Terms of the fund for the department of philosophy. 1850. Cat. Purchase.
722. TENNENT, Gilbert, Presbyterian minister, New Brunswick, N. J., 1726–43; trustee of Princeton, 1746–48. Photostats of two letters regarding the college. Feb. 5, 1755, to Dr. Stennet and n. d. Photost. of receipt to John Parsons. Cat. Gift.
723. WARD, John D., physician. Three letters on building steamboats. 1816. Cat. Purchase.
724. WISTER, Owen, author. Letter to Erastus Brainerd about William Randolph Hearst and his writing. Feb. 5, 1918. Cat. Gift.
725. WITHERSPOON, John, president of the College of New Jersey, 1768–92; Signer. Biography prepared by V. Lansing Collins from material in the Princeton Library. n. d. Photost. Cat. Gift.
726. WOOD, George B., New Jersey physician, author, professor of chemistry, theory and practice of medicine at Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. Statement of George B. Wood legacy, capital account. Feb. 2, 1889, Cat. Purchase.
727. WOODRUFF, Elias, steward at Princeton, 1773. Record of unpublished notes of Woodruff and his descendants. 1786. Typed copy. Cat. Gift.

NORTH CAROLINA

Duke University Library, Durham

728. ALMAN, Leonard, of North Carolina, soldier in the Confederate Army. War letters of a private in Co. B, 7th Reg't, N. C. Vols. 1862–64. 10 pieces. Arr. Purchase.
729. BAIRD, Robert, iron manufacturer, of Manchester, Va. Business correspondence. 1827–73. 1425 items. Arr. Purchase.

Accession
No.

730. BLANTON, James, of Cumberland Co., Va., commission merchant. The correspondence and business papers of an antebellum commission merchant; papers of a member of the Patrons of Husbandry. 1808–97. 829 items. Arr. Purchase.

731. BOLLING, William, of Goochland Co., Va. Letters and papers of a leading planter, with interests in agricultural reform, a military leader, and a man connected by close ties with several prominent families of Virginia. There are also papers of earlier and later members of the family. 1724–1889. 876 items. Arr. and indexed. Purchase.

732. CANTEY, James and John, of Camden, S. C., plantation owner in Alabama and his son who later became a brigadier general in the Confederate Army. Three items on war with Mexico and the Civil War. Arr. Purchase.

733. CHRISTIAN, William Walter, of Christiansburg, Va., salesman in a wholesale house; soldier in the Confederate Army. Family, business, and Civil War are subjects of letters of the Christian and Harman families. 1855–62. 168 items. Arr. Purchase.

734. COMFORT, Joshua and Merrit, of Ithaca, N. Y. War letters to their parents from Merrit Comfort, a corporal of Co. G, 109th Reg't, N. Y. Vols. who saw service in the eastern campaign; and of Joshua, a private in Co. I of the 107th Reg't, N. Y. Vols. during the western campaign. 1862–65. 70 pieces. Arr. Purchase.

735. DAVIS, Isaac, of Stanardsville, Va. Family, legal, and political correspondence of a member of a prominent family, lawyer and politician. 1782–1878. 611 items. Arr. Purchase.

736. DAVIS, S. H. and Bowker Preston, Bedford Co., Va. The business records, accounts, ledgers, etc. of a mercantile firm of Bedford and Franklin counties, Va. 1786–1856. 2025 pieces. Purchase.

737. ELLIOT, Benjamin P., of Randolph Co., N. C. Letters, many on the war and Reconstruction. References to Brantley York and Braxton Craven, founders of Duke University. 1839–1886. 177 pieces. Arr. Purchase.

738. EPPES, John Wayles, of Buckingham Co., Va., member of the Virginia House of Delegates, the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate; son-in-law of Thomas Jefferson. Letters to his son, Francis, contain paren-

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tal admonitions, views on education, conduct, and comment on the University of Virginia. 1807–19. 15 pieces. Indexed. Purchase.

739. FABER, John Christopher, of Spartanburg, S. C. Chiefly family correspondence of a member of a well-to-do southern family, who studied medicine in Paris and Heidelburg. 1836–57. 5 items. Purchase.

740. Free Negro Affidavits. Sworn statements by judges of the mayor's court of New York City regarding the status of free Negroes, not born in New York State. 1811–14. 7 items. Purchase.

741. GUERRANT, John W., of Pittsylvania Co., Va. Business correspondence of a merchant who operated a flour mill and a saw mill. 1848–66. 8 items. Purchase.

742. HART, Albert Bushnell, of Cambridge, Mass., historian, professor in Harvard University. Correspondence concerning book, *Fugitive Slaves*, by Marion G. McDougall; controversy between Hart and Lyon G. Tyler. 1890–1924. 105 pieces. Arr. Purchase.

743. HEATH, Robert R., of Edenton, N. C., lawyer. Legal correspondence. 1816–74. 1060 pieces. Arr. Purchase.

744. HERR, John, of Donnelsville, Clarke Co., Ohio, corporal in the Army of the Cumberland, 94th Reg't, Ohio Vols. War letters to his mother and sister with comments on the Atlanta campaign. 1862–67. 61 pieces. Arr. Purchase.

745. HUTSON, Robert G., Confederate soldier of Pine Grove, S. C. Letters to his wife on personal matters and economic conditions. 115 pieces. Arr. Purchase.

746. HYATT, William H., of Norwalk, Conn., in quartermaster's corps, Union Army. Letters to relatives in North Carolina. 1850–72. 43 items. Purchase.

747. JEFCOAT, John J., of Orangeburg District, S. C. Family correspondence of a private in the Confederate Army with comment on camp life and troop movements. 1850–91. 178 pieces. Arr. Purchase.

748. MOORE, John T., of Winston, N. C. Tobacco industry and sheep-raising are the subjects of this collection. John T. Moore was engaged in the manufacture and sale of tobacco; his brother, Charles E., went to Colorado where he raised sheep. 1861–97. 126 items. Arr. Purchase.

Accession
No.

749. MORDECAI, Jacob, *et al*, of Warrenton, N. C. and Richmond, Va. Family correspondence of a member of a distinguished family. Jacob Mordecai was the founder and proprietor of the Warrenton Female Academy, 1809–18. Family correspondence, with much information on social life, literature, personal matters. 1874–1904. 2806 items. Arr. Purchase.

750. MUSE, Battaile, of Berkeley Co., Va., overseer and agent for the Lewis, Mercer, Washington, Nelson, Fairfax families. His papers relate to agriculture, tenants, rents, commodities prices, farm management. 1753–1791. 6838 pieces. Arr. Purchase.

751. PAGE, Elizabeth, of Gloucester Co., Va., daughter of Thomas Nelson and mother of Thomas Jefferson Page. Material on the United States Navy, Nelson and Page families. 1803–1846. 34 items. Arr. Purchase.

752. PALMER, Benjamin Morgan, of Columbia, S. C., Presbyterian minister and writer. Letters on ecclesiastical and literary subjects. 1836–50. 5 pieces. Indexed. Purchase.

753. PINCKNEY, B. Gaillard, of Charleston, S. C. Social manners and customs of the South are reflected in his papers. 1853–1863. 25 items. Arr. Purchase.

754. PULLIAM, B. G. and H. T. Connally, merchants of Leasburg, N. C. Correspondence on sale of fertilizers and other business matters; personal items. 1801–80. 415 items. Arr. Purchase.

755. RAINE, Charles A., of Danville, Va. Papers on the tobacco manufacture and trade. 1851–83. 9 items. Arr. Purchase.

756. ROBERTSON, James Alexander, of Annapolis, Md. Correspondence notes and works of American officials in the Philippine Islands and of native leaders on history, American occupation, administrative problems, and native life. 1894–1938. 475 items. Arr. Indexed. Purchase.

757. SAUNDERS, Romulus Mitchell, of Raleigh, N. C., United States minister to Spain. Material on politics and government and on his diplomatic mission to Spain. 1833–36. 64 items. Arr. Indexed. Purchase.

758. SHOTWELL, Bettie, of Abram's Plain, Granville Co., N. C. Papers on Confederate states economic conditions, C. S. A., and on temperance. 1840–94. 39 pieces. Arr. Purchase.

759. TESH, William A., private in C. S. A. from Yadkin Co., N. C. Comments on camp life, troop movements, food, desertions, etc. 1862–64. 70 items. Arr. Purchase.

760. VINTON, John Rogers, of Providence, R. I., captain in U. S. Army. Correspondence relates to the Mexican War; information on social customs; comments on slave controversy. 1814–61. 236 pieces. Arr. Purchase.
761. WALKER, William Henry Talbot, of Augusta, Ga., major general in the C. S. A. War letters to members of his family with comments on fighting at Vicksburg, Chickamauga, Dalton, and in the Atlanta campaign. 1850–83. 284 items. Arr. Purchase.
762. WILLIAMS, John, colonial official and land speculator, of Granville Co., N. C. Three letters show Loyalist sentiment in Piedmont, during 1777. Indexed. Purchase.
763. WOODRUFF, Isabella Ann (Roberts), of Charleston, S. C., school teacher. Personal matters, including her marriage to Charles F. A. Holst; social conditions; comments on the Civil War and Sherman's march. 277 items. Arr. Purchase.

North Carolina Historical Commission

764. BENNETT, Phelps Z. Typed statement with facsimile of V shilling British tax-stamp. Cat. Gift.
765. BIGGS, Warren H. Map of what was Fort Branch, locally known as Rainbow Banks. 1939. Cat. Gift.
766. CRITTENDEN, C. C., secretary of the North Carolina Historical Commission (1940). Statement to Dr. Crittenden by Mrs. T. F. Maguire. Mar. 9, 1940. Typed. 2 pp. Cat. Gift.
767. GRIFFIN, Clarence. Copy of the North Carolina Press History. 1939, 1940. 10 pp. Typed. Cat. Gift.
768. HILL, Stuart. Genealogy. 17 pp. Typed. Cat. Gift. Supp.
769. ——— Genealogical material. 2 pp. Typed. Cat. Gift.
770. ——— The Battle Between the Lion and the Turtle. African and Carolina. 4 pp. Typed. Cat. Gift.
771. Hunter, A. B. Collection of letters and diaries. 1912–36. 34 pieces and 25 vols. Gift.
772. JEFFERSON, Thomas. Letter to the General Assembly of North Carolina. 2 pp. Photost. Cat. Gift.
773. JOHNSTON, Hugh B. Genealogical material on the Ward and Moore families. 46 pp. Typed. Gift.
774. JONES, Maben. Our Neglected Graves; entries from "Journal E." Peter Francisco. 1821–22, Apr. 1905. 11 pp. Typed. Cat. Gift.
775. OATES, Margaret Shine. List of the Shine family births and marriages, 1715–83. 2 pp. Cat. Loan.

776. PHILLIPS, V. E. Memorandum prepared from the History of the Bible. 6 pp. Typed. Gift.
777. SMITH, Ruffin Smith. A. L. S. 1861. 5 pp. and typed genealogical notes. Cat. Gift.
778. WILBURN, H. C. Historical paper. 70 pp. Gift.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHAPEL HILL

SOUTHERN HISTORICAL COLLECTION

779. ALEXANDER-HILL HOUSE. A. L. Alexander, Confederate soldier; E. P. Alexander, Confederate general, author, railroad president. Personal, family, business, and political correspondence. 31 items. Cat. Gift. Supp.
780. ANDERSON, Clifford. Family letters discuss Civil War, political and genealogical data of the LeConte family. 1831–1923. 102 items. Cat. Dep.
781. ARNOLD-APPLETON. Two commonplace books, a diary, book of knitting directions. 1822–69. 240 items. Cat. Gift. Supp.
782. ASHE, Samuel A., C. S. A., lawyer, editor, publisher, historian, clerk of the North Carolina Supreme Court. Proceedings on the occasion of the unveiling of the Ashe Memorial on Capitol Square in Raleigh. Sept. 13, 1940. 4 items. Gift.
783. AUSTILL, Jeremiah, b. Aug. 10, 1794. Partial autobiography; reminiscences of the early life of Margaret Erwin Austill; the marriage of her parents, John Eades and Jenny Fee, in Augusta, Ga., in 1802, their migration South. 2 items. Copies. Cat. Gift.
784. BARNEY, Joseph N. Naval log and personal diary. 1839–51. 1 vol. Microf. Cat. Dep.
785. BARRON papers, No. 1. Samuel Barron (1808–88), youngest man ever to be commissioned, was made midshipman in 1812 (?); Captain, U. S. N. Naval papers, 1793–1865. 261 items. Microf. No. 1185. Under seal. Dep.
786. BARRON papers, No. 11. Naval papers. 1803–73. 12 items. Microf. No. 1186. Under seal. Cat. Dep.
787. BARROW family record. James Barrow (Jan. 31, 1757–Jan. 20, 1828). Selections from his autobiography and diary with more or less legendary account of the migration of his earliest American ancestor from Britain to Virginia in the late 17th c. Typed copy. Cat. Gift.
788. BENNING, Henry and Seaborn Jones papers. Legal, military, and personal correspondence. 1795–1897. 460 items. Cat. Dep.

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No.

789. BERRY, Harriet. Under seal. Dep.

790. BILLS, John Houston. Diaries. 1843–71. 26 vols. Gift.

791. BLACK, Nellie Peters. Arr. Dep.

792. BRATTON, John. Civil War, bound series of letters. Feb. 1861–July 1865. Loaned for copying.

793. BREVARD mss., books, clippings. 1820–1904. Under seal. Dep.

794. BROWNRIGG, Richard (1734–71), b. in Wicklow Co., Ireland; Thomas, d. 1826; Richard T., b. Feb. 1793. Deeds, indentures, wills, business and family correspondence. 1771–1929. Originals and copies. 299 items. Cat. Gift.

795. BRYAN, Clement. Grants, deeds, indentures bearing among others the signatures of Benjamin Williams, Richard Caswell, Alexander Martin. 1767–1855. 6 items. Gift.

796. BURTON-YOUNG papers. Legal papers, family letters, Civil War material. 1808–1911. 320 items. Cat. Gift.

797. CAFFERY papers. Gift.

798. CALL, Richard Keith, governor of Florida. Under seal. Dep. Application to use may be made to depositor, Mrs. May Call Darby Collins (Mrs. Leroy Collins), Monroe St., Tallahassee, Fla.

799. CARTER, Farish (b. Nov. 24, 1789; d. June 17, 1861), of Scottsborough Plantation, Baldwin Co., Ga. Correspondence deals primarily with life on a Georgia plantation; cultivation of cotton is a leading topic. 1806–70. 2295 pieces and 2 vols. Cat. Gift.

800. CHAMBERS, Henry A. (b. in Iredell Co., N. C., May 17, 1841), lawyer, historian, statistician, member Tennessee House of Representatives; senator. Family letters with brief mention of politics and business; genealogical data on Lenoir family (Chambers' first wife's family), miscellaneous newspaper clippings. 1832–1925. 130 items. 52 vols. of diary. Cat. Dep.

801. CHAPIN-TUNNELL. Sophia Chapin, teacher in South Carolina and New York. Personal letters to her father. 1852–60. 7 pieces. Cat. Gift.

802. CHEVES-WAGNER. Langdon Cheves (Sept. 17, 1776–June 1857), studied law under William Marshall, admitted to bar, 1797; elected to Congress, 1810; judge, 1816. Supp. Personal and family letters. 115 pieces. Cat. Gift.

803. COMER, Braxton Bragg (Nov. 7, 1848–Aug. 15, 1927), banker, statesman, manufacturer, educator, governor. Political, business, personal papers. Cat. Gift. Supp.

804. Confederate scrapbook, compiled by Mrs. A. J. Ellis, Raleigh, N. C. Gift.

Accession
No.

805. COTTEN, Bruce. Record book, Volunteer Corps of Virginia, 1824; orderly book, Virginia troops, 1813; orderly book, Virginia troops, 1811–12. 3 vols. Cat. Gift. Supp.

806. COTTRELL, Joseph Benson (May 6, 1829–Mar. 6, 1895), minister. Nine scrapbooks and two other volumes. Cat. Gift.

807. CROPPER, T. B. (b. Eastern Shore, Va., in Accomac Co.; d. California, 1855). Was a sea captain, following the sea from the age of 17 or 19, until the Gold Rush. Family and other letters, 1832–79. 117 items. Cat. Gift.

808. DE SAUSSURE, L. M. (May 20, 1804–June 6, 1869, Camden, S. C.), a physician of great skill, surgeon with 8th S. C. Reg't in War Between the States. Plantation diary. 1 vol. Cat. Gift.

809. DILLARD, J. M. Diary of Dr. J. M. Richardson; file of Pioneer, a manuscript newspaper of High Shoals, N. C. 1871–73; miscellaneous newspapers and magazines. Dep.

810. DORTCH, William T., Confederate States senator. Bill of sale of Negro woman; pardon of William Dortch, 1866. 4 pieces. Cat. Gift.

811. DUKE-MORGAN. General John Hunt Morgan, C. S. A., cavalry leader (b. June 1, 1825; d. Sept. 4, 1864); General Basil Wilson Duke, C. S. A. (b. May 28, 1838; d. Sept. 16, 1916), author *History of Morgan's Cavalry*, *Reminiscences of Gen. Basil N. Duke and Others.* Official and personal letters. 1863–65. 40 items. Cat. Dep.

812. Durham (N. C.) Public Library (contents of corner-stone box). Deed to land upon which the library was built, list of articles contained in cornerstone. 1897. Copies and news clippings. 3 items. Cat. Gift.

813. Endor Iron Works and Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Co., Chatham Co., N. C. Ledger. 1 vol. Purchase.

814. FAISON, William Lucius (b. Snow Hill Farm, near Clinton, N. C., Oct. 27, 1839; d. Clinton, N. C., Apr. 17, 1891); first lieutenant and adjutant 61st N. C. Reg't; Capt. Co. D, 38th N. C. Reg't; between 1865 and 1891, captain of Sampson Light Infantry and major of 2d Reg't, N. C. State Guard. Family letters discuss secession, Civil War, slavery, crops. Housekeeping account book. 1857–1901. 62 items. Cat. Gift.

815. FLEMING papers. W. O. Fleming (b. in Liberty Co., Ga., Apr. 2, 1835; d. Oct. 14, 1881), lieutenant colonel 50th Reg't, Georgia Vols.; solicitor general of Albany circuit in 1876–1881; judge of Albany circuit. Family letters. 1860–1930. 153 pieces. Cat. Gift.

Accession
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816. FOWLER, Joseph S. (1822–65), U. S. Senator from Tennessee. Legal, political, and personal correspondence, Civil War letters, military orders, Negro supremacy, national debt, crops, political material, Senate and House bills, tariff, ore mining in Indiana, news-clippings. 1812–1902. 135 items. Cat. Gift.

817. FULLER, Joseph Pryor (1841–1918). Eight letters and his diary. May–Oct. 1864. Gift.

818. GARRETT, C. B. Receipt and letters from the state auditor settling account with Captain Garrett, member of auditing staff. 1863. 2 items. Cat. Gift.

819. GIBBLE, Jacob Lyon (1834–1927). 5 books. Gift.

820. GILDERSLEEVE-COOPER. Benjamin Gildersleeve (b. New Canaan, Conn., 1791); Thomas Cooper, in 1820 appointed trustee of the State College of South Carolina and in 1821, became president of the college; published pamphlets on political subjects. Letters from Gildersleeve to Cooper bring to light some idea of the bitter verbal battles that raged in South Carolina in the church-state relationship in higher education. All letters were published in the Charleston *Observer*, 1831. 8 letters. Typed copies. Cat. Gift.

821. GILMAN, Ezekiel, of New Hampshire, a teacher for 50 years in Coinjock, N. C. Letter from H. S. Simmons giving an account of Gilman's death. 1900. Cat. Gift.

822. Globe Church record, Globe, Caldwell Co., N. C. 1797–1911. 1 vol. Gift.

823. GORDON papers. Two large wooden boxes, 2 pasteboard cartons of papers and one box of books. The papers are unarranged; a diary is microf. 1189. Dep.

824. GUDGER, Emmet C. Letter from Manuel J. Tomayo, Cuba, Apr. 23, 1931; autograph book of James McClements, Sheboygan, Wis. 1878–79. Gift.

825. GUION, B. S. Letter of Freeman, in Boston, Mass. to Capt. Isaac Guion on his appointment to call on the governor of Quebec; two letters which relate to transportation of wood on the W. C. & R. R. R. 1789–1865. 3 items. Cat. Gift.

826. GWYN, James. 714 items. Purchase. Supp.

827. HENTZ. 4 VOLS. Gift. Supp.

828. HINES, Rowena. Commonplace book. 1866–84. 1 vol. Gift.

829. HOGG-NORWOOD. Robina Hogg, dau. of James Hogg and McDowell Alves, of Scotland and North Carolina. Family letters with genealogical data of the Norwood, Hogg, and Alves

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families; letter to Lady Maxwell Scott; photograph of portrait of Sir Walter Scott with notes. 1828–41. 7 items. Cat. Gift.

830. HUDSON, Franklin A. Diaries. 1852–66. 7 vols. Gift.

831. IREDELL, Cad. J., captain, 1st Reg't, N. C. Letters to his wife, Mattie, depict camp life, marches, descriptions of battles 1862–65. 64 items. Cat. Microf. 1191. Dep.

832. JACKSON-PRINCE. Henry Jackson (b. Moreton, Devonshire, England, July 7, 1778; d. Athens, Ga., April 26, 1840), professor of mathematics, University of Georgia, secretary of the American legation in Paris. Family, business, plantation affairs. Cat. Dep. Supp. Jackson-Jaquelin-Prince-Thomas Collection.

833. JONES, Bartlett (b. Henry Co., Va., 1789; d. Lancaster, S. C.) Physician's record books. 2 vols. Joint gift and purchase.

834. Joseph LeConte Chapter, U. D. C. papers. Commission as captain to James J. Wood from Gabriel Slaughter, governor of Kentucky; a bill. 1818. Cat. Gift.

835. KERR papers. W. C. Kerr (b. 1827 in Alamance Co., then a part of Orange Co., N. C.; d. Asheville, 1885), professor, Marshall College, Texas; assistant publisher of Nautical Almanac at Cambridge, Mass., in 1857; professor of chemistry and geology, Davidson College; Geological Survey, North Carolina United States Geological Survey. Family letters deal with social and college life at the University of North Carolina, Vassar Peace Institute. 1872–87. 332 items. Cat. Gift.

836. KEY, David M. (1824–1900), lawyer, colonel, C. S. A., judge U. S. Court; Postmaster-General, Hayes cabinet; United States Senator, 1875–77. Personal, military, political and social correspondence mentions Whigs, banks, tariff, Civil War, Reconstruction, congressional bills, Hayes' administration; news clippings. 1830–1924. 1,293 items. Cat. Dep.

837. LAMAR, L. Q. C. (1825–93), Representative from Mississippi in the United States Congress, 1856–60; professor of political economy and law in the University of Mississippi; U. S. Congressman, 1877; Secretary of Interior in Cleveland's cabinet, 1885–88; associate justice, United States Supreme Court. Letters on the prospects of the Confederacy throughout Europe; British government dislikes Lincoln administration; allusion to Maximilian of Mexico: Clay in Europe on secret mission. 1864–74. 8 items. Cat. Gift.

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838. LANE, John Randolph. Typed copy of speech and news clippings. 3 items. Gift.

839. LAWTON, A. R. (b. St. Peter's Parish, S. C., Nov. 4, 1818; d. July 1, 1896), member of bar, served in legislature, president of American Bar Association, minister to Austria. Business and political correspondence. A few personal letters. 228 items. Cat. Gift. Supp.

840. LENOIR family papers, No. 1. William Lenoir (1757–1839); Rufus Lenoir, planter and Confederate postmaster; Walter W. Lenoir, lawyer, planter, captain, C. S. A. Correspondence. 1789–1904. 728 items. Cat. Purchase and gift. Supp.

841. LENOIR papers. No. 2. Family, political, and military correspondence. 1819–1912. 2,244 items. Cat. Dep.

842. Letters of an unknown Frenchman to unknown person in the United States. Under seal. Typed copies. Gift.

843. LEWIS, Exum Percival (b. Sept. 15, 1863; d. Nov. 17, 1926), physicist and educator. Business letters and letters with "slight allusions" to scientific subjects. 1803–1925. 28 items. Cat. Gift.

844. LONG, Jacob A., of Graham, Alamance Co., N. C. Recollections. 1868–1869. 1 vol. Typed. Gift.

845. LORD papers. Lord family, of Wilmington, N. C. Legal items; papers on the Civil War; bills; receipts; family correspondence; history of the Hattridge family; poems; news clippings. 1748–1890. 76 items. Cat. Gift.

846. LUDLOW, L. L., of Winston-Salem, N. C. Scrapbooks about Col. J. L. Ludlow. 2 vols. Gift.

847. LUMPKIN, William, planter. Letters to his children giving account of his preparations to start on journey from near Athens, Ga., number of Negroes, horses, carriages, etc. 1837. Photost. Gift.

848. McBEE papers. Personal letters of the family, of Ronda, N. C. 1860–1935. 238 items. Cat. Purchase.

849. MACKAY-STILES. Robert Mackay, merchant, planter, of Savannah, Ga.; W. H. Stiles, lawyer and congressman, 1843–65; charge d'affaires to Austria, appointed by President Polk; colonel in the 60th Reg't; Benjamin Stiles, planter; Joseph Stiles, lawyer. Personal, military, and social correspondence. 1795–1849. 197 items. Microf. Originals will be in possession of the Colonial Dames of America, Savannah Chapter. Supp.

Accession
No.

850. MacLAINE, Archibald. Commonplace book with family records and list of apple trees, planted, March 1730. 1 vol. Gift.

851. MALLORY, Stephen R. Autobiography and diary. 1861–66. 2 vols. Gift. Publishing rights reserved.

852. MANLY, Charles (b. May 13, 1795; d. May 1, 1871), lawyer, governor of North Carolina; trustee of University of North Carolina. Letter on family matters. 1867. Typed copy. Cat.

853. MARTIN, W. F. Underseal. Dep. with right of withdrawal. Supp.

854. MEBANE Papers. George A. Mebane, paymaster of the Hawfield Reg't, 1819. Receipts, notes, bills of sale of Negro. 1817–70. 13 items. Cat. Gift.

855. MIX, Rosina (*see* Cropper, T. B.), wife of Captain Cropper, of Virginia. Tariff, Nullification, Union Party, Seminole War, politics, banking, travel, Negro propaganda, personal affairs. 1833–41. 19 items. Cat. Gift.

856. MOORE, Stephen. Legal and personal correspondence, receipts, court orders, sales of Negroes, crop conditions. 1769–1837. 75 items. Cat. Gift.

857. MORDECAI, Ellen. Reminiscences, Fading Scenes Recalled. 1 vol. Cat. Gift with right of withdrawal.

858. MORRIS, William M. (b. North Garden, Albemarle Co., Va., June 14, 1831; d. May 23, 1923), lawyer, graduate of law, University of Virginia, 1853. Civil War letters; James A. Seddon, regarding the sale of land; obituary notice and picture of Capt. J. B. S. Alexander. 1852–84. 17 items. Cat. Gift.

859. NEELEY, W. Daniel. A letter from F. Fentress relative to school tuition for his daughters. Feb. 13, 1840. Cat. Gift.

860. NUTT, Capt. L. M. Letters and papers deal with army life and military matters. 1861–1927. 108 items. Cat. Gift.

861. PEMBER, Mrs. Phoebe Y. Letters, receipt, 2 pieces of Confederate money. 7 items. Gift.

862. PHILLIPS, James J., of Edgecombe Co., N. C. (b. Mar. 12, 1798; d. Apr. 10, 1874), physician, scientific farmer. Business papers, tax receipts, certificates, biographical sketch of Phillips by S. S. Satchwell, M. D., of Burgaw, N. C. 1814–65. 8 items. Cat. Gift.

863. PHILLIPS, Philip and Mrs. Phillips. Autobiography of Phillips; letters written by Mrs. Phillips while a prisoner at Ship's Island. Gift. Supp.

864. RANDOLPH, John. Microf. 1187. Dep.

Accession
No.

865. ROBERTS, Elmer (b. Indiana, Apr. 7, 1863), newspaper correspondent, Legion of Honor. Scrapbooks. 2 vols. Acc. Gift. Supp.

866. ROCKWELL, Rev. E. F. Letters from Lyman C. Draper asking for information on the Sumpter or Sumter family; matters relative to Rowan, Iredell counties, plants, wild pea, wild bean, etc.; Peter S. Ney, his papers said to be lost; blue laws; dissertation on derivation of the source of language; genealogy. 1769–1930. 22 pieces and 2 vols. Cat. Purchase.

867. *Shenandoah*, cruise of, log. 1864–65. Microf. made from original in the North Carolina Historical Commission. No. 1183.

868. SHUNKE, Francis Raun (Oct. 1, 1788–July 30, 1848), member of House of Representatives, 1822–29; Secretary of the Commonwealth of North Carolina, 1839; lawyer in Pittsburgh, 1842; governor of Pennsylvania, 1844–47. A. L. S. to friends and members of his family with mention of U. S. bank-notes, cholera epidemic in Philadelphia, bills before Congress, politics, Europe; copy of pages from his diary and account of his death. 1826–1901. 51 items. Cat. Purchase.

869. Slave pass written by Major Hugh Lide, formerly senator from Darlington, son of Major Robert Lide of Marion's Brigade. 186–? Typed copy. Cat. Gift.

870. SMITH, Peter Evans (b. Edgecombe Co., N. C., Jan. 20, 1829; d. Oct. 14, 1905), farmer, civil engineer, officer in Confederate States Army. Bills, receipts, legal documents, and a letter from B. G. Smith while at the University of North Carolina. 1739–1925. Cat. Gift. Supp.

871. SMITH, William Ruffin. Account book, 1799–1856; settlement of estate of Richard Hines, 1851–87. 2 vols. Cat. Gift. Supp.

872. Account book, 1818, with newspaper clippings 1864–66, pasted therein. 1 vol. Cat. Gift. Supp.

873. SPARKS, Jared (1789–1866), editor, historian, etc. Letter to Henry C. Duncan in which he expresses appreciation for some Kentucky products. Apr. 18, 1855. Photost. Cat. Gift.

874. STUART, James. Diary. Acc. Gift.

875. STUBBLEFIELD, Mary. A. L. S. describes industries of weaving and dyeing. 1916. Cat. Gift.

876. TATE, Henry Humphreys. Autograph book, U. N. C. 1858. Gift.

877. TATE, John Webster. Autograph book, U. N. C. 1857. Acc. Gift.

Accession
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878. TELFAIR family. Genealogy, English and American branches of family; account of painting portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds; news clippings concerning portraits and unveiling of D. A. R. marker to Theophilus Hunter, May 5, 1940. 1695–1940. 9 items. Microf. Cat. Loaned for microf.

879. TRESCOT, William H. A. L. S. to Gov. Henry Simpson, of South Carolina on the subject of his pardon, quotations from a letter of General Garfield, critical of President U. S. Grant, observations on amendments to the constitution and suffrage for southern states. 1868. Cat. Gift.

880. TUFTS, James W., a New Englander, founder and owner of Pinehurst, N. C., and his son, Leonard, vice president, American Soda Fountain Co. and for two years president of North Carolina State Fair Association. Sketch of their lives by Bion H. Butler. n. d. Typed. 2 items. Cat. Gift.

881. VESTER, Benjamin. Letter from his son, Wiley, Hinds Co., Mississippi. 1838. Cat. Gift.

882. WALDROP, Richard Woolfolk (b. Richmond, Va., Sept. 6, 1839; d. July 19, 1918, Norfolk, Va.), private 21st Virginia Infantry, C. S. A. John Waldrop (b. July 25, 1845; d. Va., Aug. 30, 1891), was with Lee at Appomatox. Letters from Richard to his parents during Civil War service; genealogical data of Waldrop family. Diaries of John. 1850–65. 80 pieces and 3 vols. Cat. Gift.

883. WALKER, John Henley (b. Locust Grove, Aug. 15, 1785; d. Chatham Hill), road supervisor. Diaries. 1824–66. 7 vols. Gift.

884. WHITE, Maunsell, Sr. (b. Ireland, 1790; d. New Orleans, La., 1861); Maunsell White, Jr. (1856–1912). Father was a commission merchant, son, a metallurgist, inventor of Taylor-White process of hardening metals, member of American Institute of Mining Engineers. Business correspondence mentions commodity prices and freight rates of Southern Express Co. and Wells Fargo; account of sea voyage; diary entries; genealogical data; a few personal letters to a daughter and to a son at West Point. 1805–1912. 100 items and an autograph book. Some originals and some microf. (1190). Cat. Gift.

885. WILLIAMS, Rev. James Merrill, of Salisbury, Md. Methodist clergyman, later ordained to Episcopal priesthood. Diplomas, notifications of admission as candidate for ordination as deacon by the Bishop of Rhode Island; License to preach; copies of lectures; diary; commonplace book. 1868–92. 13 items. Cat. Gift.

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886. WILLS, George Whitaker, Confederate soldier killed in battle, 1864. Civil War letters to his sister. 1861–64. 55 pieces. Cat. Gift.

887. WILSON, Thomas (b. Sinking Valley, Pa., June 1, 1797; d. Hillsboro, N. C., Nov. 26, 1876), civil engineer and owner of farms in Pennsylvania and North Carolina. Diary. 1825–27. 1 vol. Dep.

888. WOMACK, J. A. & CO., of Pittsboro, N. C. General merchandise account book. 1855–57. 1 vol. Acc. Gift.

889. WOOTEN, Mrs. Bayard, photographer. Letter book of Mary D. Morgan; poem; ms. of novel by Mary Bayard Clark; fragment of a letter. Dep. Under seal.

890. WYETH, John Allen, M. D. (1845–1922). Typed copy of genealogical sketch of Wyeth; address to graduating class, University of Maryland; two extracts from *Confederate Veteran* containing chapter in "Trials with Gen. John H. Morgan"; letter to Lewis Wyeth from William Peter Hudson. 1838–1909. Typed, original, printed. 5 items. Cat. Gift.

891. YOUNG-NEY. Poem written by Peter Stuart Ney to Lucy Melissa Young. Ca. 1818. Dep.

OREGON

Portland Library Association

892. BURNETT, Peter (1807–95) and H. H. Spaulding (1803–74). Burnett was a pioneer, leader in territorial affairs, Spaulding was a missionary. Photostats of letters on the Whitman massacre. Apr. 28–Aug. 23, 1848. Cat. Purchase. Supp. Pub. in *Oregon American.*

Oregon State Library, Salem

893. BUSH, Asahel (1824–1913), migrated to Oregon, 1850; publisher of the *Statesman* (Salem, Ore.), politician. Typed copies of letters to him. 1847 (1856–60) 1909. 691 items. Cat. Gift. Originals are owned by A. N. Bush, of Salem, Ore.

894. CHADWICK, Stephen Fowler (1825–95), migrated to Oregon, 1851; secretary of state, 1870–78, ex-officio governor of Oregon, Feb. 1, 1877–Sept. 11, 1878. Letters, chiefly relating to his personal affairs and to the Masons; his interests included proposed railroad from Roseburg to Port Orford, and land development in southwestern Oregon and northeastern Washington. 1883–1906. Approx. 50 items. Acc. Gift.

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895. First Presbyterian Church, Salem, Ore. Session minutes, May 15, 1869–Apr. 1, 1924, 6 vols.; church rolls, 2 vols.; treasurer's book and church roll, 1891–96, 1 vol. Cat. Dep.

VIRGINIA

ALDERMAN LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, CHARLOTTESVILLE

896. ALDERMAN, Edwin Anderson (1861–1931), president of the University of Virginia, 1904–31. L. S. to Joseph Lee Vaughan. Nov. 15, 1930. 1 p. Typed. Cat. Gift. Supp.
897. Material used by Dumas Malone in his biography of Alderman. 1893. 150 pieces. Acc. Gift.
898. Letters, photographs, albums, etc. 1900–1931. 1,000 items. Acc. Gift. Supp.
899. Alexandria and Frederick County, Va. Promissory notes bearing Federal revenue stamps. 1799–1802. 12 pieces. Acc. Gift. Supp. Virginia Historical Papers.*
900. AMES, James Barr (1846–1910). Law notes on lecture, Mutual Assent. 1876. 3 pieces. Cat. Gift.
901. ANDERSON, Francis G., of Fincastle, Va. Two letters: Edward Crabb and Mary Thomson, Carlyle, Clinton, Co., Ill. to Anderson. Jan. 10, 1849. Typed copies. Cat. Gift.
902. BAILEY, William Whitman (1843–1914). My recollection of Sarah Helen Whitman. 1905. 15 pp. Cat. Gift. Supp. Poe Collection.
903. BELL, WARREN & BELL, merchants of Bacon's Castle, Va. Ledgers of Warren & Bell; notebook and autograph book of J. A. Warren, Virginia Military Institute, 1876–77; notebook of John A. McBride, University of Virginia. 1851–1914. 55 vols. Acc. Gift. Supp. Virginia Mercantile Records.
904. BLAETTERMANN, George Walter (1820–1912), professor and son of a member of original faculty of the University of Virginia. Reminiscences relating to the early history of the university; declaration of his father to become a citizen of Virginia. 12 pieces. Typed copies. Acc. Gift.
905. BOHN'S Album of the University of Virginia. Photographs of professors and buildings of the university; students' and professors' autographs. 1857. 1 vol. Cat. Purchase.

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*Hereafter abbreviated: Va. Hist. Papers.

Accession
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906. BOUGENOT, M., 19th c. scholar. Bible of Hughes de Berze; 19th c. copy of a 13th c. poem by de Berze with notes on the variations between the British Museum ms. (addit. 15606) and the ms. destroyed in the fire at Turin in 1904. Cat. Loaned for photographing. Supp. Mediaeval Papers.

907. BROCKENBROUGH, Dr. Austin, physician of Tappahannock, Va. Account book and medical notes. ca. 1780–1800, 2 items. Cat. Gift. Supp. Latané papers.

908. BROOKE, Robert, Charles Fenton Mercer, N. P. Trist, and others, Virginia politicians. Autographs, chiefly of Reconstruction period. 1796–1925. 97 pieces. Acc. Purchase. Supp. University Collection.

909. CAMMACK, J. W., minister, Fork Union, Va. Brief history of the Albemarle Baptist Association; genealogical chart of the Douglass family of Albemarle, Orange, and Greene counties. n. d. Typed. Cat. Gift. Supp. Va. Hist. Coll.

910. CAREY, Matthew (1760–1839). A. L. S. to George Poe. Feb. 22, 1812. Cat. Gift. Supp. Poe Papers.

911. CARTER, Edward (ca. 1726–ca. 1792), of Fredericksburg and Blenheim, Albemarle Co., Va. Will and bond. 1792, 1836. Cat. Dept. Restricted.

912. CHAMPNEY, J. T., engineer and ordnance officer in charge of defences of Ft. Sumter, Charleston, S. C., C. S. A. Record of supplies issued, letters, reports; 6 letters of the Civil War period, da. Fort Sumter, S. C. 1862–63. 1 vol. and 6 pieces. Acc. Purchase. Supp. Civil War Papers.

913. CHARMAN, William, of Waynesboro, Va. Account and memorandum book listing marriages and deaths. 1838–98. 1 vol. Cat. Gift. Supp. Va. Hist. Records.

914. CLAY, Henry (1777–1852). Letters to (Madison) James Brown, A. W. Stow, Nathan Sargent, Joseph Story, A. Peirse. 1813–49. 23 items. Acc. Purchase. Supp. Va. Hist. Mss.

915. CLOW, Andrew & Co., Philadelphia merchants. Bills of exchange and correspondence by various merchants in Virginia. 1780–1881. 111 pieces. Acc. Purchase. Supp. Va. Mercantile Records.

916. COTTON, Sir Robert (1571–1631). "A briefe Abstract of ye Question of Preccedency betweene England and Spaine." Prepared for the British government. 1599. 1 vol. Cat. Purchase.

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917. Country store at Mount Solon, Augusta Co., Va. Four ledgers. Ca. 1840–60. Acc. Purchase. Supp. Va. Mercantile Records.

918. CRESAP, Michael and John Ross, frontiersmen. Michael Cresap, Moral(?) Co., Va., to Lyman C. Draper, Baltimore, Md., Nov. 25, 1847. Ross, Russellsville, Logan Co., Ky. to Reuben Crewdson, Fluvanna Co., Va., Apr. 19, 1807. Microf. Cat. Gift. Supp. Va. Hist. Coll.

919. DOBIE, David, captain in the Federal army. Civil War letters from Virginia. 1862–65. 32 pieces. Acc. Purchase. Supp. Civil War Papers.

920. DOUGLAS, William, rector of Goochland Parish. Register of the parish, known as "The Douglas Register" (pub.) 1750–95. 1 vol. Dep. Supp. Va. Church records.

921. Dover (Iron) Company, of Goochland Co., Va. and New York City, (and Cambridge, Mass.) Letters, reports, by-laws, etc. 1866–69. 3 letter-books and approx. 300 pieces. Acc. Gift. Supp. similar collections such as Low Moor Iron Co. records.

922. Elizabeth City County, Va. "Quaint, Curious, and Historical Extracts from the records of Elizabeth City County, Virginia, A. D. 1715–1728." 2 vols. Cat. Purchase. Supp. Va. Hist. Records.

923. ELLIS, Thomas H., president of the James River and Kanawha Co.; Chicago bank president, 1814. A. L. S. to H. A. Washington, an invitation to attend a meeting of the Society of Alumni of the University of Virginia. Jan. 25, 1847. Cat. Photost. Gift. Supp. Va. Hist. Mss.

924. ELLISTON, H. B., author. Proof sheets of *Finland Fights.* 1940. Gift.

925. Elma, an anonymous play in three acts. N. d. 1 vol. Cat. Exch.

926. EPPES family, of Virginia. Letters, bills and receipts. 1722–1841. 57 items. Cat. Dep. Supp.

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930. FISH, Hamilton (1808–93), statesman. Public personalities of the 19th century are represented by autograph letters and other papers; 55 A. L. of Hamilton Fish. 1849–61. Approx. 100 pieces. Acc. Dep. for microf.

931. GARRETT, Alexander, first bursar of the University of Virginia. A. D. of Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, Dabney Carr, Thomas Randolph, T. W. Gilmer, Martha J. Randolph, Virginia J. Trist, John Quincy Adams, John H. Cooke, and others. 1812–48. 27 pieces. Acc. Dep. Supp. Va. Hist. Mss.

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934. GILMER, Francis Walker (1790–1826). Letter to John Randolph of Roanoke. (Gold and crystal used in sealing letter) 1825. Cat. Gift.

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937. GORGES, Sir Fernando. Legal documents with his signature, given in his capacity as justice of the peace, at Plymouth. 1597. Cat. Gift. Supp.

938. GRAYSON, Paul or Thomas Fitzhugh. Bohn Album of the University of Virginia, containing autographs of friends. 1860–61. 1 vol. Cat. Gift. Supp. University Collection.

939. Gwathmey's Historical Register of Virginia soldiers in the Revolution. List of . . . in August Co., Va. N. d. Copy. 24 pp. Cat. Dep. for microf. Supp. Va. Hist. Mss.

940. HALL, J. K., physician. Biographical sketch of Mrs. P. L. Murphy (Bettie Waddell Murphy, *nee* Bumgardner), 1854–1933. Typed. Cat. Dep. for microf.

941. HALLER, Jacob, Wytheville physician. Ledgers and physician's records. Ca. 1828–68. 60 items. Acc. Gift. Supp. Va. Hist. Coll.

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942. HAM, William, U. S. N. commission, July 14, 1795, signed by George Washington and Edmund Randolph; commission July 6, 1804, signed by Jefferson and Madison. Cat. Dep. Supp. Va. Hist. Records.

943. HAMILTON, Mrs. Sally. Virginians, a group of broadsides, notes, clippings. Ca. 1930–40. Approx. 200 pieces. Acc. and arr. Gift. Supp. Broadsides.

944. HANCOCK, Harris, mathematician. Short biographical sketch with special reference to his scholastic attainment. N. d. 1 vol. Cat. Purchase. Supp. University Coll.

945. Hanover (Va.) Presbytery. Proceedings. 1755–86. 1 vol. Microf. Cat. Dep. Supp. Va. Presbyterian records.

946. HEATH, Spencer, of Maryland and New York City. Essay, The Energy Concept of Population (as the Basis for Demography). N. d. 8 pp. Cat. Gift. Supp.

947. HENDRICK, William, *et al*, merchants of Virginia in Mecklenburg County. Miscellaneous business ledgers; 2 University of Virginia notebooks. 1816–73. 14 items. Acc. Purchase. Supp. University Coll. and Va. mercantile accounts.

948. HENKEL, Socrates and Henkel Press of Newmarket. History of printing. June 24, 1891. 1 manuscript and 23 block prints. Cat. Gift. Supp. Henkel papers and imprints.

949. HOLLAND family, merchants of Franklin Co., Va., especially Asa Holland, deputy sheriff. Mss. and letters. 1820–90. 2015 pieces. Acc. Purchase. Supp. Holland Papers.

950. HUDNUT, Joseph. Drawings of the University of Virginia, used by Fiske Kimball in "Jefferson, the Architect," *Forum* (June 1926). 5 pieces. Acc. Gift. Supp. Univ. of Va. Coll.

951. HUDSON, Rector, antiquarian. Memoranda on Capt. Christopher Hudson and Jack Jouett's ride. N. d. 9 pieces. Typed. Cat. Gift. Supp. material on Jouett.

952. HUME family and others. Correspondence of David Hume, Peyton Grimes and others. Genealogical data. 1835–1914. 1 vol. and 40 pieces. Cat. Dep. Restricted.

953. HUME family, merchants of Orange Co., Va. Scrapbook, autograph album, and ledger. 1859–60. 3 vols. Cat. Supp. Hume papers. Gift and deposit.

954. HUME, Fannie Page and others. Bible records of the Dade, Grymes, Hume and Watts families; autograph album. n. d. 2 vols. Cat. Gift. Supp. Hume papers.

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955. HUNTER, James, Jr. (1746–88), merchant of Fredericksburg, Va. Chiefly his business correspondence. 1762–1865. 407 pieces (approx.) Dep. for microf. and gift. Supp. Hunter-Garnett papers.
956. HUNTER, Robert Mercer Taliaferro, M. R. H. Garnett, *et al*, merchants of Essex Co., Va. Material on Hunter and Garnett families, United States politics and Fredericksburg mercantile accounts. 1763–1895. 300 items to be added to original gift (1938) of 2140. Acc. Gift. Supp.
957. HURT'S Store and D. H. Barbour & Co., country stores. General merchandise ledgers. 1871–1907. 35 vols. Acc. Gift. Supp. Hurt's Ledgers.
958. JACKSON, T. J. (Stonewall) (1824–63). A. L. S. to Judge J. J. Allen applying for chair of mathematics at the University of Virginia. Dec. 28, 1853. Cat. Dep. for microf. Supp. University Coll.
959. JAMES, F. Cyril. A. L. S. to Professor E. A. Kincaid; graphs of American business activity since 1790; map of California. 1930. 4 items. Cat. Gift.
960. JEFFERSON, Thomas. Letter franked to Craven Peyton, da. Washington, Nov. 27, 1803. Fac. Cat. Gift. Supp.
961. ——— Mss. recorded in Albemarle County Court consist of an inventory and appraisal of the estate of Jane Jefferson and her will; the will of Peter Jefferson; biographical sketch of Brig. Gen. Charles A. Scott, governor of Kentucky. 1808–78. Typed copy. Acc. Gift. Supp.
962. ——— A. D. S. receipt to Mary Lewis, Nov. 22, 1780; A. L. S. of Martha Jefferson, da. Richmond, Aug. 8, 1780; warrant to the sheriff of Albemarle Co., issued during the reign of George II. Acc. Dept. for microf.
963. Letters to: Martha Jefferson Randolph, Apr. 4, 1790; Mr. (Thomas Mann) Randolph, Jan. 1, 1792, Feb. 7, 1796; Capt. James Oldham, July 21, 1817; Major John Odlum, Apr. 11, 1823. Cal. Photost. Gift. Supp.
964. Papers from Monticello; mss., books, pictures, music, pertaining to Jefferson and his family, particularly Nicholas P. Trist. 1847–59. 300 items (approx.) Dep. for microf. Supp.
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968. ——— Letter to Dr. Cooper. Apr. 2, 1825. Typed copy. Cat. Gift.

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970. ——— Regarding the proposed biography. Apr. 5, 1823. Cal. Purchase.

971. ——— A. L. S. to Charles Holt. Nov. 23, 1810. Cat. Purchase. Supp.

972. JEFFERSON, Thomas, ancestor of the president, d. 1731. His will. Mar. 15, 1725. Cat. Photost. Gift. Supp.

973. JENNINGS, Edmund, agent for the gentlemen of Westmoreland in securing portraits of Lords Chatham and Camden for the county courthouse. Letters from Jennings in London to Richard Henry Lee, and extract from the Boston *Chronicle*. 1767–68. Copies. 5 pieces. Acc. Gift. Supp. Va. Hist. Papers.

974. JONES, Gen. Calvin. Letter and sketch describing Weyer's Cave (Grand Caverns, etc.), da. Botetourt Co., Mar. 17, 1815. 9 pp. Typed copy. Cat. Gift. Supp. Va. Hist. Papers.

975. JONES, Joseph (1749–1824), of Williamsburg, Va., and others. Virginia militia order book with orders of Generals Muehlenberg, von Steuben; mention is made of James Monroe. 1775–80. 1 vol. Cat. Purchase. Supp. Va. Hist. Papers.

976. JONES, William C., of Walnet Valley Plantation, Surrey Co., Va., adjoining Bacon's Castle. Account book. 1803–13. 1 vol. Cat. Gift. Supp. Va. Hist. Mss.

977. LARIMER, M. Winthrop, U. S. N. War diary while in service on the U. S. S. *Cummings*, destroyer #44. 1917–18. 4 vols. Cat. Dep. Supp. Larimer papers.

978. LATANÉ, Lewis and family. Latané (1672–1732) was rector of South Farnham, Va., parish. Land patents, indenture of lease, survey, plats, etc. 1667–1800. 23 items and 2 more recent newspapers. Acc. Dep. Restricted. Supp.

979. LEE, Charles (1758–1815). Register of cases before Federal and state courts in eastern Virginia. 1794. 1 vol. Cat. Gift. Supp. Va. Hist. Coll.

980. LEE family, of Virginia. Six letters: Theodorick Lee to Bushrod Washington, Dec. 20, 1795; Thomas Lee, Sr. to Bushrod Washington, Mar. 4, 1798; Ludwell Lee to Daniel Call, Aug. 28/29, 1811; William Hopkins to Daniel Call, Aug. 30, 1811. Acc. Gift. Supp.

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981. LEE, Robert E. General orders #9. Apr. 9, 1865. Copy. Cat. Purchase. Supp. Confederate war papers.
982. ——— and others. Embroidered star presented to Mrs. Stevens. Other material: University of Virginia and Civil War. 1830–1864. 3 letters and newspaper clippings. Dep. Acc. Supp. Confederate war papers and University coll.
983. ——— Gen. Hugh Mercer, George Mason. Letters. 1767–1860. 23 pieces. Acc. Supp. Va. Hist. Mss.
984. LEE, Thomas, of Stratford. Letters to Conrad Weiser, of Lancaster, Pa. 1744–50. 15 pieces. Photost. Acc. Gift. Supp. Lee papers.
985. Liberty Furnace (and others), Shenandoah Co., Va. Ledgers; student notebook. 1832–58. 5 items. Acc. Purchase. Supp. Mercantile record.
986. LONG, Lieut. Colonel, U. S. A. Description of a natural tunnel in Scott Co., Va. 1832. 4 pp. Cat. Gift.
987. LONGFELLOW, Stephen (1776–1849). Draft of his address of welcome to Lafayette, at Portland, Me., June 25, 1825, with Lafayette's reply and a notice in the *Maine Gazette*. Typed copy. Gift.
988. LUMPKIN, Thomas. Pension office, Washington. Mar. 11, 1845. A. L. S. to James Parks Corbin, of Moss Hook, near Fredericksburg, Va. Cat. Gift. Supp. Va. Hist. Manuscripts.
989. LUSK family, of Pennsylvania, Virginia, So. Carolina, Kentucky, Illinois. Genealogy. Ca. 1935. Copy. Cat. Gift.
990. McCLUNG and Watts families, of Albemarle Co. Birth, marriage and death records (Bible). 1777–1865. 1 vol. and extra leaf. Cat. Dep. Supp. Watts papers.
991. MADISON, Dolly (Payne). An item deposited for microf. Aug. 20, 1836. Cat. Supp. Madison items.
992. MADISON, James, and James Monroe. Ship's license signed by them. 1812. Cat. Gift. Supp.
993. MAGRUDER, Julia (1854–1907), author, of Cobham, Va. A. L. S. to Mr. Hopkins. Feb. 20, 1896. Cat. Purchase. Supp. Va. Hist. Manuscripts.
994. MARVIN, Samuel W., executive officer of Charles Scribner's Sons. Literary autographs and U. S. Treasury notes (1915). 55 pieces. Hdw. and typed. Acc. Gift. Supp. Literary autographs.

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995. MAURY, Ann Fontaine, dau. Consul James Maury. Diary of: tour of Europe, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Virginia; trip to Montpelier to dine with Madison. 1827–31. 1 vol. Cat. Dep. for microf. Supp. Maury papers.

996. MEANS family, of Nansemond Co. Will, land grant, abstract. 1744–1826. 3 pieces. Cat. Loaned for microf. Supp. Va. Hist. Manuscripts.

997. MEDICI family. Cosima de Medici to Giulio de Medici, da. Pisa, May 15, 1561; Giulio de Medici, Pisa, Mar. 15, 1574, to unknown in Florence; 2 maps of Papal States. 4 pieces. Cat. Gift.

998. MERCER, J., of Virginia. Letter to (Lord Jeffrey) Amherst. Aug. 1, 1761. Typed copy. Gift. Supp. Va. Hist. Manuscripts.

999. MERIWETHER family, of Piedmont, Va. Land grant to Nicholas Meriwether, signed by Gov. William Gooch, 1750; a letter from F. T. Meriwether, Philadelphia, to Margaret Meriwether, Everittsville, Va. 1825. Cat. Dep. for microf.

1000. METCALF, John Calvin, of the University of Virginia faculty. Virginia Libraries in Retrospect, an address delivered before the Virginia Library Association. 1940. 23 pp. Cat. Gift. Supp. University of Virginia Lectures.

1001. MILLS, James, architect and associate of Thomas Jefferson. Drawings supposed to be plans for a restoration of Shadwell, birthplace of Jefferson. n. d. 2 pieces. Acc. Dep. Restricted. Supp. Jefferson Architectural drawings.

1002. MORTON, William J., rector of Christ Church, Alexandria, Va. Miscellaneous ms. items, broadsides, printed material regarding the church, George Washington, etc. 1891–1933. 60 items. Acc. Gift. Supp. Va. Church records.

1003. Negroes, receipts and bills of sale. 1843–64. 22 pieces. Acc. Gift. Supp. Va. Hist. Coll.

1004. PARR, A. J. & Bro., general merchants of Orleans (Fauquier Co.) Bills and receipts. 1858–65. Approx. 300 pieces. Acc. Gift. Supp. Va. Mercantile Records.

1005. PAYNE, Col. Brooke (1872–1938). Genealogical data and correspondence. Ca. 1900–1938. Approx. 5,000 items. Acc. Gift. Supp. Va. Hist. Records.

1006. PEILE, William, Rose Cottage, Buckingham Co., Va. Diary. 1888. 1 vol. Cat. Purchase. Supp. Va. Hist. Coll.

1007. Petersburg, Va. Three tax receipts. 1861–63. Acc. Purchase. Supp. Va. Hist. Papers.

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1008. PEYTON, A. J., of Orange Co., Va. Diary. 1859–61. 1 vol. Cat. Dep. for microf. Supp. Va. Hist. Coll.

1009. PICKENS, A. L., of Greensborough, Ala. A. L. S. to Col. Samuel Pickens, da. University of Virginia, Jan. 5, 1838. Cat. Purchase. Supp. University of Virginia Coll.

1010. POE, Edgar Allen (1809–49). Letters: to John Neal, Sept. 4, 1835; to Lucian Minor, Mar. 10, 1836; to James H. Cantor, June 3, 1836; from Richmond, Va. Photost. Gift. Supp. Poe Coll.

1011. POWELL, John, American composer and pianist. Orchestral scores No. 2. Interlude of Good Fellowship; Interlude of Athletic Prowess. n. d. 1 vol. Cat. Gift. Supp. Music Coll.

1012. PRATT, Agnes Rothery, novelist. Correspondence, notes, clippings, etc. relating to her two books: *Virginia; Norway.* 100 pieces. Acc. Gift. Supp.

1013. ——— Notes for book on South America. 1929–30. Approx. 800 items. Acc. Gift.

1014. ——— and Harry Rogers Pratt. Mss. relating to writings of Mr. Pratt and Mrs. Pratt on travels. 1910–40. 7 vols. Acc. Gift. Supp.

1015. PRENTIS, Robert Riddick (1818–71), proctor of the University of Virginia, 1853–65. Family letters. 1838–62. 1 vol. Typed copies. Acc. Gift.

1016. Public administration. List of reference materials for the study of, in various states. n. d. 1 typed vol. Cat. Gift.

1017. Railroad inspector's notebook, Washington, D. C. Commissioner of Public Buildings, record of sale of lots; theological treatise; Culpeper county court continuation of trial of W. M. Chambers; copybook of Fanny E. Graves, Mainsfield, Louisa Co., Va. Ca. 1840–55. 5 items. Acc. Purchase. Supp. Va. Hist. Coll.

1018. RANDOLPH, Beverly, of Norwood, Powhatan Co., Va. Chiefly letters to Charles H. Kennon, student of the University of Virginia, and from Paris. 1830–52. 31 pieces. Acc. Dep. Supp. Kennon papers.

1019. REYNOLDS, C. D., of Dry Creek, Stanislaus Co., California. Autobiographical sketch. 1893. Cat. Dep. for microf.

1020. ROTHERY, Agnes Edwards. *Norway, Changing and Changeless.* Ms. of her published book. Cat. Gift. Supp. *See also*, Pratt, Agnes Rothery.

Accession
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1021. St. Paul's Church (Protestant Episcopal), of Albemarlle Co., Ivy, Va. Parish register. 1848–1936. 1 vol. Cat. Dep. for microf. Supp. Va. Church records.

1022. SCHLISINGER and Gutzner, mathematicians. Notes taken on the lectures of Prof. L. Fuchs, at Berlin University. Late 19th c. 1 vol. Gift. Supp. Hancock papers.

1023. SIMMS family, of River Hill (Stony Point), Va. Cornelia Simms to Col. Morton Simms, Oct. 31, 1842; Richard Durette Simms (1788–1862) to Col. Morton Simms, July 31, 1844; Richard D. Simms, Jr. to Richard D. Simms, Dec. 11, 1851. 3 pieces. Acc. Dept. of History Coll.

1024. SIMMS, Louisa, of Lewiston, Fulton Co., Ill. A. L. S. to her aunt in Virginia. Oct. 29, 1870. 4 pp. Cat. Dep. for microf.

1025. SLAUGHTER, Philip, minister. Rappahannock Co. document signed by him. 1850. Cat. Gift. Supp. Va. Hist. Papers.

1026. SLAUGHTER, William A., judge, of Mount Holly, N. J. Family papers, correspondence, genealogy, etc. 1890–1930. Approx. 700 pieces. Acc. Gift. Supp. Va. Hist. Coll.

1027. SMITH, William Kyle, Presbyterian minister. Two lectures: Dilemma of the Church; New Testament Law of Love. Given in the University of Virginia Theological Series. Oct.–Nov. 1940. Cat. Gift. Supp. University of Va. Lectures.

1028. Smythe Co. Sheriff's papers; records of the Holston conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Sons of Temperance items. Ca. 1850–91. Approx. 566 items. Acc. Gift. Supp. Va. Hist. Manuscripts.

1029. Sons of Temperance, Port Republic, Va. Ledgers and letters. 1848–92. 62 pieces. Acc. Purchase. Supp. Va. Hist. Coll.

1030. SPARROW, Carroll Mason, of the University of Virginia faculty. Address, Knowledge and Virtue. Nov. 1939. Typed. 21 pp. Cat. Gift. Supp. University Lectures.

1031. SPAULDING, Capt. Henry S. and others. Federal soldier's Civil War letters. 1861–65. 16 pieces. Acc. Purchase. Supp. Civil War Papers.

1032. STAPLES and Persinger families, of Patrick Co., and Roanoke, Va. Letters, deeds, albums, and ledgers. Ca. 1850–1935. Approx. 300 items. Acc. Purchase. Supp. Va. Hist. Papers.

1033. STRIBLING, Francis T., director of the Western State Insane Asylum at Staunton, Va. Papers, photographs of physicians, and letters of Dr. Stribling. ca. 1830–78. 40 items. Acc. Gift. Supp.

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1034. SWANSON, Claude A., Secretary of Navy. Political correspondence while United States senator, with his Democratic party organization in Virginia. 1921–22. Approx. 16,000 items. Acc. Gift. Supp. Va. Hist. Coll.

1035. TAYLOR, Allen. A. L. S. to Gen. James Breckinridge, Nov. 7, 1827. Cat. Gift. Supp. Breckinridge-Watts papers.

1036. THORPE, Thomas (1815–78) and others. A. L. S., Apr. 16, 1869, and typed letter, Sept. 19, 1930 to Raymond Gorges from Bernard Quaritch Ltd. 2 items. Cat. Gift.

1037. University of Virginia. Alumni Association and Beta Theta Pi fraternity. 1920–21. 9 items. Acc. Gift.

1038. ——— Autograph album of Miss Margaret C. Pollard, composed chiefly of verses written by students. 1830. 1 vol. Cat. Purchase. Supp. University of Virginia Albums.

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1046. ——— Y. M. C. A. records; secretary's minutes, treasurer's ledger, checkbook. 1904–38. 3 vols. Cat. Dep. Supp. Univ. Ledgers.

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1049. WALLACE, A. D. Correspondence and clippings regarding cannon lost from British sloop *Otter* in 1775, in the Elizabeth River, Norfolk, Va. 1935. 12 pieces. Typed. Acc. Gift. Supp. Va. Hist. Coll.

1050. WALLACE, Karl R., professor in the University of Virginia. Instruction in speech in Public Schools. Aug. 2, 1939. Typed. 15 pp. Cat. Gift. Supp. University Coll.

1051. WASHINGTON (George), Thomas Jefferson, Lafayette, Dolly Madison, James Madison, James Monroe, James Buchanan, John Quincy Adams, R. B. Hayes, C. A. Arthur, J. C. Calhoun, Winfield Scott, Henry Clay, and others. 1 vol. of their letters. Cat. Dept. Supp. Va. Hist. Mss.

1052. WATSON, Egbert R. (b. 1810), judge, of Charlottesville, Va. Letters. 1847–56. 19 items. Acc. Dep. for microf.

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1056. West Hanover Presbytery of Virginia. Church histories. n. d. 1 vol. Cat. Gift. Supp. Presbyterian Church Records.

1057. WHITEHEAD, Irving P. "The Campaigns of Mumford and the 2d Virginia Cavalry." n. d. Cat. Dep. for microf. Supp. Va. Hist. Papers.

1058. WICKHAM family, of Hanover Co., Va. Edmund Fanning to Mrs. Hannah Wickham, Mar. 16, 1778; to John Wickham, Mar. 16, 1778. Edward, duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, to Gen. Edmund Fanning, Mar. 2, 1810 and Mar. 19, 1810. Ordination as deacon, certificate of William Fanning, Mar. 10, 1754. Commission as ensign of John Wickham Dec. 25, 1782. Cat. Dep. for microf. Supp.

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1061. WILSON, Woodrow (1856–1924). Declines an invitation to attend centennial celebration of the church at Staunton, Va. 1904. Typed. Cat. Gift. Supp. Wilson Papers.

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1065. WORTHINGTON, Henry Horace (1804–59), newspaper editor. A graphic account of the death and funeral of Thomas Jefferson. 1826. Fac. Gift. Supp. University of Va. Coll.

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1066. Elizabeth River Parish, Episcopal parish, of Norfolk, Va., now called St. Paul's Parish. Vestry book. 1749–61. 49 pp. Protost. Acc. Exch. Supp. Va. Church Records.

1067. HUGHES, R. W. and Robert M. The former was a candidate for the governorship of Virginia after the Civil War, judge in the United States District Court; the latter, his son, was a prominent lawyer and educator, ca. 1875–1935. Letters and papers from their files, some relate to the Preston family; many concern men prominent in the Confederacy. 1725–1930. 184 pieces. Acc. Listed. Gift. Supp. several collections indirectly.

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1077. Daughters of the American Revolution, records of pioneer families, 1800–1900. Family records of Washington pioneers, prior to 1891, collected by the D. A. R., of the State of Washington. Comp. and indexed by Mrs. Pinkham, state chairman of the National Committee of Genealogical Records. Typed. Vol. 9. Gift. Supp.

Spokane Public Library

1078. CORNELIUS, Thomas R., colonel in command of Camp Cornelius, Walla Walla Valley, at the Dalles and Camp Yakima. Letters to his wife about life at the fort, Indian prisoners, and relations with the Indians; personal matters. (The address of his wife is not given, but the Porter letters (*q. v.*) to the Colonel while at home were addressed to Hillsboro, Ohio.) Mar. 1856–Apr. 19, 1856. Acc. Purchase.

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1082. BRYAN, Enoch A., president emeritus of the State College of Washington. Ms. of *Orient Meets Occident; The Advent of the Railways to the Pacific Northwest.* (Pullman, Wash. The Students' Book Corporation, 1936) vii (1) 269 pp. Gift.

1083. CROSS, Edward M., bishop of the Episcopal Church in Spokane, Wash. The outstanding phenomenon of biographical literature, address given at the second annual Friends of the Library dinner, 1940. Typed. 2 copies. Gift.

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1097. Trails of the Great Northwest. A radio program for the Washington Water Power Co., produced by Station KHR, of Spokane. 1939–40. Typed. 3 copies. Gift.

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1100. BRIDGES, Robert (1861–1921), chairman of Seattle Port Commission, 1913–21, born in Scotland, coal miner Black Diamond Washington, 1888; merchant; sewer superintendent, Seattle; land commissioner. Letters, financial reports, statements, pay rolls, leases, agreements, memorials, petitions, press clippings, speeches, minutes, legal documents, etc. 1899–1921. Typed, hdw. and cc. 1183 pieces and 4 scrapbooks. Acc. Arr. Gift.

1101. BURNETT, Peter H. (Nov. 1807–May 1895), Oregon pioneer in 1843; helped to establish Linnton at the head of the Souvies Island in 1844; member of legislative committee, 1844; judge, supreme court, 1845; contributor to eastern journals; moved to California in 1848 and became first governor. Correspondence with Rev. H. H. Spaulding and others regarding the Whitman massacre. Apr. 11, 1848–Aug. 23, 1848. Photost. 1 vol. Cat. Purchase.

1102. Fort Nisqually, owned and operated by the Hudson's Bay Co., fort, supply depot, and fur-trading post in Lower Puget Sound area. Account books and journal of occurrences. May 30, 1833–Sept. 27, 1859. 11 vols. Photost. Cat. Purchase. Supp.

1103. FOSTER. Philip, Oregon pioneer, merchant at Oregon City, married sister of F. W. Pettygrove, founder of Portland, Ore. *See*, *Portland Oregonian*, Mar. 28, 1884, p. 1. Letters, contracts, receipts, journals, account records, time sheets, etchings of cities in the Northwest in the late 1850's. 1843–1939. 1 vol. Photost. Acc. Purchase.

1104. JAMES, Samuel, Oregon pioneer who crossed the plains by ox team, 1850–51. Diary, Oct. 6, 1850–Sept. 9, 1851, with day by day account of his journey. Accounts, Oct. 1, 1835–Jan. 17, 1852. 1 vol. Acc. Gift.

1105. REDINGTON, Col. John W., scout and courier for United States military forces during Indian wars in the Northwest, Bannock, etc., later newspaper owner, publisher and journalist. Letters (originals, typed and hdw.) from military men, authors, journalists, on Indian wars, early Northwest, etc.; carbon copies of Redington's replies; personal correspondence. 1879–1934. 452 items in 4 folders and 3 scrapbooks. Acc. Arr. Gift.

1106. SMITH, Sidney (1809–80), Oregon pioneer, member of Peoria party that crossed the plains to the Oregon country in 1839. His diary with daily entries during journey to Oregon. June 6, 1839–Oct. 19, 1839. 1 vol. Photost. of typed copy. Cat. Purchase.

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1109. WHITAKER, Ferdinand G., Seattle realtor, active in Republican Party, chairman of King Co. Republican Committee. Abstracts of title bills, contracts, deeds, election returns, lists of Republican committee delegates, Republican Club letters, business correspondence and documents, tax receipts, etc. 1900–1937. 4449 pieces. 1 scrapbook, 3 record books. Originals and cc. Acc. Arr. Gift.

WASHINGTON STATE LIBRARY, OLYMPIA

1110. (United States) Department of Social Security; Washington Pioneer Project, begun in 1936 as a part of the Friendly Visiting to Elderly Persons program. Typed interviews given by pioneers with reminiscences of Washington Territory and State. 1936–37. Approx. 450 pieces. Arr. Dep. Supp.

WEST VIRGINIA

UNIVERSITY OF WEST VIRGINIA LIBRARY, MORGANTOWN

1111. HAYES, Manliff, early resident, mayor, storekeeper, of Morgantown, W. Va. Record of trials before him as mayor; business records. 1851–82. 7 vols. Gift.

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WISCONSIN

La Crosse County Historical Society

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State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison

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Compiled by Mary Parker Ragatz

[For budgetary reasons the extent to which names of individuals are included in the index has been limited to those of officers of the Association and persons participating in the program. The latter are alphabetized under "Program" according to the nature of their participation; e. g., chairmen, discussion, papers, and presidential address. The following symbols are employed: AHA, American Historical Association; *AHR*, *American Historical Review;* PCB, Pacific Coast Branch]

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